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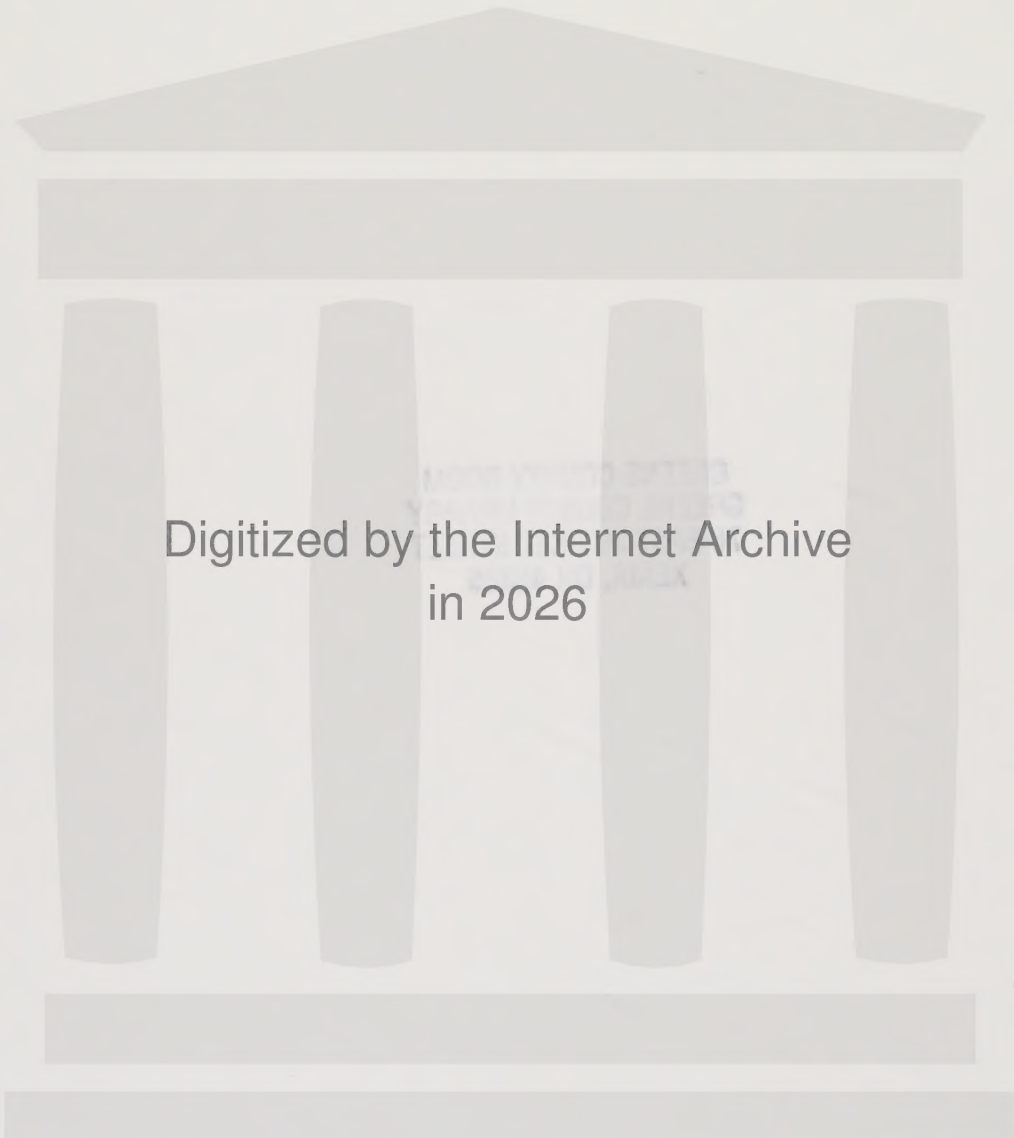
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—1808.—

HISTORY

OF

THE FIRE LANDS,

COMPRISING

HURON AND ERIE COUNTIES,

OHIO,

WITH

ILLUSTRATIONS AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF

SOME OF THE PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS.

W. W. WILLIAMS.

—1879.—

PRESS OF LEADER PRINTING COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O.

PREFATORY NOTE.

PERHAPS there is no other district in Ohio, of equal extent, that has given so much attention to pioneer history as that which embraces the Fire-lands. An historical society has been in active being since 1857, assembling, for the most part, four or five times each year; and thus the interest in local history has not been permitted to grow dormant. This society has issued thirteen volumes, containing for the most part matter pertinent to pioneer history. This matter is set forth in print in the form in which it was first prepared—some of it in township histories—much of the highly valuable in published addresses. Had the publications referred to contained full and accurate histories of all the townships on the Fire-lands there would still have existed one defect which a volume such as the author now places in the hands of its readers is intended to supply, viz: a lack of careful revision and editing. However, the township histories, as published in *The Pioneer*, though excellent in some respects, are greatly lacking in other essentials. Many of them fail to treat of subjects that are entitled to weighty consideration; many of them contain irrelevant matter; some of them were prepared by writers who are unaccustomed to work of this nature—additional points that show the desirableness of a carefully compiled history. However, the author of this volume has not relied upon *The Pioneer* as his chief source of information. The facts have been gathered anew. Original documents and records have been consulted; old settlers and their descendants personally interviewed and the history of the various townships made as complete as practicable. The first one hundred pages or more, are devoted to topics of a general interest in connection with the history of the Fire-lands, while the remainder of the book treats of matter pertaining to the history of the various townships included in the Fire-lands' district; while at the close of the volume is appended a brief account of the islands of Sandusky Bay. The book embraces at least one hundred pages more of reading matter than any previous similar publication with which the publisher has been identified. His hope is that the book, which he is conscious is not wholly free from faults, may nevertheless meet reasonable expectation.

His thanks are in a special manner due to Mr. P. N. SCHUYLER, President of the Fire-lands Historical Society for valued suggestions, and for valuable information upon various topics. That gentleman's Centennial Address published in Volume XIII of the *Pioneer*, the publisher found of great value and made liberal use of facts therein set forth.

The chapter on the Pre-historic Fire-lands is from the able pen of S. A. WILDMAN, Esq., of Norwalk, who has made this subject a special study. Through some inadvertence the proper credit in the proper place was not given.

In the preparation of the history of Lyme, the author had access to the valuable manuscript of Mr. JOHN SEYMOUR, which treats quite fully of the early settlement of the township; to him the publisher is therefore indebted, as also to Mr. GEORGE W. SHEFFIELD, and Mrs. RICHARD L. MCCURDY, whom he found it necessary frequently to consult.

BELLEVUE, OHIO, June 26, 1879.

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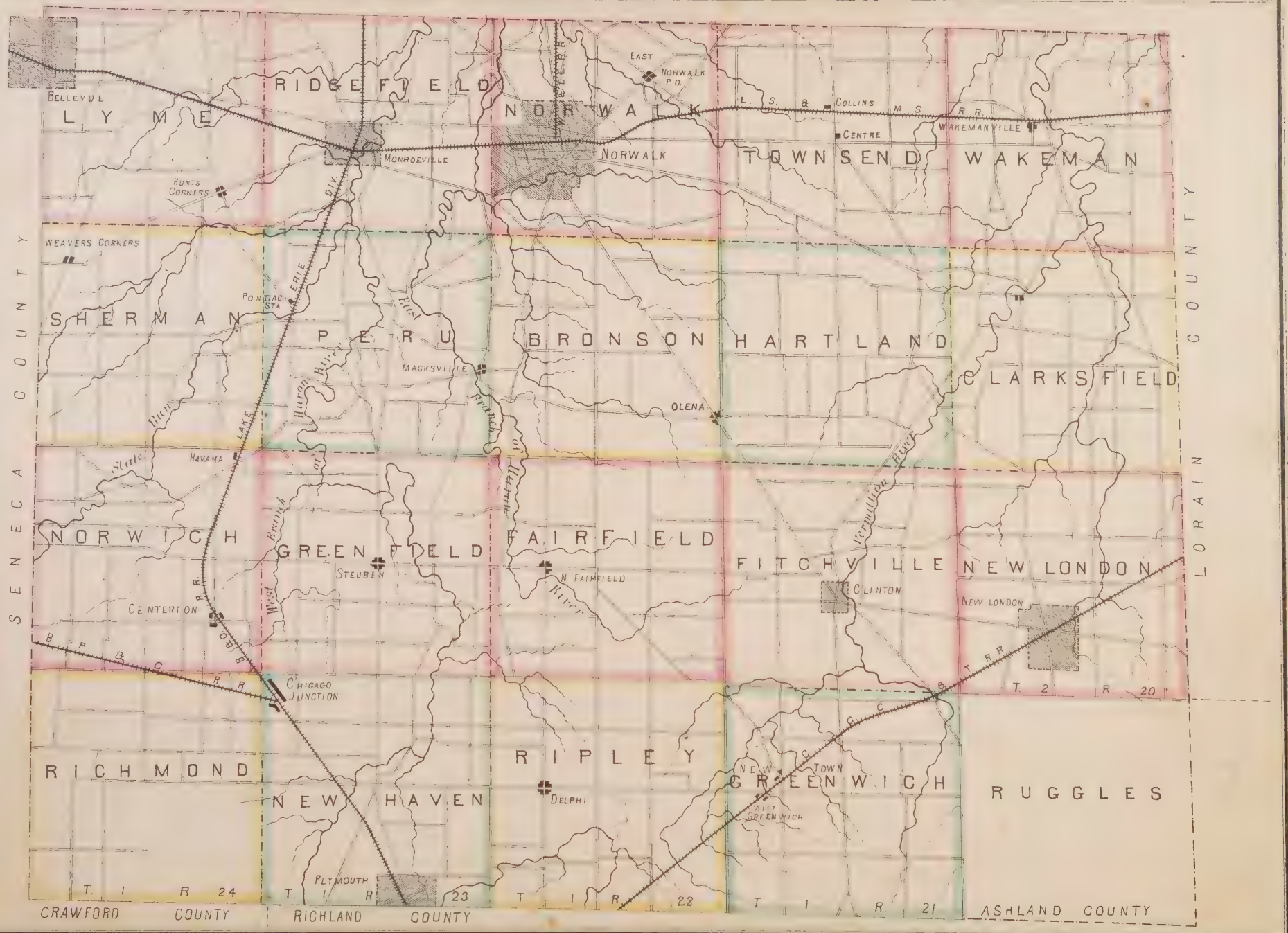


MAP OF
ERIE COUNTY
PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR W. W. WILLIAMS
HISTORY OF THE
FIRE LANDS.
KELLEY'S ISLAND
OTTAWA COUNTY
DANBURY
JOHNSON'S ISLAND
SANDUSKY BAY
CEDAR POINT
LAKE ERIE
SANDUSKY CITY
VENICE
PORTLAND
CASTALIA
PERKINS
MARGARETTA
HURON
VERMILLION
CEYLON
BERLIN HEIGHTS
BERLIN
FLORENCE
CORNERS
BIRMINGHAM
BLOOMINGVILLE
GROTON
OXFORD
MILAN
ENTERPRISE
FOUR CORNERS
SANDUSKY COUNTY
LORAIN COUNTY
L. S. & M. S. R. R.
N. DIV.
LAKE SHORE DIV.
B. & O. R. R.
HURON RIVER
W. & L. E. R. R.
VERMILLION R.

HISTORY

OF

HURON AND ERIE COUNTIES.

BY W. W. WILLIAMS.

CHAPTER I.

THE CONNECTICUT WESTERN RESERVE.

THE Western Reserve of Connecticut lies between the parallels of 41° and 42° 2′ of north latitude, commencing with the western boundary of Pennsylvania and extending thence westward one hundred and twenty miles. The entire tract embraces an area of seven thousand four hundred and forty square miles, nearly one-third of which is covered by the waters of Lake Erie. Within its limits are contained, in whole or in part, thirteen counties, as follows: Ten counties, Ashtabula, Trumbull, Lake, Geauga, Portage, Cuyahoga, Lorain, Medina, Huron and Erie lie wholly in the Reserve; two others, Summit and Mahoning, are mostly within its limits, the former containing sixteen original townships, only two of which, Franklin and Green, are south of the line, the latter having ten townships north of the Reserve line and five south of it. Ashland county is represented on the Reserve by Sullivan, Troy and Ruggles townships, and Ottawa county by the township of Danbury.

There have been numerous claimants to the soil of the Reserve. In addition to the red man's title, France, England, the United States, Virginia, Massachusetts, New York and Connecticut have, at one time or another, asserted ownership.

The claim of France arose by reason of its being a portion of the territory which she possessed by right of discovery.

England laid claim to all territory adjoining those districts lying along the Atlantic seaboard, whose soil she possessed by right of occupancy, asserting ownership from sea to sea. The greatest ignorance, however, prevailed in early times as to the inland extent of the American continent. During the reign of James I., Sir Francis Drake reported that from the top of the mountains on the Isthmus of Panama, he had seen both oceans. This led to the belief that the continent from east to west was of no considerable extent, and that the South Sea, by which appellation the Pacific then was known, did not lie very far removed from the Atlantic. As late as 1740, the Duke of Newcastle addressed his letters to the "Island of New England." This ignorance of the inland extent of America gave rise, as we shall see, to conflicting claims of western territory. England's valid title to the great west was obtained through conquest, compelling France, in 1713 and 1763, to surrender nearly the whole of her American possessions.

The United States succeeded Great Britain in her right of ownership in American soil, and thus came to have a claim on the lands of the Reserve. The claims of Virginia, Massachusetts, New York and Connecticut were obtained by virtue of charters granted to English subjects by English sovereigns. The tract of country embraced in the London Company's charter, granted by James I. in 1609, whence arose Virginia's claim, commenced its boundaries at old Point Comfort, on the Atlantic, and extended two hundred miles south and two hundred north from this point. From the southernmost point, a line drawn due west to the Pacific formed the southern boundary; from the northernmost point, a line running diagonally northwesterly through Pennsylvania and western New York, across the eastern portion of Lake Erie, and terminating finally in the Arctic Ocean, formed the northwestern boundary; and the Pacific Ocean, or what was then called the South Sea, the western boundary. The vast empire lying within these four lines included over one half of the North American continent, and embraced all of what was afterwards known as the Northwestern Territory, including, of course, the lands of the Reserve.

The claim of Massachusetts rested for its validity upon the charter of 1620, granted by James I. to the council of Plymouth, and embraced all the territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific lying between the fortieth and forty-eighth parallels of latitude. This grant comprised an area of more than a million of square miles, and included all of the present inhabited British possessions to the north of the United States, all of what is now New England, New York, one half of New Jersey, very nearly all of Pennsylvania, more

than the northern half of Ohio, and all the country to the west of those States.

In 1630, the Earl of Warwick obtained a grant to a part of the same territory, and, in the following year, assigned a portion of his grant to Lord Brooke, and Viscounts Say and Seal.

In 1664, Charles II. ceded to his brother, the Duke of York, and afterwards King James II. of England, the country from Delaware bay to the river St. Croix, and afterwards it was insisted that the granted territory extended westward to the Pacific. This constituted New York's claim to western territory, of which the lands of the Reserve were a portion.

In 1662, the same monarch granted to nineteen patentees an ample charter, from which Connecticut derived her claim to a territory bounded by Massachusetts on the north, the sea on the south, Narragansett bay on the east, but extending to the Pacific on the west. This grant embraced a strip sixty-two miles wide, extending from Narragansett bay on the east to the Pacific Ocean on the west, and the northern and southern boundaries of this tract were the same as those, in part, which now form the boundaries at the north and south of the Reserve.

Thus arose conflicting claims. The extent of territory to which Virginia insisted she was the rightful owner, was the largest, and included all the other claims. That of Massachusetts was next in size, and included the whole region claimed for Connecticut, as did the territory embraced in New York's claim.

The United States did not appear as a contestant until the time of the revolutionary war, when she, with good reason, insisted that these disputed lands belonged of right to Great Britain's conquerer; that a vacant territory, wrested from a common enemy by the united arms and at the joint expense and sacrifice of all the States, should be considered as the property of the conquering nation, to be held in trust for the common benefit of all the people of all the States. To show how groundless were the claims of these contesting States, it was pointed out that the charters upon which they were founded had in some instances been abrogated by judicial decisions, and the companies to which they had been given dissolved; that the charters were given at a time when much of the territory to which ownership was claimed under them was in the actual occupancy of another power; that all the various grants were made in the grossest ignorance of the inland extent of the American continent; and that George III. had either repudiated the charters of his royal predecessors or denied to them the right of sovereignty over territory of so vast extent by issuing a proclamation forbidding all persons from intruding upon lands in the valley of the Ohio.

Popular feeling ran high. Contentions between conflicting claimants frequently resulted in bloodshed. The prospects of the American Union were darkened; the difficulties and embarrassments in prosecuting the war for independence were greatly augmented. Maryland would not become a member of the Union unless the States claiming western territory would relinquish their title. In the midst of these gloomy and foreboding events, in which disaster to the common cause was more to be feared at the hands of its friends than its enemies, congress made a strong appeal to the claiming States to avert the approaching danger by a cessation of contentious discord among themselves, and by making liberal cessions of western territory for the common benefit.

New York was the first to respond, and, in 1780, ceded to the United States the lands she claimed lying west of a line running south from the western bend of Lake Ontario, reserving an area of nineteen thousand square miles. Virginia, in 1784, relinquished to congress her title to lands lying northwest of the Ohio, reserving a district of land in Ohio lying between the Scioto and Little Miami rivers, which came to be known as the Virginia Military District, which reservation was made in order to enable Virginia to fulfill pledges to her soldiers in the revolutionary war of bounties payable in western lands. In 1785, Massachusetts ceded the western territory to which she had been a claimant, reserving the same nineteen thousand square miles reserved by New York, which disputed territory was afterwards divided equally between those two States. Connecticut was the most reluctant and tardy of all the contesting States in sacrificing State pretensions for the common benefit. However, on the 14th day of September, 1786, her authorized delegates in congress relinquished all the right, title, interest, jurisdiction and claim that she possessed to land within her chartered limits lying west of a line one hundred and twenty miles west of and parallel to the western boundary of Pennsylvania. This one hundred and twenty mile tract was not conveyed, but *reserved*, by Connecticut, and hence the name of Connecticut Western Reserve.

As Connecticut's claim included nearly the whole of the northern half of the present State of Pennsylvania, it infringed upon the rights of the people of that State, who alleged ownership by virtue of a charter to William Penn granted by James II. of England, in 1681. Both States strove for the occupancy of the disputed soil, and Connecticut sold to certain individuals seventeen townships, situated on or near the Susquehanna river, organized the tract into a civil township, and attached it to the probate district and county of Litchfield, in Connecticut. Westmoreland representatives occupied seats in the Connecticut legislature. Pennslyvania protested and, when the revolutionary contest closed, sent an armed force to drive the intruders from the lands. The shedding of blood resulted. The controversy was finally submitted to a court of commissioners appointed by congress, on the petition of Pennsylvania, as provided in the ninth article of the Confederation, which gave to congress the power to establish a court for the settlement of disputed boundaries. This court sat at Trenton, New Jersey, in 1787, when the case was tried and decided against Connecticut. The

title to lands lying west of Pennsylvania was not involved in this adjudication, and Connecticut still insisted upon the validity of her claim to lands not ceded by her to the United States.

At a session of the Connecticut legislature held at New Haven, in 1786 and 1787, it was resolved to offer for sale that part of the Reserve lying east of the Cuyahoga, the Portage path and the Tuscarawas, and a committee of three persons was appointed to cause a survey to be made and to negotiate a sale. Nothing, however, was immediately done. On the 10th of February, 1788, however, certain lands lying within the limits of the Reserve were sold to General Samuel H. Parsons, then of Middletown, Connecticut. This was afterwards known as the salt spring tract, General Parsons having explored the country and had found the location of a salt spring near the Mahoning. He selected a tract including the spring and containing about twenty-five thousand acres.

In May, 1795, the legislature, in session at Hartford, appointed a committee of eight persons to negotiate the sale of the Reserve excepting the "sufferer's lands" and the salt spring tract. They effected a sale in separate contracts with forty-eight different individuals, realizing for the State the sum of one million two hundred thousand dollars. The money thus realized was set apart as a common school fund. The following were the original purchasers of the Reserve, not including the Fire-lands:

Joseph Howland	$ 30,461	Oliver Phelps	$ 80,000
Daniel L. Coit		Gideon Granger	
Elias Morgan	51,402	Solomon Griswold	10,000
Daniel L. Coit		William Hart	30,462
Caleb Atwater	22,846	Henry Champion, 2d	85,675
Daniel Holbrook	8,750	Ashur Miller	34,000
Joseph Williams	15,231	Robert C. Johnson	60,000
William Law	10,500	Ephraim Post	42,000
William Judd	16,250	Nehemiah Hubbard, Jr.	19,039
Elisha Hyde	57,400	Solomon Cowles	10,000
Uriah Tracey		Oliver Phelps	168,185
James Johnson	30,000	Asahel Hathaway	12,000
Samuel Mather, Jr	18,461	John Caldwell	15,000
Ephraim Kirby		Peleg Sanford	
Elijah Boardman	60,000	Timothy Burr	15,231
Uriel Holmes, Jr		Ephraim Starr	17,415
Luther Loomis	44,318	Sylvanus Griswold	1,683
Ebenezer King, Jr		Jabez Stocking	11,423
William Lyman		Joshua Stow	
John Stoddard	24,730	Titus Street	22,846
Davis King		James Bull	
Moses Cleaveland	32,600	Aaron Olmstead	30,000
Samuel P. Lord	14,092	John Wyles	
Roger Newbury		Pierpont Edwards	60,000
Enoch Perkins	38,000		
Jonathan Bruce		Grand total	$1,200,000

These gentlemen formed themselves into a body corporate, under the name of "The Connecticut Land Company," and proceeded to survey and divide their lands. The survey of the lands east of the Cuyahoga was made in 1796, and partition effected, by draft, January 29, 1798. The lands of the Reserve west of the Cuyahoga were divided in 1807.

CHAPTER II.

THE SUFFERING TOWNS OF CONNECTICUT.

THOUGH her sons were not wanting in patriotism, and freely offered up their lives in the cause of independence, the soil of Connecticut was not the theater of any of the great battles or campaigns of the revolutionary period, and was, for the most part, remote from the scene of hostilities. None of the historic battles—Lexington, Bunker Hill, Monmouth, Trenton, Yorktown—were fought within her borders. Yet the war did not terminate without leaving here, as elsewhere, the evidence that it is its mission to cause suffering and death. On many different occasions the British troops, who occupied New York City for the greater part of the war, sent out expeditions to destroy stores and shipping in the towns of Connecticut. The object of these expeditions, or forays, was best attained by landing in the night, destroying and burning what they could, and then retiring and putting to sea before any considerable force could be gathered to prevent them from carrying out their plans, but in nearly every instance there was skirmishing, resulting in loss of life, the most notable being the massacre at Groton. Nine towns were thus visited, burned, plundered, laid waste, or despoiled. The account of the misfortunes that befell these towns and their citizens furnishes some of the most deeply interesting chapters of the history of the Revolution; doubly interesting to the people of the Fire-lands, as it is from these occurrences that the land of their occupancy derives its name and being, and it is therefore appropriate that space be given to their recital in the present work.

NEW LONDON.

The following account of the burning of New London is mainly, and often literally, taken from Caulkin's history of that town and county. More space is given to the incidents attending the destruction of New London, and the massacre at Groton, not only on account of their greater relative importance, but because many scenes related as transpiring here were common at other places, and are therefore mentioned but once.

The writer referred to says: "It may be observed in general terms, that during the whole war New London was a den of serpents to the British—constantly sending out its sloops and schooners, well manned by skillful and daring seamen, to harass the boats and tenders along the shore, or to cut off merchant vessels on the high seas. Rich prizes, in spite of their vigilance, would run into this open port, and if pursuit was apprehended, they might be hurried up to Norwich, entirely out of reach. The year 1777 forms, indeed, an exception to the universality of this assertion; so great was the vigilance of the British squadron on this coast, that between the summer of 1776 and that of 1778, not a single prize was brought into the harbor of New London.

"Although New London had been repeatedly threatened, no direct attack was made upon the town till near the close of the war in 1781. Gen. Arnold, on his return from a predatory descent upon the coast of Virginia, was ordered to conduct a similar expedition against his native State. A large quantity of West India goods and European merchandise, brought in by various privateers, was at this time collected in

New London; the quantity of shipping in port was very considerable, and among the prizes recently taken was the *Hannah*, Capt. Watson, a rich merchant ship from London, bound to New York, which had been captured a little south of Long Island, by Capt. Dudley Saltonstall, of the *Minerva* privateer. The loss of this ship, whose cargo was said to be the most valuable brought into America during the war, had exasperated the British, and more than any other single circumstance, is thought to have led to the expedition. At no other period of the war could they have done so much mischief; at no other had the inhabitants so much to lose.

"The expedition was fitted out at New-York, and consisted of thirty-two sail, including twenty-four transports, and the troops numbered eighteen hundred. Late in the evening of the 5th of September, 1781, information was received in New London, of the presence of a British fleet on the shore of Long Island. So many false demonstrations of attack had been made during the war that this intelligence caused but little alarm. No public notice was given of it, and no unusual precaution taken against surprise. At nightfall the fleet began to move, and arriving on the coast at one o'clock would undoubtedly have accomplished its design, which was to descend suddenly upon the town, under cover of darkness, with such expedition as to destroy the fortifications, shipping, stores, etc., and depart before any considerable force could be collected to oppose them. As they were about making preparations to land the wind shifted, the fleet was obliged to stand off until morning, and it was ten o'clock before the troops debarked. They were in two divisions, about eight hundred landing on the Groton side, and nine hundred or a thousand on the New London side. A considerable portion of the troops were loyalists.

"In the meantime confused and hasty preparations had been made to receive them. At early dawn the fleet had been discovered lying off, becalmed, but the transports were making preparations to beat in to the mouth of the river. Signal guns were fired to call assistance from the neighboring country. * * * * * In the town consternation and fright were suddenly let loose. No sooner were the terrible guns heard, than the startled citizens made haste to send away their families, and their portable and most valuable goods. Throngs of women and children were dismissed into the fields and woods, some without food, and others with a piece of bread or a biscuit in their hands. Such was the confusion of the scene, that families, in many cases, were scattered upon different roads; children eight or ten years of age were sent off into the country, their parents lingering to bury or conceal some of their effects. Groups of fugitives gathered on the high hills afar off, watching with intense interest the movements of the enemy, whose course might be traced by their gleaming arms and scarlet coats, until the sun hid them from their view. Colonel William Ledyard was the military commandant. The garrisons were small, barely sufficient to keep the posts in order, and in cases of emergency they depended on volunteers from the neighborhood or details of militia. These were coming in now and the commander confidently anticipated the arrival of sufficient aid to warrant a defense.

"In the meantime great efforts were made to secure the shipping in the harbor by getting it up the river, but at first neither wind nor tide favored the attempt.

"Toward noon, however, before the enemy had got possession of the town, a favorable breeze came in from the water, and a considerable number of vessels escaped up the river. * * * * * Such confusion reigned in the town, every householder being engaged in the care of his family and effects, that it was difficult to form any concerted plan of action. But when the women and children had departed, the men began to gather in groups, and consult respecting the course to be pursued. They could muster but few effective men; flight and concealment seemed the only prudent course for them to adopt."

But about one hundred, hastily armed, and indignant at the thought of abandoning their homesteads without a blow, collected on Tower Hill, with a view of obstructing the course of the enemy. They were without a commander, and as the advancing files of regular soldiers, in firm array, with glistening steel, appeared in sight, they saw the rashness of their design, and scattering into the fields, concealed themselves behind rocks and fences, and annoyed the troops whenever they could.

No serious resistance was, however, made to the entrance of the troops, and once in the town the destruction of property was begun. "Vengeance and destruction had no check; shops, stores, dwellings, piles of lumber, wharves, boats, rigging and vessels were soon enveloped in smoke and flame. Hogsheads were knocked in, sugar and coffee lay in heaps, and rum and Irish butter, melt in the fire, trickled along streets and filled the gutters. * * * On the parade all was destroyed. The market, wharf, the old magazine and battery, the court house, jail and jail house, the Episcopal church, and several contiguous shops and dwelling houses, were soon a heap of ashes. The western part of this street was left unhurt. The ancient, dilapidated old building, still extant near the corner of Green street, was then, as it since has been, a well known tavern stand. The landlady, like many other American women in those disastrous times, had her nearest friends arrayed on opposite sides. Her husband, as sergeant in the militia, was at his post in the field annoying the invaders, and her brother was one of those invaders, an officer under Arnold's command. Before mounting her horse to escape, she had her table spread and furnished bountifully with provisions. Though fleeing with her patriot husband, she could not refrain from leaving a dinner for her tory brother. That officer eagerly sought the threshold of his relative, and though he found her not, refreshed himself and

his brother officers with the collation." The enemy, however, did not, in general, spare the dwellings of their reputed friends. This, instead of being a favor, would have marked them out for patriot vengeance. Arnold himself took some refreshment that day at the house of an old acquaintance in Bank street, but even before they rose from the table, the building was in flames over them. It has been often stated that some whose property was destroyed, received in the end double compensation; that is, from the British, on account of their loyalty, and from Congress, in the grant of Fire-lands, by which reparation was made to the sufferers. Arnold was born within fourteen miles of New London, and had lived so long in the vicinity that he had many acquaintances in town; some of these, it was well known, had held secret intercourse with him, and officiated as counsellors and guides in this expedition.

It is doubtless a fact that the wanton burning of dwellings had not been at first intended. Arnold says in his report: "The explosion of the powder and the change of wind soon after the stores were fired, communicated the flames to part of the town, which was, notwithstanding every effort to prevent it, unfortunately destroyed." Sir Henry Clinton, in his official letter to England, expresses his concern that the town was burned, but says it was unavoidable, and occasioned by the explosion of gunpowder.

"It ought to be stated as a general fact that Arnold's orders appear to have been given with some reference to humanity and the laws of civilized warfare. Private houses were to be spared, unless in some few instances where the owners were particularly obnoxious. It was afterwards well understood that most of the spoil and havoc in private houses was the work of a few worthless vagrants of the town, who prowled in the wake of the invaders, hoping in the general confusion not to be detected." The loss of life was not great, being a half dozen killed and a dozen wounded on each side. A few of the inhabitants were carried off as prisoners.

The next morning at eight o'clock the fleet made sail. "By this timet he whole surrounding country was in motion. All the militia, all who had friends on the seaboard, all who hated the British, all who were impelled by curiosity, came rushing to the scene of desolation, mingled with the fugitives returning after a night of terror and anxiety, to their forlorn homes. On the hights, in view of the town, they paused and gave vent to lamentations and cries of anguish over the smoking ruins."

That the enemy suffered so little annoyance on the New London side, and were allowed to retire unmolested to their ships, has been attributed to the want of an efficient leader to concentrate and direct their force. But even under the ablest commander, no position of attack or defense could have been sustained. What could be effected by a motley assemblage of two hundred citizens against a compact army of one thousand disciplined soldiers? It was well that no daring leader came forward to germinate and encourage rash attempts, whose only result must have been a duplicate of the slaughter on the other side of the river. A single spark more, to kindle indignation to a flame, and the inhabitants had come rushing down on the enemy to pour out their blood like water.

The loss of New London, from this predatory visit can only be given in its main items: sixty-five dwelling houses were burnt, occupied by ninety-seven families; thirty-one mercantile stores and warehouses; eighteen mechanics shops, twenty barns, and nine other buildings for public use, including the Episcopal church, court house, jail, market, custom house, etc. Nearly all the wharfing was destroyed, except sixteen sloops which escaped up the river.

GROTON.

While at New London the loss of life was inconsiderable, it was different on the other side of the river, at Groton; and the occurrences of the 6th of September are among the most sad and tragic of the revolutionary period. A small body of brave men, hastily gathered together in the morning, occupied Groton fort. They numbered only one hundred and fifty men all told, and were commanded by Colonel Ledyard. They were assaulted by an overwhelming force of eight hundred British, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Eyre, and though they made a heroic defense it was all in vain, the fort was taken, nor did the work of butchery stop even after the surrender. The few remaining brave men were mostly massacred. Arnold says eighty-five were killed and sixty wounded, most of them mortally; about thirty of the least injured were taken away as prisoners. The others were paroled, taken out of the fort, the magazine of which was then set on fire, but it was extinguished, before the explosion, by an American who approached the fort soon after the British had left.

"As soon as it was known that the British had re-embarked, all Groton was moved, enquiring for her sons. Women and children assembled before the morning dawn, with torches in their hands, examining the dead and wounded in search of their friends. They passed the light from face to face, but so bloody and mangled were they—their features so distorted with the energy of resistance, or the convulsion of pain, that in many cases the wife could not identify her husband, or the mother her son. Forty wives had been made widows that day, all residing near the scene of action. A woman, searching for her husband among the slain, cleansed the gore from more than thirty faces before she found the remains she sought."

The wounded men left, in a house at the foot of the hill, were given attention. Two had already died, but most of the others finally recovered. Fourteen among the dead, and three among the wounded, bore the title of captain, some having served in the army, others in the militia, while others commanded vessels. Of the killed, sixty belonged to Groton and twelve to

New London. Eleven bore the name of Avery and six that of Perkins.

The British loss is stated to have been fifty-four killed and one hundred and forty-three wounded. A granite monument one hundred and twenty-seven feet in height, bearing the names of the heroic dead, commemorates the scene of the bloody encounter.

DANBURY.

In the latter part of the year 1776, this town was selected as a place for the deposit of military stores for the Continental army. A large quantity having been collected, Governor Tryon, with a detachment of two thousand British troops, set out to destroy them, in which attempt they were successful, as the inhabitants were not prepared to defend the town against such odds. They entered the town in the afternoon of April 26, 1777, and left the next morning. The amount of stores destroyed was about three thousand barrels of pork, one thousand barrels of flour, several hundred barrels of beef, one thousand six hundred tents, two thousand bushels of grain; also, rum, wine, rice, etc., a considerable amount. Nineteen dwelling houses, a meeting house, and twenty-two stores and barns, were destroyed by fire.

NEW HAVEN.

The attack on New Haven was preceded by a proclamation, or address, to the inhabitants of Connecticut, dated July 4, 1779, and signed by Commodore George Collier, commander-in-chief of his majesty's ships and vessels on the coast, and also by Major General William Tryon, commanding his majesty's land forces on a separate expedition. Three sentences of the proclamation will indicate its character: "The ungenerous and wanton insurrection against the sovereignty of Great Britain, into which this colony has been deluded by the artifices of designing men, might well justify in you every fear which conscious guilt could form, respecting the intentions of the present armament. Your towns, your property, yourselves, lie within the grasp of the power whose forbearance you have ungenerously construed into fear, but whose lenity has persisted in its mild and noble efforts, even though branded with the most unworthy imputation. The existence of a single habitation on your defenceless coast, ought to be a subject of constant reproof of your ingratitude."

On the following day a descent was made upon New Haven. The fleet consisted of forty-eight sail, under command of Commodore Sir George Collier. There were on board about three thousand troops under command of General Tryon. They soon got full possession of the town, not without opposition on the part of the hastily collected militia, who soon delivered it up to promiscuous plunder and destruction. A number of stores were burned, and eight houses in East Haven. The conduct of the troops was brutal, and many needless cruelties and indignities practiced upon the persons of the inhabitants. Wounded men were put to death, women were ravished and aged people murdered. Twenty-seven of the inhabitants were killed, and some thirty or forty carried off as prisoners. Among the wounded was Rev. Naphthali Daggett, president of Yale college, who was maltreated after he was taken prisoner.

FAIRFIELD.

This place was laid in ashes by Governor Tryon, in the revolutionary war. The event took place July 8, 1779. A few militia assembled to oppose the advance of the British troops, but the invasion was so sudden and unexpected that their efforts were fruitless. The town was plundered; a great part of the houses burnt, and the inhabitants turned out into the world almost literally destitute. Eighty-four dwelling houses, two churches, an elegant court house, fifty-five barns, fifteen stores, and fifteen shops were destroyed by fire.

NORWALK.

After having laid Fairfield in ashes, Governor Tryon and his forces, crossed the sound to Huntington Bay and remained until July 11, 1779, when they sailed over to Norwalk and landed in the evening. In the morning they proceeded to burn the town. Only six houses were left standing, eighty being consumed, as well as two churches, eighty-seven barns, four mills, and five vessels.

CHAPTER III.

THE FIRE-LANDS—A LIST OF THE SUFFERERS AND THEIR LOSSES.

FROM the preceding chapter the reader has learned how the inhabitants of the suffering towns sustained losses during the revolutionary war. To make compensation for these losses, the State of Connecticut, prior to the sale to the Connecticut Land Company, released and quit-claimed to the suffering inhabitants five hundred thousand acres, to be taken from the western end of the Reserve. The tract so granted embraces the present counties of Huron and Erie, the township of Ruggles in Ashland county, and of Danbury in Ottawa county. The name "Fire-lands" had had its origin in the fact that the lands were donated because of losses which occurred by reason of fire.

Frequently did the inhabitants of the nine suffering towns appeal to the Connecticut legislature for some material recognition of their claims for relief. The State afforded limited aid by the abatement of taxes, but no adequate compensation was provided for some years.

In 1787, at the May session, the memorialists made another and a strong appeal, asserting the justness of their claims and complaining of the neglect their previous petitions had suffered. They earnestly urged the attention of the legislature to their prayer, which was signed for the petitioners of the several towns as follows: By Charles Chauncey, of New

Haven; Philip Burr Bradley, of Ridgefield; Daniel Taylor, of Danbury; Thomas Fitch, of Norwalk; Jonathan Sturges, of Fairfield; John Mead, of Greenwich; John Deshon, of New London; and Andrew Ward, of Groton. The assembly referred this memorial to a special committee, consisting of Hon. Andrew Adams, of the upper house, and Colonel Jeremiah Wadsworth, Major Charles Phelps, Major Wm. Hart, Colonel Charles Burrell and Captain Moses Cleaveland, of the lower house. [See documents relating to revolutionary war, volume XXXVI, number three hundred and fifty-one.]

In October of the same year, this committee reported that, for want of exhibits, certificates and vouchers, they were unable to present either a correct statement of the amount of losses, or of the relief already granted by the State; that the houses, buildings and furniture destroyed by the enemy "*ought to be*, by this State, paid for at their just value;" and that the only means in the power of this State at present to pay the same, is in western lands." [Ib., Doc. 117.]

The report, after discussion, was approved, and with this the matter rested. Further action being postponed from session to session, Thaddeus Burr and others, at the December session of 1790, presented a new petition. Thereupon a committee, consisting of Hon. John Treadwell, Ashur Miller and Captain John Chenwood, was appointed to ascertain the amount of the losses of the memorialists and others who had undergone similar misfortunes. This committee entered upon its work without delay. At the May session of 1791, further time was asked and given. It was not until May, 1792, that the labors of the committee were so far completed as to enable the assembly to take action, which it then did as follows:

"At a general assembly of the State of Connecticut holden at Hartford on the second Thursday of May, A.D., 1792:

"Upon the memorial of the inhabitants of the towns of Fairfield and Norwalk, shewing to this assembly that many of the inhabitants of said towns suffered great losses by the devastations of the enemy during the late war, praying a compensation therefor, and a report of a committee appointed by the assembly at this session held at Hartford in May, 1791, to ascertain from documents in the public offices the amount of the losses of the said memorialists, and others under similar circumstances, which had been estimated conformably to acts of this legislature, being such as were occasioned by excursions of the enemy during the late war, distinguishing the losses of buildings and necessary furniture from those of other articles, by said documents or otherwise, and also to ascertain the advancements which have been made to sufferers by abatement of taxes or otherwise, and to report the same, with their opinion relative to the ways and means of affording for the relief, as per memorial and report on file.

"*Resolved*, By this assembly, that there be and there hereby are released and quit-claimed to the sufferers hereafter named, or their legal representatives where they are dead, and to their heirs and assignees forever, five hundred thousand acres of land belonging to this State lying west of the State of Pennsylvania, and bounding northerly on the shore of Lake Erie, beginning at the west line of said lands and extending eastward to a line running northerly and southerly parallel to the east line of said tract of land belonging to this State, and extending the whole width of said lands, and easterly so far as to make said quantity of five hundred thousand acres of land exclusive of any lands within said bounds, if any be, which may have been heretofore granted to be divided to and among the said sufferers, and their legal representatives where they are dead, in proportion to the several sums annexed to their names as follows in the annexed list."

The total amount of losses awarded was one hundred and sixty-one thousand five hundred and forty-eight pounds eleven shillings and six and a half pence New England currency, equivalent to five hundred and thirty-eight thousand four hundred and ninety-five dollars and twenty-six cents. The board of commissioners ascertained that the number of sufferers was about eighteen hundred and seventy. The following table will show in what proportion these sufferers and their losses were distributed among the suffering towns:

Greenwich	283 persons,	£12,000	0s.	8¾d
Norwalk	289 "	25,889	19	2½
Fairfield	269 "	34,359	11	0
Danbury	187 "	8,238	10	7¾
New and East Haven	410 "	16,986	5	4
New London	275 "	54,598	7	3½
Ridgefield	65 "	1.736	1	10
Groton	92 "	7,739	15	6
Total	1,870 "	£161,548	11s.	6½d

The names of the sufferers are classified by towns, and the amount of loss sustained by each is given in pounds, shillings and pence. The following list is taken from the "Classification Record," an old book in the office of the recorder of Huron county, and, though far from being well arranged, the names have been copied in the order there given. Even where a cursory glance might seem to show the list alphabetical, further examination will disclose many exceptions. The largest amount awarded to any one individual was to Jeremiah Miller, of New London, in the sum of two thousand five hundred and thirty-five pounds eighteen shillings and ten pence, or eight thousand eight hundred and forty-five dollars and thirty-one cents; the smallest on the list is that of Marah Kilby, of New Haven, two shillings six pence, or forty-one and two-thirds cents.

The names on the list are familiar ones. Many of them and their descendants settled on the Fire-lands, and their posterity are numerous here to-day. The family names are almost exclusively of English derivation, there being a notable absence of the Irish, Scotch, French and German names so common at the present day. But the baptismal names were peculiar, and, in this respect, time has wrought changes. Amos, Abijah, Ephraim, Ebenezer, Eleazar, Hezekiah, Joshua, Justin, Jedediah, Jotham, Obadiah, Nehemiah, Titus, Timothy and Uriah were as common as Abraham, Benjamin, John, James, Matthew, Moses and Solomon, while Eliphalet, Eliakim, Shadrach, Shubael and Zechariah and many more names now unheard of are of frequent occurrence. The names of George, Charles, Albert, Edward, William, Henry, Frederick and Richard were not altogether wanting, but were less esteemed than those taken from scripture. In the names of women, Anna, Abigail, Charity, Deliverance, Deborah, Prudence, Priscilla, Ruth, Thankful and Temperance, are as easily picked out as Lucy, Mary, Jane and Sarah. It is needless to say there were no Allies or Bessies, Jennies or Minnies.

Another feature will strike even the most casual reader, and that is the absence of middle names—scarcely one person in a hundred is so provided—while Jr., 2d, and even 3d, are common suffixes used to distinguish those of the same family having the same name.

LIST OF ORIGINAL SUFFERERS CLASSIFIED BY TOWNS WITH THE AMOUNT OF EACH INDIVIDUALS LOSS.

GREENWICH.	£	s.	d.
John Addington	10	0	0
Samuel Ask	11	18	2½
Abigail Armour	6	0	0
Lauren Brumall	4	0	0
James Brown	15	5	5½
William Bush	41	6	9¼
John Bush	10	10	9
James Barnes	51	9	10¼
Samuel Banks	2	15	1½
Roger Brown	147	13	10¾
Isaac Bush	4	10	0
Nehemiah Brown	94	16	2
William Blake	3	1	3
Mary Austin	3	3	7
Isaac Anderson	44	10	0½
Obediah Banks	41	17	8
Peter Cyphus	22	13	0
James Cunningham	12	0	0
Joseph Chambers	9	0	0
Deborah Close	12	7	11
Daniel Carter	4	10	0
Hannah Close	38	15	11
Thomas Davis	8	5	0
Stephen Davis	112	14	6
Daniel Darrow	19	4	4
Humphrey Denton	73	19	10
Bazaleel Brown	67	15	8
Charity Banks	8	4	6
Silas Butts	217	4	1
David Bush	159	5	11
James Brundage	30	1	4
James Brush	..	..	..
Samuel Brush	13	13	8
Deborah Brush	31	5	1
Walter Butler	2	0	0
Charles Brundage	3	19	4
Elisha Belcher	39	1	0
William Brundage	49	10	11
Peter Brown	5	5	0
John Clapp, Jr.	129	2	3
Thomas Clapp	333	17	7
Odel Close	257	10	3
Jacob Conklin	63	1	3
Nevil Conklin	2	19	3
Odel Close (Administrator)	49	3	10
Reuben Coe	33	16	4
Abraham Close	17	0	0
Joseph Close	144	15	2
Jonathan Coe	40	10	5
Jeremiah Chapman	3	12	11
Odel Close, Jr.	15	7	11
Horse N. Church	25	2	10
Episcopal Church	..	..	..
Jonathan Connery	63	0	0
Abraham Hays	23	19	10
Thomas Hobby, Jr.	18	13	4
Hannah Hays	1	13	3
Joseph Hobby, Jr.	25	16	5
John Hobby	146	4	9
Isaac Holmes	63	10	10
David Hallcock	0	15	9
Isaac Holmes, Jr.	95	16	11
William Hubbard	16	2	3
Nathaniel Hubbard	3	2	6
Thomas Hitchcock	33	2	0
Nat Huested	41	7	5
Ebenezer Howe	13	12	4
Jona. Hubbard, Jr.	31	9	7
Benjamin Hubby	34	13	5
Ebenezer Hubby	39	11	11
John Dunn	15	0	0
Isaac Davis	15	16	0
James Ferriss	42	13	3
Urial Fields	212	15	1
Oliver Fairchild	8	10	8
Jabez Ferris	28	5	7
Jonathan Finch	..	..	..
Nathaniel Finch	27	16	3
Timothy Ferris	16	10	0
Solomon Finney	17	6	0
Joshua Franklin	26	16	1
Sylvanus Ferris	42	14	4
Jabez Fitch	41	3	1
Josiah Ferris	20	3	4
Timothy Finch	60	8	5
Joseph Ferris	11	0	0
Moses Ferris	6	0	0
Ezra Finch	86	0	0
Joseph Ferris	7	0	0
Park Ferris	6	10	0
John Gregg	213	8	7
Charles Green	197	12	4
Anne Greggs	43	12	1
Jabez Holmes	0	5	0
Reuben Holmes	32	10	2
Mills Hobby	6	0	0
Isaac Howe	83	19	7
Mindwell Hitchcock	18	7	10
Jonah Knapp	44	13	7
Nathaniel Knapp	15	8	0
Eunice Knapp	14	15	3
Joshua Knapp	125	9	3
John Knapp	23	3	7
Charles Knapp	11	2	9
William Kinch	5	14	2
Jonathan Knapp	26	9	7
Ezekiel Knapp	25	7	5
Abraham Knapp	2	6	0
Widow Kinch	8	10	0
Samuel Lockwood	108	14	4
Israel Lockwood	51	4	10
Philip Lockwood	..	..	..
Enos Lockwood	13	15	0
Thaddeus Lockwood	54	18	5
Peter Heusted	86	8	11
Abraham Heusted	..	..	..
Moses Heusted, Jr.	2	0	3
Ebenezer Holmes	9	6	8
James Hounam	208	17	0
Meeting House	20	0	0
Thomas Hobby	69	19	3
Benjamin Huested	6	0	0
Nathaniel Hubby	12	0	0
Sarah Hait	3	18	0
Joseph Hubby, Jr.	31	9	0
Elizabeth Ingersoll	68	14	4
Nathaniel Ingersoll	59	16	7
William Jacobs	60	0	0
Anne Ingersoll	14	15	6
Job Ireland	0	4	1
Amos Jessop	20	6	0
Thomas Johnson	41	15	1
William Johnson	8	0	0
James Johnston	8	10	0
Israel Knapp, Jr.	4	15	5
Ebenezer Knapp	147	17	6
Jared Mead	68	0	7
Daniel Marshall	22	1	4
Elizabeth Moore	7	2	0
Martin McDonald	4	10	0
Ezra Marshall	..	..	..
Benjamin Mead	111	5	5
Rachel Marshall	10	5	5
Peter Mead, Esq.	138	19	9
John Mead	162	9	9
Hannah Mead	2	15	0
Sarah Mead	71	5	4
Ebenezer Mead	5	18	4
Charles Mead	0	4	10
Eliphalet Mead, Jr.	95	10	6
Ichiel Mead	5	12	10
Abraham Mead	17	19	5
Eliphalet Mead	5	2	8
Nehemiah Mead	55	6	2
Mathew Mead	61	12	8
Titus Mead	95	5	2
Nehemiah Mead, Jr.	9	8	3
Daniel Merritt	36	6	9
John Loudon	7	10	0
Caleb Lyon	9	9	11
Joseph Lockwood	30	19	6
William Lee	7	10	0
Timothy Lockwood	10	4	8
Hannah Lockwood	29	4	10
William Lockwood	18	19	2
Gilbert Lyon	16	17	5
Abraham Lockwood	..	..	..
Amos Lyon	19	5	4
James Lyon	58	12	5
Ezekiel Lockwood	9	13	1
James Lyon, Jr.	7	10	0
Caleb Lyon, Jr.	29	7	9
TheophilusLockwood	2	0	0
Jonas Mead	20	4	1
Andrew Marshall	26	14	3
Peter Mead, Jr.	41	4	10
Caleb Mead	33	17	7
Reuben Merritt	25	7	9
John Mead, Jr.	54	16	3
Nathaniel Mead, 3d	18	3	5
Jeremiah Mead, Jr.	92	15	7
Gilbert Marshall	..	..	..
Deliverance and Jared Mead	200	0	0
Henry Marshall	25	12	0
Joseph Mead	39	15	3
Shadrack Mead	42	0	0
Caleb Mead, 2d	76	11	7
Abigail Mead	6	0	0
Jonah Mead	24	12	0
Enos Mead	12	12	5
Sibil Mead	86	12	0
Angus McCall	13	2	7
Zacheus Mead	9	14	7
Ezra Marshall	56	1	9
Elkanah Mead	7	10	11
John Mesnard	14	0	0
Andrew Mead	36	0	0
Jotham Mead	26	10	6
Eliphalet and Ichiel Mead	85	0	0
Robert Nutt	14	16	4
Francis Nash	646	7	5
Daniel Ogden	115	15	2
Silas Mead	62	8	7
Thomas Mesnard	6	7	6
William Marshall	14	16	11
Deliverance Mead	39	0	3
Jemima Mead	18	8	8
Rev. Jonathan Murdock	79	14	4
Jesse Mead	22	8	5
Henry Mead	105	4	2
Elizabeth Mead	13	14	9
Dr. Amos Mead	180	4	8
Joshua Mead	11	8	4
Jerusha Mead	7	0	0
John Mesnard, Jr.	6	0	0
James Moe	32	6	2
Nathaniel Merrit	46	13	4
Edmond Mead	11	9	11
Titus Palmer	3	0	0
Jere. and John Wood Palmer	9	9	3
Hoiton Reynolds	65	15	10
William Rundall	81	7	1
Susannah Reynolds	18	16	4
Anne Reynolds	22	2	9
Nath. Reynolds, Jr.	10	10	4
John Rich	21	3	0
Hannah Rundell	15	0	0
Hannah Ritch	9	0	0
Mary Ritch	44	2	0
Reuben Randall	44	2	0
Anny Rundall	4	15	0
Joanna Reynolds	12	2	0
Solomon Rundall	39	19	6
Thomas Ritch	45	15	9
Timothy Rundall	7	11	8
Jonathan Reynolds	18	0	0
Abigail Rundall	3	2	0
Samuel Rundal*	4	6	4
Ambrose and Jonathan Reynolds	18	1	7
Nathaniel Reynolds	47	15	6
Shubael Rundall	9	12	6
Joseph Sackett	13	12	6
Samuel Seymour	195	15	3
Joshua Smith	149	7	4
Jonah Smith	70	4	3
Justus Sackett	223	16	5
Daniel Smith	76	3	4
Oliver Sherwood	10	0	0
Drake Seymour	123	19	5
Jabez Sherwood	47	3	5
Henry Steedwell	85	17	6
Gilbert Sherwood	7	13	8
Rev. William Seward	25	8	10
Benjamin Sutton	5	11	2
David and Joshua Smith	218	12	6
Thomas Steedwell	2	6	4
Joseph Palmer	100	9	11
Stephen Palmer	6	16	1
Sarah Parsons	5	16	4
Theophilus Peck, Jr.	50	6	4
Solomon Purdy	83	18	9
James Phillips	20	0	0
Denham Palmer,	2	6	8
John Palmer	4	2	0
Mary Peck	8	8	5
Catharine Peck	16	0	0
Heth Peck	9	0	11
John Purdy	10	7	1
Winans Palmer	6	14	2
Daniel Palmer	35	19	2
Benjamin Peck	26	16	9
Samuel Palmer	77	4	2
Gould John Sellich	13	18	0
Roger Sutherland	10	12	2
Jesse Sutton	6	8	9
John Town	15	4	10
William Town	3	3	0
Oliver Tompkins	7	14	6
Michael C. Tempany	76	14	8
Mary Town	4	10	0
Zebediah Taylor	10	0	0
William Watros	11	12	2
Ebenezer Whelpley	1	8	8
Isaac Wood	182	0	11
John Willis	47	18	11
John Weeks	9	14	5
Francis Wilmott	6	0	0
Jeffrey Wilmeten	9	12	6
Isaac Whelpley	21	8	0

NORWALK.	£	s.	d.
Thomas Benedict	779	1	10
Josiah Thatcher	400	6	5½
James Fitch, Jr.	319	16	6¼
Thomas Fitch	387	14	5¼
James Fitch	219	9	5
John Lockwood, Jr.	249	14	0½
Abraham Camp's heirs	142	13	3
Seth Seymour's h'rs	157	4	1
Nath'l Raymond, Jr.	144	5	1¾
Fountain Smith	158	15	10
John Seymour, Jr.	161	19	9½
Abraham Benedict	73	3	1
Thomas Betts	167	16	7½
John and Daniel Eversley	154	9	6½
John Benedict	172	12	8
Daniel Hyatt	85	6	7
Peter Betts	180	6	10½
Ebenezer Whitney	106	13	9
Gould Hays	195	8	0
Uriah Raymond	124	11	1¾
Abigail Raymond	144	4	3
Jabez Saunders	31	13	11
John Cannon	1933	8	2¾
Lois Whitney	88	11	1¼
Stephen Smith	48	2	11
Ezra Rickett	82	11	5¼
John Saunders	241	18	10
William Seymour	93	1	9
Nathaniel Benedict	359	13	3
Eliphalet Lockwood	721	8	11½
Hannah Hooker	211	13	9
HezekiahLockwood	176	4	7¾
John Gregory, Jr.	221	11	0
Ebenezer Gregory	57	2	9
Daniel Smith	99	5	1½
Peter Quintard	401	0	0
Noah Smith	89	11	10
John Darrow	192	19	0
Thaddeus Betts	254	9	3
Mathew Mallery	87	4	11
John St. John	51	16	3
William St. John	318	11	0
John Hays	72	5	2
Daniel Jackson	53	2	5
Josiah Thatcher, Jr.	193	17	8
Elizabeth Rogers	228	14	0
Eliakim Raymond	297	7	11
Lemuel Brooks	287	15	4
Richard Camp	241	19	0
Asa Hays	381	17	0
Catharine Boughton	23	11	0
Elizabeth Ketchum	45	10	6
John Kellog	76	9	0
John Seymour	345	5	0
Josiah Wentworth	151	16	0
Daniel Hanford	303	16	4
Jesse Benedict	114	7	6
Samuel Fairchild	131	3	11
Simeon Raymond	428	7	3½
Jedediah Hanford	39	1	11
Enock Benedict	84	1	8
David Handford's heirs	41	13	9
Matthew Keeler	165	10	10
Mary Benedict	40	0	0
David Comstock	313	18	0
Thomas Fitch's h'rs	415	3	0
John Rich	72	6	0
Ebenezer Hyatt	76	15	6
Nathan Mallery	157	12	0
Daniel Thatch's h'rs	215	17	0
Samuel Grummond	30	8	6
Ebenezer Lockwood	82	2	2
Isaiah Marvin	158	10	1
Eliakim Smith	203	16	4
Daniel Seymour, Jr.	87	16	5
Dan Finch	119	14	7
Hezekiah Raymond	152	14	4
John Betts	303	16	0
Edward Wentworth	80	13	1
Isaac Scudder	661	16	0
John Lockwood, 3d	218	4	0
Nathan Jarvis	279	7	6
Jabez Raymond	293	13	0
Nehemiah St. John	89	9	6
Hezekiah Hanford	268	13	8
Jonathan Fitch's heirs	195	0	0
Nathan Hays	180	4	6
Daniel Fitch's heirs	259	9	1
John Belden	303	14	6
Nathan Beers	195	1	0
Benjamin Isaac's heirs	406	8	9
Samuel Marvin	319	3	10
Thomas Grummond	205	11	4
Jacob Jennings	22	5	6
Jedediah Brown	162	7	0
Sarah Johnson	33	18	10
Joseph Whitney	182	11	2
Susanah Butler	6	10	0
Abraham Gregory	50	9	8
Lydia Comstock	9	6	0
Nath'l Benedict, 2d	152	1	3
Josiah Raymond	239	9	3
Col. Stephen St. John	713	6	7
Daniel W. Auley	248	7	0
Daniel Seymour	11	18	10
Deborah Dickinson	17	2	6
Jane Hitchcock	19	8	6
Elizabeth Rogers, 2d	1	5	0
Hannah Hanford	60	3	1
Deborah Pickett	22	0	0
Mary Resco	2	19	0
Rebecca Smith	3	2	9
Obadiah Liscat	3	0	0
Abigail Weeks	3	10	0
Anne Seymour	3	1	6
Platt Townsend	2	17	0
John Platt	0	15	6
Stephen Lockwood	18	12	0
Nathan Hyatt, Jr	29	19	11
John Rogers	41	1	9
Stephen Whitney	19	5	0
Jesse Brown	44	0	0
Hannah Fitch's h'rs	141	2	7

	£	s.	d.
Jacob Arnold	24	11	8
David Hyatt	9	0	6
John Eversley	11	1	2
Syphax, (negro)	0	7	0
David Whitney	0	12	0
Anne Seymour	6	17	5
John Lockwood	9	12	8
David Judah	9	19	0
Timothy Whitney	0	17	6
Thomas Betts, Jr.	13	14	0
Haynes Fitch	42	1	3
Michael Judah	13	9	6
Uriah Smith	35	9	0
Samuel Burral	30	18	6
Hannah Brown	6	3	6
James Hait's heirs	26	3	6
Stephen Keeler	25	1	3
David Bott	5	19	9
Eleazer Scott	16	0	9
James Crowley	3	14	7
Stephen St. John	20	1	0
Nathaniel Strull	33	12	9
Moses St. John	3	5	0
Isaac Waring	3	10	0
Giles Mallery	12	4	10
David Seymour	3	19	0
Mary Harvey	14	11	0
Rebecca Wasron	4	8	3
Jarvis Kellogg	2	3	9
William Mott	10	14	6
Mary Avery	11	2	6
Peter Hitchcock	11	13	6
Joshua Rogers	14	15	3
Desire Liscat	8	7	6
Robert Waters	11	15	4
Jedediah Raymond	10	8	3
Nehemiah St. John, 2nd,	6	11	0
Esther St. John	2	2	0
Mary Lockwood	2	8	6
James Smith	21	13	0
Betsey Hall	22	9	11
Mary Brown	9	18	0
Silas Bessey	12	16	3
Abraham Lockwood	2	12	0
Abner Booth	10	1	6
Charles Pope	7	10	7
Gersham Hyatt	32	5	0
Pomp Leaming	14	10	0
Banley Arnold	12	8	0
Sarah Eversley	26	13	5
Mary Smith	17	5	0
Thomas Darrow	17	5	2
Nathan Hendrich	19	18	3
William Garner	11	4	3
Stephen G. Thatcher	13	1	5
Stephen and Hooker St. John	30	1	6
Nathaniel Raymond	4	4	0
Susannah Fitch	24	0	0
Thomas Hays	18	0	0
Auley W. Auley	30	19	3
Joseph Allen Wright	95	18	8
Dr. Uriah Rogers' heirs	225	0	0
Jesse Raymond	147	2	2
John Richards	7	6	8
Joseph Waring	14	18	1
Isaac Richards	44	10	10
Eli Read	58	10	11
Jesse Read	3	11	6
John Bigsley	7	0	6
Benjamin Read	42	14	6
Daniel Richards	12	5	1
Solomon Whitman	17	17	6
David Read	126	7	4
Nathan Waring	32	14	7
Richard Youngs	31	5	11
Mary Read	47	17	0
Gersham Richards	31	13	1
Clapp Raymond	34	3	10
John Richards	35	9	10
Seth Abbott	55	7	3
Capt. Eliakim Raymond	80	17	4
Simeon Stewart	69	10	10
Capt. Phineas Hanford	43	14	0
Azor Mead	36	6	8
Phineas Hanford, Jr.	25	19	2
Richard Dunning	26	19	6
Matthew Marvin	19	0	8
Elizabeth Whelpley	17	17	8
Lydia Fitch	19	19	10
Elijah Fitch	10	5	2
Samuel Keeler	30	14	0
Samuel Middlebrook	14	9	11
Ezra Waterbury	11	6	4
Hannah Gregory	13	3	4
Ebenezer Bennit, Jr.	14	2	8
Nathan Adams	14	0	0
James Betts	17	2	0
Benjamin Keeler	10	19	4
Nathan Keeler	3	7	0
James Whelpley	4	5	4
Capt. Sam'l Comstock	2	0	0
Benjamin Betts	2	11	11
Rev. Isaac Lewis	5	1	4
Daniel Sturges	1	15	8
Peter Sturges	0	14	0
Esther Wasson	5	0	8
Capt. Josiah Thatcher	16	7	4
Ephraim Stewart	5	4	4
Silas Hicock	3	12	6
Jesse Birchard	7	12	0
Simeon Stewart, Jr.	8	6	0
Benjamin Steward	11	19	7
John Filleo	1	15	2
Col. Matthew Mead	4	19	4
David Webb	1	10	8
John Rockwell	5	16	0
Elizabeth Gaylord	5	8	0
Nathan Hicock	2	5	3
Jas. Small Olmstead	2	18	8
Samuel Stewart	12	2	0
Mich'l Morehouse, Jr.	7	7	4
Andrew Morehouse	1	16	0
Michael Morehouse	1	3	0
James Keeler	8	4	8
Josiah Taylor, Jr.	4	9	10
Thaddeus Keeler	2	5	10
Sarah Morehouse	6	4	4
Ebenezer Fitch	2	10	0
Nathan Burrall	2	17	4
Jeremiah Webb	7	5	0
Elizabeth Dunning	7	1	4
Solomon Morehouse	5	11	0
Rebecca Deforest	7	15	8
Mary Pleet	15	10	0
Benjamin Beets, Jr.	3	10	0
James Olmstead	7	9	0
William St. John	35	12	0
Daniel Gregory	18	18	8
Thaddeus Morehouse	2	3	0
Joseph Olmstead	2	8	0
Thaddeus Betts	18	8	6
Eliphalet Lockwood	23	18	0
Jabez Raymond	38	16	0
Charles Pope	6	0	0
Haynes Fitch	47	10	0
Hezekiah Hanford	59	10	0
Daniel Hanford	20	0	0
James Fitch, Jr.	23	12	0
Rebecca Fitch	63	3	0
Robert Waters	6	0	0
Dan Finch	3	0	0
Uriah Smith	4	0	0
Simeon Raymond	14	0	0
William Raymond	5	0	0
Moses Raymond	5	0	0
Timothy Hoyt	6	0	0
Benjamin Merrit	5	0	0
Jedediah Raymond	15	0	0
Hannah Dickenson	23	19	9
Moses Dickenson's heirs	259	16	10
Silas Bartow	48	12	6
Samuel Ketchum	4	1	6
Evert Ellison	13	10	0
Michael Judah	0	2	0
John Read	9	10	11
Retty Javiss	2	8	2

FAIRFIELD.

	£	s.	d.
Abraham Andress	430	6	0
Sarah Andress	192	9	0
Col. Elijah Abel	719	14	4
John Allen	545	12	6
David Allen	476	9	8
George Allen	231	3	11
Anthony Anniball	155	5	2
Peter Burr	282	9	1
Reuben Beers	510	4	2
David Beers	164	4	6
Samuel Beers	96	8	5
Ebenezer Bartran	144	10	3
Joseph Beers	90	17	0
David Burr	388	2	9
Wakeman Burr	363	14	9
Samuel Burr	481	3	10
Job Bartran	962	17	5
Gersham Burr	300	10	4
Thaddeus Burr	1,373	18	1
Simeon Couch, 3d	227	9	3
John Davis	62	14	11
Ann Dimon	317	18	4
William Dimon	625	8	1
N. Thompson Nichols	67	18	0
Elizabeth Gold	246	16	0
Nathan Godfrey	309	12	2
David Jennings, 2d	255	3	5
Rebecca Jennings	127	0	4
Moses Jennings	599	12	4
Isaac Jennings	281	1	4
Peter Hendrick	399	6	9
Abigail Hubbell	176	13	4
Stephen Jennings	195	5	5
Jeremy Jennings	196	12	11
Ebenezer Jessup	282	19	3
Moss Kent	185	0	7
Lathrop Lewis	27	5	2
Sturges Lewis	52	11	2
Jonathan Lewis	921	11	7
Widow Eunice Morehouse	68	7	0
Gideon Morehouse	66	10	6
Ebenezer Morehouse	83	8	3
Grammon Morehouse	6	11	6
John Morehouse	233	11	5
Hezekiah Nicolls	394	10	7
Daniel Osborn	135	5	0
Eleazer Osborn, Jr.	181	2	9
Widow Mary Penfield	139	14	1
Solomon Sturges	319	3	9
Mabel Osborn	605	0	2
Samuel Penfield	1,065	9	4
John Parrot	86	9	8
Nathaniel Parsons	86	7	7
John Raymond and E. Cooley	56	2	7
Samuel Rowland	476	10	7
Andrew Rowland	1,565	15	11
Samuel Squire	412	15	4
John Smedley	763	10	4
Seth Sturges	431	0	1
Joseph Squire	65	0	6
Thomas Staples	247	4	7
Joseph Sturges' h'rs	339	15	2
Jonathan Sturges	748	2	6
Hezekiah Sturges	532	8	3
Samuel Sturges	234	18	1
Samuel Smedley	415	19	7
Eliphalet Thorp	401	6	1
Jabez Thorp	147	18	0
John Turney	526	12	2
Stephen Thorp	515	1	8
Ansel Treeby	96	11	7
John Wasson	161	5	10
Andrew Wakeman	207	14	2
Ebenezer Wakeman	68	12	1
Joseph Wakeman	167	3	8
Thomas Hanford Wakeman	239	6	10
Mary Cutler	48	18	1
David Annible	43	18	10
Neh. Buddington	15	1	7
Andrew Bulkley	33	10	11
James Bulkley	0	15	5
Walter Buddington	20	19	8
Widow Abigail Burr	58	17	9
William Buddington	37	7	9
Walter Carson	27	0	7
Jonathan Darrow	254	5	2
Isaac Jarvis	23	10	9
Abigail Jennings	49	16	1
Justin Jennings	31	7	0
Levi Mallery	21	18	6
Abigail Osborn	106	9	9
John Parsons	22	1	2
Ephraim Robbins	106	14	10
Ebenezer Sturges	89	4	3
John Squire, Jr.	15	16	8
Judson Sturges	128	16	7
Isaac Tucker	68	17	0
Samuel Smith	19	16	9
Isaac Turney	20	3	5
John Williams, Jr.	13	19	0
John Williams	116	0	9
Ruth Wakeman	22	8	1
Wright White	16	8	0
Mary Alvoid	20	0	0
Isaac Burr	23	5	0
Amelia Burr	10	0	0
Ruth Burr	3	19	6
Charles Burr	24	16	0
Luce Burr	4	13	0
George Batterson	55	13	3
Dudley Baldwin	7	13	0
William Batterson	16	3	0
Samuel Burr, Jr.	2	14	6
Samuel Burr, 3d	14	14	0
David Burr	10	5	4
Abigail Burr, Jr.	50	2	6
Nathan Bulkley	11	14	0
Olive Bulkley	30	5	3
Wid Abigail Bulkley and Jonathan Bulkley	54	17	3
Ebenezer Bulkley	0	7	2
Nehemiah Banks	4	15	0
David Barlow	374	14	0
Priscilla Burr	282	8	6
Nathaniel Burr	22	18	0
Nathan Burr	4	9	0
William Carter	16	0	0
Ann Caldwell	8	8	0
Thomas and Simon Couch	10	0	0
Abigail Chapman	2	11	0
John Cake	0	9	2
Caleb Disbrow	18	0	6
Rev. Andrew Elliot	549	11	6
Francis Forgue	151	16	0
Abigail Thompson	8	10	0
Nathan T. Nickols	81	16	0
Hannah McKensey	1	4	0
Jemima Gould	6	2	0
Abel Gold	113	16	9
Abel Gold, Jr.	3	17	6
Daniel Gorham	20	2	0
Jos. Gold, deceased,	17	0	0
Martha Fairchild	44	8	2
Justin Hobart	15	10	9
Jabez Hubbell	32	16	9
Isaac Hubbell	18	16	0
Isaac Hayes	86	17	8
Anna Hull	64	16	6
John Hickling	20	8	9
Sarah Hews	15	9	6
Peter Jennings	7	8	3
Lyman Jennings	5	10	6
Hezekiah Jennings	1	1	0
Daniel Jennings	32	2	1
David Jennings	27	18	10
Martha Jennings	27	18	0
Ephraim Jennings	6	9	6
Margaret Keeler	13	2	1
Esther Lord	7	4	0
Jonathan Maltbie	47	5	10
Jona. Middlebrook	4	4	10
Jesse Morehouse	16	6	2
Hannah Morehouse	33	18	8
David Osborn	21	9	0
Free Negro Ned	7	4	0
Samuel Osborn	36	13	6
Nehemiah Phippeny	12	12	0
James Penfield	6	12	0
Jabez Perry	2	18	0
John Perry	6	17	0
Abraham Parrott	4	14	0
Sarah Penfield	15	16	0
Benjamin Rumsey	0	15	0
Lucretia Redfield	28	3	4
Widow Sarah Redfield	28	15	6
Robert Ross	2	17	0
Rev. Hezekiah Ripley	368	19	2
Joseph Sprague	2	3	8
Grace Spalding	90	4	4
Francis D. Sword	3	3	6
Benjamin Squire	1	7	0
Samuel Squire, 2d	83	6	8
Seth Smith	56	7	0
Zecheriah Sanford	2	5	0
Mary Smith	16	14	3
Ebenezer Squire	14	14	4
Stephen Turney	88	5	4
Samuel Taylor	9	17	0
William Thorp	24	18	0
Ruel Thorp	6	6	0
Widow Hannah Taylor	40	4	0
Jehiel White Head	6	16	2
Richard Wane	5	8	3
Abigail Whitear	111	13	11
Samuel King	5	7	0
Gideon Wells	29	8	8
John Willson	5	4	0
Nathaniel Willson	10	17	6
John Whitehead	17	8	0
Abigail Wynkoop	59	15	0
Joseph Wakeman	4	0	0
Increase Bradley	180	0	0
House of Peter Bulkley and Jos. Sturgess	91	0	0
Edward Buddington	81	0	0
Andrus Jennings	210	0	0
Aaron Jennings	100	0	0
William Levesay	152	0	0
Heirs of Benjamin Osborn	152	0	0
Benjamin Allen	5	3	3
Ephraim Burr	95	17	10
Gilbert Bryan	19	17	0
Ebenezer Baker	21	18	0
Gersham Banks	14	15	0
George Burr	15	16	10
John Banks	22	12	2
Ephraim Burr, Jr.	4	18	11
Nathan Bennit	15	2	0
Joseph Bennit	56	0	7
Francis Bradley, 3d	2	10	6
Pinkney Burr	14	0	0
Elias Bennett	19	15	5
Job Bartran	13	10	0
Thomas Bennitt	3	2	3
Sarah Bryant	17	10	0
James Bennitt	26	3	0
Abigail Desbrow	9	11	8
Jason Desbrow	16	2	4
Hezekiah Cooley	3	6	0
John Crosman	5	12	2
Caleb Desbrow	8	16	4
Jabez Desbrow	5	9	6
John Desbrow	15	14	0
Shubael Gorham	4	15	0
Solomon Gray	1	3	6
Ann Godfrey	3	18	0
Hezekiah Hull	10	0	0
Isaac Hays	28	0	7
John Hyde	47	11	3
John Hyde, Jr.	7	6	3
Joseph Hyde	35	0	0
Ebenezer Jessup	3	1	6
Joseph Lyon	31	15	9
Seth Meeker	22	5	8
John Morehouse	15	13	0
Benjamin Meeker	15	17	4
Rebecca Nash	6	7	5
Sarah Ogden	19	6	1
Daniel Osborn	0	13	6
Cornelius Stratton	1	5	3
John Stratton	1	13	6
Ebenezer Sherwood	2	0	0
Joseph Sherwood	9	15	6
Jehiel Sherwood	4	14	0
Joshua Squire and Samuel Burr	35	17	6
Andrew Sturges	13	18	0
Gersham Thorp	9	0	0
William Thorp	3	0	0
Jessup Wakeman	12	9	11
Samuel Whitney, Jr.	26	10	2
Peter Whitney	7	9	0
Widow Elizabeth Sturges	150	0	0
Moses Bulkley	50	0	0
Josiah Bulkley	10	0	0
Nathan Beers	1	17	6
Ebenezer Munro	1	15	0
Adm'r of Nehemiah Buddington	0	10	0
Mary Alvoid	8	0	0
Jonah Bulkley	0	6	0
George Cable	400	0	0
County House	..	..	..

	£	s.	d.
Goal and Goaler's House	..	..	..
School House on the Green	..	..	..
Meeting House	..	..	..
Old School House	.	..	..
Church House	..	..	..
Meeting House at Green's Farm	..	..	..
Church, Glebe House and Barn	..	..	..

DANBURY.

Daniel Taylor, Esq.,	656	0	1¼
Major Taylor	462	12	2
John McLean	528	7	1
Zadock Benedict	67	13	4
Joseph Wildman	278	5	4
John Wood	262	15	11
Matt. Benedict, Jr.	218	7	4
David Wood	288	14	0
Abigail Wood	18	7	4
Jonah Benedict	206	6	4½
Rev. Ebenezer White	218	7	4
Jos. P. Cook, Esq.,	53	6	8
Ezra Starr	1214	11	4
Matthew Benedict	176	16	5
Benjamin Sperry	113	4	2
Jabez Rockwell	158	10	9
Thaddeus Benedict, Esq.	349	7	4
Eli Mygatt, Esq.	542	7	11
James Clark	524	3	4
Comfort Hoyt	50	7	0
Comfort Hoyt, Jr.	478	15	7
Sarah Benedict	40	12	10
Daniel Church	40	8	10
Eliphalet Barnum	42	6	8
Mary Barnum	22	12	0
Elnathan Gregory	31	6	1¼
Rev. Noah Wetmore	28	3	0
Elizabeth Henries	18	9	8
Christian Rose	0	18	4
Matthew Barnum	2	10	8
Comfort Barnum	2	0	0
Joshua Benedict	12	18	8
Matthew Crowfeet	3	15	4
Ann Shepherd	8	2	0
David Judd	9	16	0
Charles Peck	6	8	4
Joseph Benedict, Jr.	7	18	0
Preserve Wood	3	9	4
Joseph Gregory	8	8	10
Hannah Lockwood	2	13	8
Isaac Callin	4	14	0
Christian Starr	6	1	2
Nathan Taylor, 3d	15	5	5
Samuel Taylor, Esq.	22	1	2
John Taylor	11	3	8
Rachel Gregory	4	7	7
Samuel Lambert	3	19	4
Horace Knapp	2	15	0
Nathaniel Lockwood	7	14	3½
Seth Crowfeet	3	11	8
Samuel Andruss	8	8	0
Wait Desbrow	9	11	0
Isaac Davis	1	12	8
Hannah Andruss	15	8	0
Timothy Ketchum	23	6	6
Caleb Baldwin	2	0	0¾
John Knapp	6	10	0
Abijah Benedict	5	1	4
Thomas Wildman	3	11	4
Samuel Wood	1	5	4
Hannah Wood	4	11	4
Thomas Starr	9	5	1
Jonas Benedict	1	10	8
Seth Shove	5	14	4
Elias Taylor	4	2	0
Rebecca Crofeet	1	11	4
Phineas Peck	1	4	1½
Eliphalet Peck	1	5	0
Benjamin Shove	2	11	10½
William Wille	1	8	7½
Comfort Wildman	11	14	2
Aaron Stone	2	11	0
Sarah Peck	1	9	4
Jonathan Taylor	6	1	6
Abijah Barnum	7	4	0
Oliver Taylor	4	16	10
Abial Philips	6	11	4
Daniel Hicock	6	4	3
Benjamin Wood	1	5	4
Ezra Stevens	3	4	0
Bethuel Judd	1	9	0
John Peck	2	3	4
Joseph Benedict	7	15	8
Anne Northorp	3	8	0
Benjamin Hicock	9	14	4
Benjamin Curtiss	4	7	4
Samuel Benedict	4	5	6
William Griffin	3	14	8
Elisha Dibble	4	6	8
Patience Guthrie	3	19	8
Benjamin Boughton	2	2	8
Andrew Comstock	5	4	8
Nathaniel Stevens	3	8	0
Joseph Beebe	12	10	8
Jonathan Hays	11	10	0
Nathaniel Gregory	18	17	3½
Daniel Millson	0	13	4
Stephen Trowbridge	7	0	4
Justus Hoyt	2	5	0
Matthew Gregory	12	7	9½
Jacob Fintch	2	16	8
James Fielding	3	0	8
Matthew Wilks	3	9	4
John Barnum	5	17	0
John Porter	2	0	0
Nathan Taylor, Jr.	4	0	8
Timothy Northrum	2	6	8
Timothy Benedict	2	5	6½
Timothy Wildman	2	13	4
Alexander Stewart	5	17	4
Stephen Scofield	6	5	4
Thomas Benedict	13	10	0
Roger (negro)	0	6	8
EbenezerBenedict,Jr.	4	14	4
Joseph Broadbooks	4	0	0
Oliver Benedict	4	14	4
Ebenezer Benedict	5	16	10
David Northrop	3	14	8
Enos Camp	3	19	4
Ephraim Barnum	3	10	0
Daniel Stevens	2	12	0
Elijah Wood	2	7	0
Thaddeus Barnum	17	9	5
Philip Corbin	10	4	5
Nathaniel Benedict	4	10	8
Thomas Tayler	11	18	3
Thomas Tayler, Jr.	10	2	0
James Trowbridge	7	1	4
Daniel Wildman	31	19	7
Benjamin Taylor	2	15	4
John Elliot	2	5	4
Matthew Starr	2	12	0
Thomas H. Benedict	8	15	9
William Stone	7	2	6
John Stone	4	16	8
Lemuel Benedict	2	10	4
Nathaniel Starr	4	7	4
EbenezerMunson,Jr.	21	8	0
John Gregory	4	0	1
Jeremiah Dunning	2	2	0
James Crary	4	14	8
Amos Northrop	2	9	0
David Northrop	4	6	8
Abial Pickett	3	14	6
John Sturdevant	4	11	0
Sallie Pell	6	13	4
Eleazer Hoyt	1	19	8
Caleb Church	3	19	4
Thomas Benedict,Jr.	10	1	4
Josiah Starr	9	3	8
Joshua Knapp	43	3	8
Moses Knapp	4	6	8
Ebenezer Manson	23	6	8
Hannah Robertson	2	6	8
Josiah Starr	13	5	8
Isaac Benedict	4	4	6
Thomas Benedict	1	11	6
Robert Benedict	2	9	4
Samuel Benedict, Jr.	7	16	8
Mary Greenstale	9	12	0
Antony Anguine	3	6	0
Samuel Brown	1	3	10
John Coach	5	10	8
Stephen Jarvis	43	8	6
Ezra Dibble, Jr.	17	7	11
Joseph M. White	31	7	8
Aaron Knapp	4	18	0
Joseph Gunn	4	8	8
Thomas Tayler	32	5	4
Benjamin Darley	1	14	6
Shadrack Morriss	10	6	8
Noah Hoyt	3	5	4
Samuel Gregory	61	16	10
David Pierce	3	12	0
Richard Smith	6	6	0
Henry Peek	2	2	8
David Comstock	9	6	8
John Shepherd	1	1	0
Joseph Burchard	1	12	10
Judith Taylor	1	8	0
Sarah Basset	0	18	8
Amos Collins	4	17	6
Joshua Starr	4	16	0
Matthew Taylor	23	19	6
William B. Alger	19	7	4
Caleb Hoyt	4	13	4

NEW HAVEN AND EAST HAVEN.

Abraham Augur	60	0	8
Hezekian Augur	29	8	3
Eldad Atwater	52	0	7
David Austin, Esq.	276	17	0
Timothy Atwater	8	2	0
Phineas Andruss	18	7	6
Joseph Adams	13	19	5
John Allen	15	17	6
Christopher Allen	6	16	3
Samuel Austin	69	13	0
Abner Austin	56	12	7
Abiah Allen	13	13	7
Oliver Allen	40	18	0
Samuel Bird	42	2	5
Abraham Bradley	101	6	8
Joseph Bradley	403	9	2
Benjamin Brown	30	1	1
Israel Bishop	31	16	9
Isaac Bishop	37	0	7
Abel Burret	27	12	6
John Bradley, Jr.	31	6	2
Stephen Ball	36	0	6
Francis Brown	12	16	9
Peter Bontion	70	14	9
Phineas Bradley, Jr.	19	13	6
Daniel Bishop	79	5	6
John Beecher, Jr.	23	9	10
Gurden Bradley	66	0	10
Azariah Bradley	19	2	0
Samuel Barnes	13	16	8
Stephen Bradley	4	3	3
Thomas Burrall	17	2	11
Timothy Bartique	23	7	5
James Bradley	48	8	10
Buckminster Brintnall	51	7	10
Eleazer Brown	8	12	3
Nando Cambridge	14	11	4
Charles Chauncey	47	15	8
Samuel Candy	51	4	6
John Chandler	108	5	0
Timothy Dwight	10	13	6
Samuel Dwight	9	6	6
Thomas Davis	21	1	3¾
Jacob Dagget	50	9	7
Amos Doolittle	11	6	6½
Nathan Dummer	6	2	9
Jonathan Fitch	170	3	4
Jehiel Forbes	172	13	1
Levi Forbes	5	17	6
Samuel Green	54	4	6
Samuel Griswold	21	11	0
Caleb Gilbert	48	18	8½
James Gilbert	12	2	0
Stephen Gorham	27	14	11
Hezekiah Gorham	21	5	7
William Greenough	27	14	6
Samuel Gills	58	4	3
Timothy Gilbert	3	10	3½
Samuel Gorham	9	8	3
Richard Hood	36	15	0
Nathan Howell	10	8	1½
Samuel Huggins	91	16	9
Ezekiel Hays	72	17	6
Josiah Holly	52	17	3
Abiah Hall	3	19	9
Amos Hotchkiss	34	3	9
Samuel Horton	77	6	6
Jonah Hotchkiss	19	6	2
Ebenezer Huggings	47	12	8
Mary Hubbard	5	17	11
Joseph Howell	75	12	5
Samuel Howell	39	5	3
Susannah Hotchkiss	14	8	6
Obediah Hotchkiss	69	3	7
Caleb Hotchkiss	9	7	6
Henry F. Hughes	38	1	0
Elijah Hill	16	11	6
Stephen Herrick	15	0	0
Jabez Johnson	13	9	4
Timothy Jones, Jr.	38	4	11
Timothy and William Jones	167	13	6
Isaac Jones	148	19	9
Levi Ives	46	1	4
Peter Johnson	20	18	9
Silas Kimberley	9	18	6
Azel Kimberley	52	10	0
Mary Kimberley	18	10	0
Elam Luddington	408	6	7
Daniel Lyman, Esq.	368	7	8
Jesse Leavenworth	143	9	0
William Lyon	92	2	5
Ebenezer Lewis	20	11	6
John Lathrop	71	17	2
Jeremiah McCumber	20	5	8
Amos Morris	1235	15	4
William Mansfield	47	17	9
Jonah Mix	15	19	0
Stephen Munson	22	12	4
Joseph Mix	11	15	10
William Miles	5	19	8
Joseph Munson	10	14	6
John Miles	48	5	9
William Munson	73	6	8
Samuel Munson	41	17	10
Israel Munson	27	6	6
Alliss Miles	5	8	0
Edward Maloy	265	18	9
Amos Munson	18	15	6
Paul Noyes	2	18	11
David Osborn	30	14	5
Nathan Oaks	19	6	4
Mahittibal Osborn	3	12	3
William Plugmart	32	14	11
Jacob and Elijah or Abijah Pardy	402	8	2
Mary Pardy	134	14	0
Hezekiah Parmely	109	5	1
Mostin Parrott	27	18	8
William Punchard	20	1	9
Jacob Pinto	22	13	11
Ichabod Page	59	9	6
Sarah Parmely	8	17	2
James Plant	94	17	10
Jeremiah Parmely	18	17	0
Charles Prindle	47	4	6
John Pease	18	13	4
Benjamin Pardy	88	12	0
John Robertson	26	15	2
John Richards	13	6	0
Philemon Smith	53	0	3
Benjamin Sanford	32	5	11
William Sherman	37	3	3
Francis Sage	34	1	10
Jonathan Sabin	64	18	6
Timothy Sperry	30	13	2
Charles Sabin	29	5	6
Jesse Stephens	18	17	4
Elias Shipman	10	19	6
Caleb Trowbridge	125	15	3
Jere Trowbridge, Jr.	7	3	3
Daniel Tuttle	13	2	2
Isaac Townsend	11	16	10
Benajah Thomas	7	6	7
Robert Townsend	15	19	6
Hezekiah Tuttle	54	3	3
Richard Tuttle	13	4	0
Michael Todd	73	16	11
Jeremiah Townsend	36	7	8
Jacob Thompson	60	19	2
Timothy Townsend	11	5	8
Abraham Tuttle, Jr.	27	2	6
John Townsend	3	0	0
Stephen Trowbridge	8	0	10
Samuel Tuttle	270	19	6
James Tuttle	93	3	6
Timothy Tuttle	79	9	5
Noah Tucker	99	17	4
Jesse Upson	47	18	0
Jotham Williams	2	19	9
John Woodward	838	17	3
John Woodward,Jr.	740	19	11
Moses Wells	256	7	4
Samuel Willmott	62	16	2
William Ward	22	11	7
John Wise	31	15	0
Daniel Willmott	42	16	3
John White, Jr.	23	18	3
Rev. Chauncey Whittlesey	326	6	3
Thomas Wooster	590	15	1
John Whitney, Esq.	158	16	3
Titus Beecher	5	8	0
Hannah Bingley	10	5	6
Isaac Beecher	3	15	9
Sarah Brown	12	11	6
Peter Buckley	2	11	0
Joseph Bishop	8	4	0
Elias Beech	3	10	0
Archibald Blakeley	11	5	11
Tilly Blakeley	13	7	2
Abraham Barnes	3	10	0
Atkins Broughton	8	1	0
George Cook	45	10	7
Cornelius Cunningham	20	11	0
John Catlin	8	7	0
Nathan Catlin	8	16	6
Zachariah Candee	7	19	2
Levi Clinton	6	8	0
David Cook	29	13	0
Russell Clark	1	18	10
Samuel Clark	7	14	9
Samuel Cook	19	7	9
Samuel Chatterton	33	13	8
John Clause	3	0	0
John Carch	8	14	0
Sarah Davenport	1	2	0
Isaac Doolittle	26	17	0
Samuel Dunwell	34	2	0
Henry Doggett	37	14	4
Rhoda Denison	10	6	0
Hamlin Dwight	2	19	0
Doct. Naphtali Doggett	32	11	0
Isaac Dickerman	32	4	0
William Dock	15	9	6
Rev. Jonathan Edwards	57	15	4
William Eyers	5	6	0
Robert Fairchild	10	12	0
Ezra Ford	16	17	0
Abel Frisby	25	15	0
Samuel Goodwin	14	1	0
John Goodrich	140	17	4
Timothy Gorham	10	19	6
Ruth Gordon	7	10	0
Henry Gibbs	4	8	0
Amos Gilbert	13	7	0
Sarah Goldsmith	53	1	0
Joel Gilbert	2	9	0
Daniel Goodsell	12	6	0
David Gilbert	8	2	6
Martin Gattee, deceased	19	6	7
John Goodsell	8	13	0
Stephen Hotchkiss	4	7	0
Christian Hanson	21	5	6
Ebenezer Hull	5	5	0
Hannah Hotchkiss	4	12	0
Sarah Hunt	3	4	0
Frederick Harding	12	4	0
Eleanore Hoy	1	17	0
Joseph Hutts	1	5	0
Jared Hemmingway	5	4	6
Hannah Howe	13	3	6
Sarah Howe	14	7	1
William Holmes	43	7	0
David Hull	19	14	0
James Hull	9	6	0
Silas Hotchkiss	3	1	0
Nehemiah Hotchkiss	14	11	6
Nehemiah Higgins	2	8	11
Enos Hotchkiss	3	17	8
Mary Horton	5	14	9
Stephen Honeywell	1	19	6
Abigail Hughes	37	12	5
Stephen Johnson	14	3	9
Simeon Joulin	10	15	6
Amaziah Joulin	25	16	3
Abraham Johnson	5	16	10
Mabel Johnson	6	0	0
Enos Johnson	1	17	9

	£	s.	d.
Jack and wife	17	11	11
Jared Ingersoll	2	0	0
Richard Johnson	11	8	6
Lydia Johnson	5	7	0
Elijah King	11	19	10
Sarah Kimberley	27	16	0
Marah Kilby	0	2	6
Lydia Kimberley	21	8	9
Nathaniel Kimberley	2	13	0
James Lyndes	4	17	6
Edward Larkins	21	3	0
Samuel Little	11	8	1
Major Lines	14	8	6
James Lane	9	6	10
Mark Leavenworth	7	1	6
Gad Luke	27	11	4
Susannah Mahon	1	6	8
John Mix, Jr.	9	19	6
Daniel Mansfield	11	17	6
Elisha Mix	25	7	4
Mary Miles	2	12	0
Amos Morrison	1	0	0
Robert Matthews	8	3	0
Esther Mansfield	299	5	4
Kirsted Mansfield	10	13	9
James Murray	9	14	4
Nathan Mansfield	3	10	6
Silas Merriman	2	2	6
David Mulford	7	16	6
Hannah Mansfield	8	17	0
Patience Mix	20	19	1
Phebe Miller	15	5	2
David Murison	2	8	6
Hannah Mix	36	4	3
Dr. Timothy Mix	16	12	3
Moses Mansfield	6	3	0
Nathaniel Mix	10	13	0
William Noyes	11	14	0
Ann Platt	10.	11	3
Mary and Lydia Pardy	40	8	4
William Punchard	26	13	0
Ebenezer Peck	23	2	2
Thomas Purderson	2	18	3
Tho's Punderson, Jr.	14	15	7
Mary Pease	2	2	0
David Phipps	7	6	6
John Pierpont	18	8	0
Abigail Potter	25	9	3
Moses Pardy	15	14	0
Solomon Phipps	43	10	0
Lamberton Painter	11	12	0
Elijah Painter	14	0	0
Martin Patchin	31	0	6
Levi Pardy	3	15	0
Jonas Prentice	27	17	6
Sarah Pomeroy	27	16	0
James Prescott	26	3	6
Philip Rexford	15	17	3
Samuel Robinson	9	16	2
Rachel Russell	3	18	10
Zechariah Read	3	6	0
James Rice	64	9	2
Hannah Russell	17	17	6
Martin Ray	70	15	6
Hannah Sackett	5	7	6
Adonijah Sherman	29	15	0
John Scott	7	0	9
James Sherman	7	1	0
Leveret Stevens	3	0	0
Sarah Stevens	4	11	0
Elizabeth Stillman	26	15	6
Widow Scovil	7	0	0
William Sherman	23	2	10
Moses Strong	9	10	0
Abigail Starr	14	1	0
Benjamin Smith	3	0	0
Nehemiah Smith	9	12	0
George Smith	20	1	6
Nathan Smith	9	15	6
Mary Stillwell	13	10	6
Hezekiah Sabin	79	8	9
Hezekiah Sabin, Jr.	21	10	6
Edmond Smith	4	17	1
Amos Sherman	34	12	8
Joseph Smith, 3d	12	8	10
John Storer	55	11	0
Hannah Sloper	5	0	0
James Thompson	0	19	0
John R. Throop	7	2	0
Joseph Thompson	12	14	0
John Townsend	16	14	2
Thankfull Thompson	23	7	8
Isaac Thompson	2	16	4
Abraham Tuttle	4	4	0
Abraham Thompson	5	2	2
Stephen Tuttle	5	17	3
Timothy Talmadge	37	19	6
Joseph Trowbridge	10	1	0
Ebenezer Townsend	9	5	0
William Trowbridge	12	19	6
John Trowbridge	17	13	8
Cornelius Thayer	3	17	8
Moses Thompson	6	0	0
William VanDuerson	62	4	3
Moses Ventures	31	8	0
Michael Vaun	3	13	10
Thomas Willson	50	18	10
Lois Wells	8	18	4
Thomas Willmott	2	14	0
Allice Wise	9	6	0
John Ward	25	7	6
Rev. McWilliston	21	8	0
Samuel White	3	0	0
John Warner	4	2	6

	£	s.	d.
Newton Whittlesey	33	3	0
Henry York	4	4	10
David Abbott	4	8	0
Joseph Alling	4	7	0
James Alling	12	0	6
Samuel Alling	20	10	0
Ebenezer Alling	16	0	6
Lorrain Alling	4	15	8
Hezekiah Alling	11	14	0
David Atwater	3	12	3
David Austin, Jr.	12	6	0
Abigail Andruss	2	8	6
Jedediah Andruss	9	11	7
Jeremiah Atwater	227	11	3
Jonah Atwater	16	10	8
Archibald Austin	71	13	8
William Alley	9	4	6
John Austin	10	6	0
Stephen Austin	12	12	6
Joel Atwater	1	0	0
Samuel Bishop, Esq.	13	13	3
Phebe Brown	7	0	0
Timothy Benticon, Jr.	13	8	0
Eleanor Benticon	33	9	2
Stephen Brown	19	2	0
Jonathan Bridglen	8	15	0
Abraham Bradley, Jr.	6	9	6
Willard Brintnall	36	2	0
Lemuel Benham	12	19	7
Thomas Bill	9	16	4
Hanover Barney	11	11	10
Lucy Barker	1	12	9
Israel Bunnel	9	16	6
Nathan Beers	13	0	0
William Brintnall	16	14	2
David Beecher	19	5	0
David Brown	5	16	0
Timothy P. Bonticon	4	4	0
Lamberton Painter	24	0	0
Silas Kimberley	193	16	0
Mary Kinberley	20	0	0
John Beecher	25	17	0
Thomas Benham	10	10	0
Jotham Williams	6	0	0
Andrus Smith	14	7	0
William Trowbridge	7	4	0
Anna Clinton	4	8	0
Rev. Noah Williston	27	0	0
Azel Kimberley	32	16	6
John Mix	37	10	9

NEW LONDON.

Phillip Allen	9	15	5½
James Angell	169	2	2
Lydia Beebe	24	5	0
Abigail Bill	6	11	9
William Brooks	65	11	6½
John Barr	71	11	4
Ann Bulkley	493	14	11¼
Samuel Brown	493	7	8
Stephen Babcock	34	9	1½
Jonah Bebee	236	2	6
David Byrne	336	4	7
John Barna	84	6	7¼
Jeremiah Brown	124	9	5½
Hannah Beebe	6	18	9
Hannah Bolton	32	1	10½
Walter Beebe	9	8	9
Percy Beer	6	17	2
Nathan Bailey	20	3	10½
Cornelius Cunningham	62	14	7¼
Joannah Culver	10	15	0
Richard Chapman	73	1	6½
Esther Cutler	7	0	0
Joseph Cheds	75	11	6
Joseph Collins	41	0	8¾
John Critchett	6	6	5½
Joseph Coit	1298	18	5
William Coit	44	17	10
James Culver	8	9	1
Joseph Cocks	1	5	3
Lodwick Champlin	11	9	10
Elizabeth Christopher	49	4	6
Rebecca Church	52	11	10
William Comstock	3	16	0
Thomas Coit	23	13	4
Nathaniel Coit, Jr.	15	15	10
Joshua Coit	40	0	0
Joseph Champlin	72	11	9
Jonathan Colefax	15	11	3
John McCurdy	1128	0	0
Samuel Coit	19	8	6
John Clark & Sons	135	6	5
John Deshon	1177	6	2
Deshon & Co.	556	10	0
Henry Deshon	900	0	2
Joseph Deshon	100	1	0
Richard Deshon	266	19	8
Mons'r Dumont	263	10	8
JonathanDouglass	1446	14	7
Sarah Daviss	8	0	0
Richard Douglass	262	18	6
Robert Douglass	200	0	0
Ebenezer Douglass	17	9	4
Peter Darrow	10	0	0
Nathan Douglass	941	11	9
Nicholas Darrow	9	12	2
James Darrow	2	3	7
Nathaniel Dickinson	15	1	0

	£	s.	d.
Timothy Durfey	20	14	0
IsaacChamplin	142	3	2
Clark Elliot	296	11	3
John Champlin	104	8	5
Sarah Edmunds	20	2	6
John Crocker	34	13	2
Abigail Elliot	496	13	10
John Jrevin	800	0	0
Jacob Finch	130	3	10
AnnFosdick&Sons	1045	10	11
Ebenezer Goddard	7	0	0
Mary Goodfaith	15	0	0
Elizabeth Griffin	5	0	0
Thomas Gardiner	22	2	0
Roger Gibson	884	18	6½
Mary Gardiner	123	16	0
David Gardner	11	0	0
John Gordon	1	16	0
George Gibbs	21	7	0
Matthew Griswold	10	0	0
Russell Hubbard	1012	0	3
Joseph Hurlbut	965	8	3
Thomas Hopkins	198	17	9
Ruth Harris	63	0	0
ElizabethHolesworth	46	8	0
Thomas Hancock	148	7	5
Mary Hurlburt	212	13	0
Joseph Harris, Jr.	5	15	0
Stephen Holt	229	5	2
Nathaniel Harriss	3	5	0
Eliz'bethHolesworth	46	8	0
Edward and John Hallam	310	9	8
Edward and George Hallman	215	0	0
Edward Hallam	10	16	0
William Higgins	4	11	0
Daniel Hurlburt	126	14	7
Sarah Harris	177	7	5
John Harris, 2d	33	1	4
John Hempstead and others	30	18	0
John Hallam	417	10	0
Benjamin Harris	19	9	5
Abigail Holt	18	11	2
NathanielHempstead	7	1	10
John Hartle	44	19	4
Joseph Holt	2	13	0
Lydia Harriss	60	3	11
Thomas Holt	4	18	7
Bridgett Harriss	24	19	0
James Holt	21	18	6
John Harriss, 1st	0	11	1
Walter Harriss	17	15	10
Grace Harriss	29	0	0
Ebenezer Holt	15	5	1
Daniel Harriss	5	6	0
Eliphalet Harriss	20	12	5
Daniel Holt	32	2	6
Jonathan Holt	35	13	0
Ann Hancock	140	3	6
Titus Hurlburt	1961	3	0
Stephen Hempstead	70	6	1
Moses Jeffray	36	3	6
Lydia Johnson	21	15	0
Robert Kennedy	350	0	0
Mary Lewis	5	12	0
Christopher Leffingwell	25	0	0
James Lampher	233	9	0
Lydia Lattimer	27	8	6
James Lamphier,Jr.	42	0	7
Pickett Lattimer	565	7	8
Samuel Lattimer	910	19	5
Amos Lester	12	11	9
Ebenezer Lester	8	12	0
John Lester	35	19	7
Edgcomb Lee	48	4	7
Diodate Little	207	5	0
Samuel Lattimer	24	7	6
Michael Love	23	0	0
Richard Lattimer	26	19	8
Rasman Lawrence	54	0	0
Peter Lattimer	317	1	6
John Lathrop	1	11	9
Amasa Larned	18	1	0
Jeremiah Miller	2585	18	10
JamesMcEver's h'rs	600	0	0
James Matthews	29	19	2
Robert Manwaring	21	8	8
James Miller	93	8	6
John Morriss	29	16	0
Giles Mumford	44	0	0
James Minor	7	10	7
Lawrence Marting	55	18	6
Ephraim Minor	348	17	4
Lydia Green	12	16	0
Antony Mitchell	23	11	6
David Mumford	318	5	9
Isaac Moseley	500	0	0
David Manwaring	51	3	0
Lewis Minor	71	7	4
Thomas Jones	40	4	10
Elizabeth Newcomb	12	0	0
George Newcomb	238	1	9
Widow Nelson	63	10	0
Mary Newburg	14	5	0
Nathaniel Overton	27	9	0
Isaac Oliver	40	7	3
Owen Neal	91	14	6
Joseph Owen	75	18	6
Richard Potter	382	2	3
Christopher Prince	512	4	3
Abigail Potter	573	4	11
Zuriah Preston	21	13	0

	£	s.	d.
Joseph Plumb	24	16	0
Green Plumb	43	19	3
Ichabod Powers, Jr.	188	16	6
Andrew Palmer	105	10	0
Widow Piner	48	0	0
Simeon Peck	19	16	0
James Parker	21	19	0
Sarah Pool	4	19	0
Joshua Powers	4	17	0
William Packwood	12	6	0
Ichabod Powers	620	8	0
John Penwert	223	8	6
John Potter	83	13	3
Joseph Packwood	817	5	4
Joshua Potter	8	14	5
John Prentice	3	16	0
Elizabeth Plumb	197	19	0
James Pittman	115	8	4
Stephen Rougett	37	6	1
Mary Rogers	8	13	0
Patrick Robinson	3	0	0
Ann Richards	224	15	10
James Rogers	455	16	5
Guy Richards and Son	811	8	0
Mary Richards	258	17	0
Benjamin Rogers	9	19	5
Jabez Richards	1	4	0
Solomon Rogers	101	4	3
Amos Rogers	31	1	8
Samuel Roberts	94	6	10
George Rogers	14	14	0
David Richards	1	4	9
James Rogers	1	16	0
Harriss Rogers	128	13	10
Peter Rogers	16	2	4
William Rogers	18	3	0
Peter Rogers, Jr.	1	12	9
Peter Robinson	81	12	2
John Rogers	31	8	10
David Roberts	17	16	0
William Rogers	4	19	0
James Penniman	137	10	7
Daniel Stale	27	14	0
Gurdon Saltonstall, Esq.	1,440	0	0
Thomas Smith	11	0	0
William Skinner	15	0	11
Seth Sears	13	19	7
Jonathan and I.Starr	53	2	3
Bathsheba Skinner	180	0	0
Bathsheba Smith	465	14	10
Eliza Shapely	382	5	0
Adam Shapely	20	17	16
Lydia Spinck	9	13	9
Ann Squire	7	10	0
Nathaniel and Thomas Shaw	2,834	5	0
John Shepherd	76	14	0
Robert Smith	24	18	0
Starr & Tallman	150	0	0
John Springer	17	19	0
Ann Simmonds	13	18	0
Peter Perry	9	18	0
John Coster	14	9	0
Widow Dorsett	2	0	0
Judas P. Spooner	21	12	0
Richard Stroud	23	15	0
James Smith	4	7	8
Jane Stewart	13	18	6
Lucy Starr	5	9	8
William Stark	17	9	10
Sarah Sitchell	56	16	0
John Spencer	58	8	0
Joshua Starr	1,250	11	1
Roswell Saltonstall,	800	0	0
Winthrop Saltonstall	1,181	16	8
Nathaniel Thorp	3	13	5
Bethiah Tallman	63	5	0
Daniel Tinker	22	17	6
James Tilley	1,533	10	3
John Tilley	6	12	6
Mary Taylor	26	15	10
Daniel Truman	6	0	0
Edward Tinker	25	15	9
John Welch	46	10	0
Walter Welch	59	19	0
Ebenezer Way	15	16	1
John Ward	17	5	4
Lucretia Wolfe	4	16	0
Anthony Wolfe	4	14	0
Simon Wolcott	1,083	9	1
Elizabeth Westcott	87	6	0
James Young	13	2	0
Temerance Moore	24	3	0
Samuel Belden	1,771	15	6
Joanna Short	276	14	0
James Thompson	350	0	7
Michael Melally	94	4	7
John Way	590	3	11
Thomas Bowhay	49	17	1
Joshua Hempstead	62	15	3
Nathaniel Saltonstall	146	9	6
John Thompson	59	16	9
Spere Douglass	8	15	7
Chapman Simmons	22	18	0
Elizabeth Beebe	16	6	0
John Hallam and Benjamin Harriss	300	0	0
Mary Ward	28	0	0
Stephen Culver	3	16	0
Mahitabil Leet	124	0	0

RIDGEFIELD.

	£	s.	d.
Samuel Olmstead	74	18	9
Ebenezer Olmstead	5	1	4
Thaddeus Rockwell	26	18	0
Samuel Olmstead, 3d	23	16	7
Philip B. Bradley, Esq	20	9	0
Lydia Gilbert	34	10	6
Timothy Keeler, 2d	51	9	0
Gamaliel Northrop	87	13	7
Benjamin Northrop	159	7	6
Daniel Smith	183	4	6
John Northrop	142	17	5
Thomas Seymour	65	16	6
Hannah Seymour	18	7	3
Sarah Morehouse	109	6	9
David Olmstead	36	2	0
Joseph Stebbins	19	16	0
Daniel Smith, 3d	30	19	10
James Sturges	10	11	8
John Douchey	11	4	0
George Follcott	12	17	4
Daniel Smith, 2d	2	13	4
Ebenezer Jones	5	4	8
Bartlett Folcott	5	10	10
Ebenezer Stebbins	1	19	8
Jesse Benedict	11	10	2
Joun Abbott	4	2	8
Bartholomew Weed	3	13	4
Hope Rhodes	7	10	0
Stephen Smith	8	5	0
Martha Keeler	2	2	4
John Watrous	3	12	0
David Perry	3	2	0
James Scott	2	12	8
Philip Dauchey	3	8	4
Matthew Keeler	6	16	8
John Smith	13	7	2
Samuel Smith	18	15	2
Benjamin Smith	4	14	0
Jeremiah Burchard	0	12	0
Samuel Camp	38	17	10
Isaac Keeler	194	0	0
Lemuel Abbott	5	16	0
James Northrop	53	17	4
Abraham Rockwell	10	4	4
John Keeler	23	0	4
Timothy Benedict	6	18	6
Ichabod Doolittle	5	15	4
Jemima Keeler	0	18	8
David Rockwell	8	4	6
Samuel Keeler	4	13	0
Ebenezer Sherwood	5	13	4
Stephen Norrice	3	0	0
Daniel Cooley	1	18	8
Mary Hays	3	16	0
Abijah Rockwell	3	5	2
Abijah Smith	16	14	0
Jonah Foster	10	3	10
Sarah Silsby	2	13	8
Elihu Deforest	2	0	0
Price Nortnrop	4	4	0
Nathan Foster	0	10	8
Mary Gray	1	6	8
David Rockwell, 2d,	3	2	10
Abner Willson	9	0	0
Samuel Keeler, 2d,	1	7	8

N. B.—The sums advanced to the town of Ridgefield, by grants of general assembly are deducted from each man's respective sum and the neat balances ascertained.

GROTON.

Amos Avery	12	2	2
Prudence Avery	270	14	8
Thankful Avery	263	16	8
Rufus Avery	132	18	4
Lydia Avery	157	12	1
Latham Avery	103	5	6
Ebenezer Avery	30	4	0
Phebe Avery	2	2	0
Peter Avery	4	13	0
George Avery	8	8	2
Hannah Avery	15	6	6
Elizabeth Avery	2	6	0
Benjamin Avery	3	19	0
Caleb Avery	7	0	6

	£	s.	d.
Ezekiel Bailey	2	19	5
Stephen Billings	71	6	7
James Bailey	2	10	0
Samuel Chester	10	6	6
Eldridge Chester	6	11	0
Jedediah Chester	21	13	2
Benjamin Chester	442	3	0
Benjamin Chester, as executor	300	15	0
Charles Chester	6	19	0
Thomas Chester	0	15	5
Daniel Chester	19	15	6
Jason Chester	20	18	0
Esther Conklin	39	1	6
Simeon Chester	8	15	0
Nathan Darrow	9	1	1
Mary Dodge	14	6	0
Chas. Eldridge, Jr.	775	6	7
Daniel Eldridge	4	14	0
Sergeant Daniel Eldridge	1	1	9
Thomas Griffin	3	8	0
Robert Gallup	11	6	6
Andrew Gallup	14	8	0
John Hicks	7	8	0
Jonathan Havens	11	9	0
Ruth Holliday	43	11	3
Edward Jeffrey	158	5	4
Alexander Kydd	9	5	11
Thomas Mumford, Esq.	604	16	0
Elizabeth Moore	62	10	9
Henry Mason	27	18	0
Nancy Moore	30	10	2
Prudence Minor	17	19	10
Rebecca Minor	1	6	11
Elisha Morgan	7	13	0
Joshua and Isaac Morgan	4	10	0
Mary Moore	10	15	6
Frederick Moore	269	2	0
Shoram, (negro)	6	9	0
Ebenezer Ledyard, Esq.	1151	3	4
John Latham	94	18	9
Bridgett Ledyard	397	14	5
Youngs Ledyard, dec'd	75	0	0
William Leeds	360	7	8
Benjamin and Caleb Ledyard	200	0	0
Anne Ledyard	142	7	10
Anne Leeds	57	15	2
Benajah Lester	0	2	7
Capt. Edw'd Latham	4	8	7
Thomas D. Lavis	0	13	10
Widow A. Latham	36	19	0
Capt. William Latham	45	2	2
Lydia Latham	92	4	6
Mary Latham	4	0	0
Jonathan Latham	3	4	8
Elizabeth Latham	15	12	6
Amos Prentice, Esq.	566	1	6
Elisha Prior	34	12	11
Abigail Palmer	6	19	4
Alexander Reed	60	18	1
Thomas Starr	1	1	6
Nathan Seabury	3	18	0
Thankful Stanton	0	8	9
Jabez Sholes	0	9	9
Nathan Sholes	0	15	3
John Starr	0	19	6
Sarah Stedman	0	14	2
Lucretia Sholes	4	9	0
James Smith	6	2	0
Experience Ward	2	19	5
Eunice Williams	15	9	0
Samuel Walsworth	10	11	6
Christopher Woodbridge	1	3	0
Peter Williams	27	7	6
Benjamin Vose	6	8	6
Ezekial Yenington	2	7	6
Elizabeth Seabury	177	11	0
John Brown	29	5	8
Daniel Williams	7	13	0
Elisha Avery	10	14	5

CHAPTER IV.

INDIAN TITLE.—COPY OF THE ORIGINAL TREATY.

Whatever may be thought of the liberality of the State in making provision for the benefit of the sufferers, it may be said that the territory disposed of was not such as that to which Connecticut had a clear, unquestioned title. In the first place, it belonged to the Indians, and secondly, subject to their right of occupancy, it was claimed by the United States, and, at the treaty of Greenville, August 3, 1795, by which the Cuyahoga, the Tuscarawas and the Portage path between them was in part fixed as the Indian boundary, the entire consideration was paid by the United States without a *pro rata* remuneration from either the State of Connecticut or the land company; and up to this time, at least, the United States had not by direct act acknowledged the State's title to the Reserve. But the State of Connecticut not only asserted a right to the fee, but claimed also the right of enacting and enforcing laws, and otherwise exercising jurisdiction the same as if its own title were undisputed.

At the close of the revolution, the general government sought, by peaceable means, to acquire the red man's title to the soil northwest of the Ohio. On the 21st of January, 1785, a treaty was concluded at Fort McIntosh with four of the Indian tribes, the *Wyandots*, *Delawares*, *Chippewas* and *Ottawas*. By this treaty the Cuyahoga, the Tuscarawas and the Portage, between them, were agreed as the boundary on the Reserve between the United States and the Indians. All east of this line was ceded to the United States. But the Indians soon became dissatisfied and refused to comply with the terms of the treaty, and, on January 9, 1789, another treaty was concluded at Fort Harmar, at the mouth of the Muskingum, between Arthur St. Clair, acting for the United States, and the *Wyandots*, *Delawares*, *Chippewas* and *Sac* nations, by which the terms of the former treaty were renewed and confirmed. But only a short time elapsed before the Indians violated their compact. Peaceful means failing, it became necessary to compel obedience by the use of arms. Vigorous means for the relief and protection for the white settler were called for and enforced. At first the Indians were successful; but in 1794, General Wayne, at the head of three thousand five hundred men, encountered the enemy on the 20th of August on the Maumee, and gained a decisive victory. Nearly every chief was slain. The treaty of Greenville was the result. General Wayne met in grand council twelve of the most powerful northwestern tribes, and the Indians again yielded their claims to the lands east of the Cuyahoga and made no further effort to regain them, and the line then fixed remained as the Indian boundary until the treaty of Fort Industry in 1805, when the Indian title to the remaining portion of the Reserve was obtained by purchase.

In May, 1795, an act was passed by the legislature of Connecticut, requiring that deeds conveying any of the lands so granted, shall be recorded in the town clerk's office where the loss or damage of the original grantee mentioned in said grant was sustained.

In October, 1796, on the petition of the proprietors, the assembly passed "An act for incorporating the proprietors of the half million acres of land lying south of Lake Erie." By the terms of the act a body politic was created, with power to appoint officers and to levy taxes or assessments, and provided for the sale of rights to pay delinquencies. The powers

granted by this act were exercised to a greater or less extent until a new charter, in almost the same words, was obtained from the State of Ohio.

It must be remembered that at this time the Western Reserve was within the limits of the northwestern territory, which had been duly organized under the famous ordinance of 1787, and that these claims of Connecticut were inconsistent with those of the sovereign power of the United States. The controversy that followed on this point resulted in a compromise. Congress, in 1799, proposed to Connecticut to release the right of soil to the grantees of that State, provided the State would relenquish her claim of jurisdiction. On May 30, 1800, Connecticut acceded to these terms, and thus the cloud upon the title of the lands of the Western Reserve was removed, saving the right of the Indians to occupy that portion west of the line fixed at the treaty of Greenville.

When the State of Ohio was organized, a new charter was obtained from the legislature of that State. This act (approved February 15, 1803,) recites the resolution of the legislature of Connecticut previously quoted, and also further recites:

"And Whereas, The general assembly of said State, at their sessions holden at New Haven in said State of Connecticut on the second Thursday of October, Anno Domini, 1796, incorporated the owners and proprietors of said half million acres, with full power to do and transact all business of said company necessary to be done;

"And Whereas, Said State of Connecticut, by their proper deed, have since duly ceded to the United States all their judicial right in and to said half million of acres, which cession has been duly accepted by the congress of the United States, and said land annexed to the government of the State of Ohio;

"And Whereas, Said half million of acres of land are now within the limits of the county of Trumbull, in said State, are still subject to Indian claims of title:

"Wherefore, To enable the owners and proprietors of said half million acres of land to purchase and extinguish the Indian claim of title to the same (under the authority of the United States when the same shall be obtained), to survey and locate the said land, and to make partition thereof to and among said owners and proprietors, in proportion to the amount of losses which is or shall be by them respectively owned," etc.

After this preamble follow the different sections of the act, the first section constituting the owners and proprietors of said tract a body corporate under the name of "The proprietors of the half million of acres of land lying south of Lake Erie, called sufferers' lands."

The second section provides for a board of nine directors, one of whom is to represent each of the suffering towns, except in case of New London, which was allowed two directors. These directors were authorized to take steps to extinguish the Indian title, to survey the land into townships, and partition the same among the owners and proprietors according to the amount of their several interests, to defray expenses, consequent upon these and other necessary acts, and were allowed to levy a tax on said land and enforce the collection of the same.

The third section of the act names Jabez Fitch, of Greenwich; Taylor Sherman, of Norwalk; Walter Bradley, of Fairfield; Philip B. Bradley, of Ridgefield; James Clark, of Danbury; Isaac Mills, of New Haven and East Haven; Elias Perkins and Guy Richards, of New London; and Starr Chester, of Groton, as the first board of directors, and provides for the manner of organization, calling of meetings, etc.

The next section provides that, after the first meeting, the directors shall be chosen once in two years by the proprietors of said lands, holding losses sustained. Other sections following provide for appointment of clerk, treasurer, collector of taxes, etc., and specify the manner of selling land for non-payment of taxes.

The eighth section authorizes the directors to institute suits against trespassers on the lands, and to adjust and settle the accounts of former incorporations.

The ninth section makes sales by collector, of rights sold for non-payment of taxes, valid unless redeemed within six months, by paying tax, twelve per cent. interest, and cost of sale.

The ninth section authorizes directors "to do whatever shall to them appear necessary and proper to be done for the well-ordering of said owners and proprietors, not contrary to the laws of this State."

The eleventh section requires the directors to make an annual report, and directs them to dispose of any surplus funds remaining "after the Indian title shall be extinguished, and said lands located and partition thereof made, shall be used by said directors in laying out and improving the public roads in said tract."

The twelfth and final section states that the act shall be and remain a public act during the pleasure of the assembly.

The first meeting of the directors was holden at the dwelling house of Marcus Miles, inn-holder, in the city of New Haven, Connecticut, on the second Wednesday of February, 1804, eight of the nine directors being present. Philip B. Bradley was chosen chairman, and Isaac Mills, clerk.

On the 14th of September, 1804, William Dean, of Easton, originally of the county of Bucks, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, submitted to the directors a proposition in writing to extinguish "the Indian right of soil at six cents per acre (or thirty thousand dollars), and deliver the possession in due form of law (as relates to Indians) in the presence of a commissioner of the United States, to be appointed for that purpose before the 1st of September of the next year, 1805. I will, at my own expense, pay the consideration to the Indians, the presents to be made to them at the treaty, the pay of the commissioner and all other expenses incident to the same (except those of the agent of said company)." Mr. Dean also specifies the time and manner of payment and other particulars.

The directors, at their meeting on September 20, considered the matter and voted to accept the proposition, specifying at some length various conditions, which were immediately accepted by Mr. Dean. At this meeting a tax of twenty-five cents to the pound

of original loss was levied. September 25, the chairman was directed to make application to the President of the United States, to appoint a commissioner to treat with the Indians, as provided in agreement with William Dean.

On March 27, 1805, Isaac Mills, the clerk of the board, was appointed agent, in behalf of the directors of said company, to attend the Indian treaty to be held by William Dean, and was also authorized to take steps towards running and establishing the boundary lines, and was to be allowed five dollars per day for his services, and his own expenses.

On October 31, 1805, Isaac Mills, agent for the directors, submitted his report, reciting that on May 7, he left New Haven for Cleveland, Ohio, the point originally selected to hold the treaty with the Indians. On his arrival at Cleveland, he found that the Indians could not be collected at that place, and that it was decided to hold it at Fort Industry, on the Miami of the lake. In order to carry out the treaty, Mr. Dean, not having the specie, drew checks on the United States Bank at Philadelphia to the amount of six thousand dollars, on which specie was obtained. On the 4th day of July, 1805, the *Chippewa*, *Ottawa*, *Pottawatomie*, *Wyandot*, *Delaware* and *Munsee*, together with the *Shawanese* nations of Indians, executed a treaty by which all the lands belonging to the company were ceded by said nations to it, and Charles Jewett, commissioner for the United States, certified that William Dean had procured the proper conveyance from the Indian tribes, which would become absolutely vested in the company when the treaty should be ratified by the United States senate. Herewith is the treaty referred to:

"To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting: I certify, That the annexed writing contains a true copy of a treaty concluded with certain Indian tribes at Fort Industry, on the 4th day of July, 1805, the original whereof remains in this office. In faith whereof, I, Robert Smith, secretary for the department of state of the United States of America, have signed these presents, and caused the seal of my office to be affixed hereto, at the city of Washington, this 22d day of March, A.D., 1809, and in the thirty-third year of the independence of the said States.

[L. S.] R. SMITH.

Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States of America: To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

"WHEREAS, A treaty was held on the 4th day of July, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and five, under the authority of the United States, with the sachems, chiefs and warriors of the *Wyandot*, *Ottawa*, *Chippewa*, *Munsee*, and *Delaware*, *Shawanee* and *Pottawatomie* nations or tribes of Indians at Fort Industry, on the Miami of the lake, in the presence and with the approbation of Charles Jewett, the commissioner of the United States, appointed to hold the same, the following agreement was made between the said nations and tribes of Indians and the agent of the land companies hereinafter mentioned.

"A treaty between the United States of America and the sachems, chiefs and warriors of the *Wyandot*, *Ottawa*, *Chippewa*, *Munsee* and *Delaware*, *Shawanee* and *Pottawatomie* nations, holden at Fort Industry, on the Miami of the lake, on the 4th day of July, A.D., one thousand eight hundred and five.

"WHEREAS, Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, did appoint Charles Jewett, Esquire, a commissioner to hold a treaty with said Indian Nations, for the purpose of enabling the agents of the Connecticut Reserve, to negotiate and conclude a cession of their lands; and,

"WHEREAS, The company incorporated by the name of the 'Proprietors of the half million acres of land lying south of Lake Erie, called 'Sufferers' Lands,' and the owners and proprietors of one half million acres of land, part of said Connecticut Reserve, lying on the west end thereof, and south of the shore of Lake Erie; and,

"WHEREAS, The Connecticut Land Company, so called, are the owners and proprietors of the remaining part of said Reserve lying west of the river Cuyahoga; and,

"WHEREAS, Henry Champion, Esquire, agent of the said Connecticut Land Company, and Isaac Mills, Esquire, agent of directors of the company, incorporated by the name of the 'Proprietors of the half million acres of land lying south of Lake Erie, called 'Sufferers' Lands,' were both duly authorized and empowered by their respective companies and the directors thereof, to treat for the cession and purchase of said Connecticut Reserve:

"*Now, know all men by these presents*, That we, the sachems, chiefs and warriors of the Nations aforesaid, for the consideration of eighteen thousand nine hundred sixteen and sixty-seven one-hundredths dollars received of the companies aforesaid, by the hands of their respective agents, to our full satisfaction, have ceded, remised, released and quit claimed, and by these presents do cede, remise, release and forever quit claim to the companies aforesaid, and the individuals composing the same, and their heirs and assigns forever, all the interest, right, title and claim of title of said Indian Nations respectively, of, in and to all the lands of said companies lying west of the river Cuyahoga, and the Portage between that and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum, north of the northernmost part of the forty-first degree of north latitude, east of a line agreed and designated in a treaty between the United States and said Indian Nations, bearing even date herewith, being a line north and south one hundred and twenty miles due west of the west line of Pennsylvania, and south of the northwesternmost part of the forty-second degree and two minutes north latitude, for them the said companies respectively, to have, hold, occupy, peaceably possess and enjoy the granted and quit claimed premises forever, free and clear of all let, hindrance or molestation whatever, so that said Nations, and neither of them, the sachems, chiefs and warriors thereof, and neither of them, or any of the posterity of said Nations respectively, shall ever hereafter make any claim to the quit claimed premises, or any part thereof, but therefrom said Nations, the sachems, chiefs and warriors thereof, and the posterity of said nations shall be forever barred.

"*In witness whereof*, The commissioner of the United States, the agents of the Companies aforesaid, and the sachems, chiefs and warriors of the respective Indian Nations aforesaid, have hereunto interchangeably fixed their seals and set their names.

"CHARLES JEWETT, [L. S.]
"HENRY CHAMPION, [L. S.]
"ISAAC MILLS, [L. S.]
"NEKIK, or LITTLE OTTER, [L. S]
Here follows the names of the other sachems, etc., of the afore said Indian Tribes.

"In presence of WILLIAM DEAN, C. F. L. C.,
"J. B. MOWER,
"JASPER PARISH.

"*Now, be it known*, That I, Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said treaty, do, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, accept, ratify and confirm the same and every article and clause thereof.

"*In testimony whereof*, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

"Done at the City of Washington, the 25th day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and six, and of the independence of the United States of America the thirtieth.

"TH: JEFFERSON.

"By the President.
"JAMES MADISON, Secretary of State.

"Recorded and examined by ISAAC MILLS, Clerk."

By virtue of this treaty, the title to all the lands of the Reserve which was not obtained by the treaty of Greenville, was perfected, and the Indians made no further attempt to assert ownership. The two companies agreed to pay the Indians, by reason of this relinquishment, sixteen thousand dollars, one fourth in cash, and the remainder in annual payments of two thousand dollars each, and a perpetual annuity of one hundred and seventy-five dollars, the interest at six per cent of two thousand nine hundred sixteen and sixty-seven hundredths dollars, which two sums were secured to the President of the United States by the companies. The consideration named in the treaty is made up from the two amounts above named, sixteen thousand dollars, and two thousand nine hundred and sixteen and sixty-seven hundredths dollars.

The Indians were the first owners of the soil, and were the last to relinquish their claims. The sufferers were deeply interested in the above treaty, for upon its successful termination depended their ability to possess and settle their lands.

CHAPTER V.

THE SURVEY AND PARTITION.

The treaty referred to in the preceding chapter, was not ratified by the United States senate until January 25, 1806; still the Fire-lands Company felt so sure of its final ratification, that they authorized one of their number, Taylor Sherman, at a meeting held November 1, 1805, to make an arrangement for the survey of the tract. In pursuance of the power thus vested in him, Mr. Sherman, on the 16th of December following, closed a contract with John McLean and James Clark, of Danbury, Connecticut, to make the survey—these persons to employ Almon Ruggles, or some other competent surveyor, to do the work. The contract stipulated that the boundaries of the five hundred thousand acres should be ascertained and fixed, and that then the tract should be divided into townships five miles square, and each township subdivided into four equal divisions. The price which the contractors were to receive was two dollars per mile, with an additional sum of fifty cents per mile should the survey prove to be entirely satisfactory. Care was taken to have the contract stipulate that all *hills and mountains* should be particularly described. The work was to be completed within one year, unless delay should occur in the ratification of the treaty, or the labors of the surveyors interrupted or hindered by the Indians.

On account of unexpected delay, on the part of the United States, in running the south line of the Reserve, the time for finishing the survey was extended to June 1, 1807.

On the 6th of February, 1806, it was agreed between the Connecticut Land Company and the Fire-lands Company that the five hundred thousand acres granted the latter company should include the island in Sandusky bay (Johnson's Island), but not the waters of the bay itself.

The survey was begun in the spring of 1806. Fifty six miles of the base line of the Reserve, westward from Pennsylvania, was run in 1796, by Mr. Seth Pease, a surveyor in the employ of the United States, and Mr. Gallatin, secretary of the treasury, appointed him to run the remainder of the line, which he performed, commencing June 24, 1806, and starting at the terminus of the first line on the Tuscarawas. The southwest corner of the Reserve and Fire-lands was fixed at a distance of one hundred and twenty miles from the Pennsylvania line, and thereupon township and section lines were run, and the survey was completed in about one year.

Although the base line was run on the true parallel by Mr. Pease, yet an error had been made in starting, the point of beginning being too far to the westward, which carried the point of ending beyond the real western limit of the Reserve.

Amos Spafford, as agent for the Connecticut Land Company, made a survey in the interests of the company in the year 1806, but his chain men purposely made the base line longer than it should have been, the object being to include more land in the Reserve than it was entitled to. Objections being made to Spafford's survey, the Connecticut Land Company employed Joshua Stow to run the line anew, which he did, establishing the southwest corner of the Reserve a full half mile east of the point determined by the Spafford survey.

In 1808, the government having learned of the mistake made by Mr. Pease, commissioned Mr. Maxfield Ludlow to run the base line of the Reserve anew, which was done, and the western terminus was found to be a trifle more than a mile east of that fixed by Mr. Pease's survey. The Ludlow and the Stow surveys were in accord, and a post sunk in an almost impenetrable swamp was made to designate the southwest corner of the Fire lands and of the Reserve.

Almon Ruggles had made a division of the five hundred thousand acres into townships and sections, beginning at the southwestern terminus as established by Mr. Pease. After the Ludlow survey, this division had to be made anew, and Ruggles was again employed. Beginning, in the year 1808, at the proper point as fixed by Ludlow, he ran east on the base line of the Reserve to such a probable point as that from which, if a line were run north to the lake parallel with the west line of the Reserve, the included area would be equivalent to five hundred thousand acres. It was extremely difficult to find this point, owing to the irregularity of the northern boundary caused by the trend of the lake. Mr. Schuyler, in his centennial address, says: "He fixed the southeast corner of the Fire-lands on the Ludlow line twenty-eighty chains and sixty-eighty links west from the ninety-fourth mile post from the Pennsylvania line. The line ran from that point north four degrees forty seconds west to the lake to a point forty-three links east of a black oak tree marked J. Stow, on the east side, and A. R., on the west side, and standing near the bank of the lake, and near the first perpendicular bluff of rocks, east of the Vermillion river. On computation of the survey afterwards, it was found that the quantity of land so cut off was five hundred thousand and twenty-seven acres." The length of the land, from east to west, thus set off to the sufferers', is twenty-five miles, fifty-one chains, and thirty-two links. When the tract was surveyed into townships, the breadth of each, from east to west, was, therefore, about two-fifteenths of a mile more than five miles.

PARTITION.

Joseph Wakeman, Isaac Mills, Taylor Sherman and William Eldridge were appointed a committee by the

directors of the Fire-lands Company, September 13, 1808, to devise a mode of partition of the lands. November 8, 1808, this committee submitted a somewhat lengthy report, reciting first that Almon Ruggles had completed his survey whereby the tract was divided into five ranges of townships from south to north, numbered the twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fourth ranges. The report goes on to enumerate facts already given.

The townships in each range were numbered from south to north, the one adjoining the south line of the Reserve being number one, and were intended to be five miles square, except those adjoining Lake Erie, which were fractional.

The townships generally were further divided into four parts or sections, the southeast quarter being designated as section one; the northeast quarter as section two; the northwest quarter as section three, and the southwest quarter as section four.

In the twentieth range there are five townships about five miles square, and containing about sixteen thousand four hundred and eighty-one acres each, leaving between town five and Lake Erie a fraction containing twelve thousand and forty-nine acres. The twenty-first range also contains five towns of the same dimensions with a fraction on the north of six thousand five hundred and thirty acres. The twenty-second range, five towns and fraction of thirteen thousand seven hundred and sixty-six acres. The twenty-third range, six towns and fraction of two thousand seven hundred and eighty-three acres. The twenty-fourth range contains the same number of square towns, as the twenty-third range, with a fraction of three thousand two hundred and sixty-eight acres.

The peninsula lying north of Sandusky bay, contains sixteen thousand three hundred and twenty-one acres, and the island (Johnson's) adjacent thereto in said bay contains three hundred and twenty acres, the whole amounting to five hundred thousand and twenty-seven acres.

In order to equalize the fractions adjoining the lake, the following combinations were made:

To equalize town six in range twenty were added four thousand one hundred and twenty-three acres from the east part of the fraction in range twenty-one; this now forms Vermillion township in Erie county. The remaining fractional part of town six in range twenty-one, amounting to two thousand four hundred and seven acres, was added to town six in range twenty-two, and is now called Huron township.

The peninsula and island in the bay were put together not being considered as being equal to more than a township.

To section one, in town one of range twenty-four, (Richmond), were annexed seventeen hundred and eight-three acres off the east end of the fraction of two thousand seven hundred and eighty-three acres lying between township six of the twenty-third range and Sandusky bay.

To section four of the same township, were added five hundred acres taken from the same fraction, and the remaining five hundred acres were annexed to section four of township one of the twenty-third range, (New Haven).

To section one of township six in the twenty-fourth range, were added four hundred acres off the east end of the fraction lying between said township and the bay. To section three of said township were added twenty-two hundred and sixty-eight acres taken from the same fraction, and the rest of it—six hundred acres—was added to the fourth section of the same township.

The peninsula and island were divided into four equal sections or quarters.

By using in this way sundry tracts for annexation purposes, the different townships were made equal in value in the opinion of the committee.

The mode of partition was ingenious and interesting. There were just thirty townships (equalized,) to be distributed. There being four sections to each township, there were one hundred and twenty sections. The whole amount of loss was therefore divided into one hundred and twenty equal parts, each part representing one thousand three hundred and forty-four pounds seven shillings. This sum was therefore the value of each section or one-fourth of a township. One hundred and twenty tickets were prepared. On each ticket were written the names of various sufferers, classified in such a way that their losses aggregated one thousand three hundred and forty-four pounds seven shillings. Four of these tickets numbered respectively one, two, three, four, representing five thousand three hundred and seventy-seven pounds eight shillings, equivalent to the value of a whole township, were taken and rolled up together, forming a package. In this way thirty packages were formed, or as many as there were townships. These thirty packages of classifications were placed in a box, and in another box were placed thirty tickets, each containing the four sections of one township. Then some disinterested person drew from the box of township tickets, and some other disinterested person drew from the other box a package of classifications. The package was then opened, and the four tickets opened. Ticket number one corresponded to section number one; ticket two to section two; ticket three to section three, and ticket four to section four. The names on each of these tickets constituted the owners for each of these sections respectively. In like manner were all the other townships drawn, and each proprietor knew at once in which township and section his land was located. The draft was made November 9, 1808.

Names were given to the different townships, which, with the following exceptions, have not been changed to the present time.

Jesup	since changed to	Florence.
Canterbury	"	"	" Hartland.
Eldridge	"	"	" Berlin.
Avery	"	"	" Milan.
Vredenburg	"	"	" Peru.
Cannon	"	"	" Richmond.
Patterson	"	"	" Margaretta.
Wheatsborough	"	"	" Lyme.

ROADS ESTABLISHED.

October 19, 1809, the directors ordered that a road be laid out and cut through Huron county, from north to south, passing from, or near the shore of Lake Erie, on the east side of Huron river, running thence on the most suitable route until it strikes near the center of the north line of the township of Norwalk, and thence southward on a line as near the center of the other township as the ground will admit; that William Eldridge be appointed agent to cause the road to be laid out and cut, causewayed, logged and bridged in the best and most prudent way regarding the interest of the Fire-lands Company; to be cut and cleared off at least sixteen feet in width, and the stumps to be cut down smooth with the surface of the ground at least twelve feet in width. The sum of eight hundred dollars was appropriated for the work, the agent to receive no compensation for his services.

A second and similar road was ordered laid out north and south through the county, on or near the line between the twentieth and twenty-first ranges. Six hundred dollars was appropriated for the work, and Ebenezer Jesup, Jr., appointed agent to carry it into effect, and to serve without compensation.

A third, leading east and west in the county, to commence on the east side thereof, at the termination of the road already laid, marked or cut through the lands of the Connecticut Land Company, leading from the Portage in the southerly part thereof, butting on said east line, and extend to, or near the middle or center of the south line of the town of Norwalk until it intersects the road already voted to be laid out, or as near as the nature of the ground will admit.

That a fourth road be laid out to commence at or near the south line of Norwalk, where the north and south road crosses it, then running west on township lines, or as near the same as practicable, to the west line of the county.

Another similar road to begin on the south line of Fairfield at the north and south road and running west, following town lines as near as practicable to the county line.

Five hundred dollars were appropriated for the construction of the first road and six hundred dollars for the other two roads, and Isaac Mills appointed agent to construct them, to serve without compensation.

FINAL PROCEEDINGS.

The report of Joseph Darling, treasurer, was submitted, showing the total receipts up to October 10, 1809, as forty-seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars and seventy-seven cents, with a balance in the treasury of thirty-five hundred and sixty-nine dollars and eleven cents. This amount was reduced at subsequent meetings of the directors, by payment of the sums appropriated for making roads, salaries of directors, etc., until the balance in the treasury was reduced to one hundred and twenty-two dollars, which was by vote at the final meeting appropriated: sixty-two dollars to cut a road from Norwalk to Sandusky bay, and sixty dollars to cut a road or roads in the town of Danbury, on the peninsula. The last meeting of the board of directors was held at the county house in New Haven, Connecticut, August 28, 1811, the full board being present. Their names were as follows: Guy Richards and William Eldridge, of New London; Ebenezer Avery, Jr., of Groton; Ebenezer Jesup, Jr., of Fairfield; Taylor Sherman, of Norwalk; Philip B. Bradley, of Ridgefield; and Epiphras W. Bull, of Danbury.

The board then drew up a petition to the general assembly of Ohio, reciting that they had performed the duties required of them by the act of incorporation, and asked that their records be legalized, so that they may be forever kept as a part of the records of Huron county, and that they, or duly certified transcripts, be received as legal evidence.

It was voted that upon the payment of outstanding orders already drawn, the bond of the treasurer shall be cancelled.

"*Voted*, That this meeting be adjourned without day, and never to be holden again.

"Attest: ISAAC MILLS, *Clerk*."

CHAPTER VI.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF HURON COUNTY—GEOGRAPHY AND TOPOGRAPHY.

HURON county lies at the southwest portion of the Connecticut Western Reserve, and originally and for many years after its settlement it comprehended all of the Fire-lands, or five hundred thousand acres. Its southern boundary is the forty-first parallel of latitude, and until 1838, when Erie county was formed out of its territory, it extended northward to the shores of Lake Erie, including the peninsula and islands north of Sandusky bay. The present territorial limits of Huron county embrace, with the exception of Ruggles township, which was set off at the time of the formation of Ashland county in 1846, towns number one, two, three and four in the twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fourth ranges of townships in the Connecticut Western Reserve. These townships were laid out as nearly five miles square as possible, but owing to the fact that the breadth of the Fire lands' tract, from east to west. is twenty-five miles, fifty-one chains and thirty-two links, each township, from east to west, is a fraction more than five miles in extent.

The county is, then, generally speaking, a rectangle, twenty-five miles long by twenty miles in width—its greater length being from east to west. By the original survey, each township was to contain about sixteen thousand acres of land. This would give the area of the county as four hundred and seventy-five square miles, or three hundred and six thousand acres. The auditor's duplicate for 1877 has three hundred and six thousand and ninety-seven acres, which, however, does not include lands regularly laid out into town lots. Land occupied by roads is sometimes, but not generally omitted, as are public grounds, cemeteries, &c.; so that probably two or three thousand acres are thus left out.

The county is bounded on the north by Erie county, on the east by Lorain and Ashland, on the south by Ashland and Richland, and on the west by Seneca and Sandusky counties. It has nineteen townships, as follows: Wakeman, Clarksfield, New London, Townsend, Hartland, Fitchville, Greenwich, Norwalk, Bronson, Fairfield, Ripley, Ridgefield, Peru, Greenfield, New Haven, Lyme, Sherman, Norwich and Richmond. Its principal towns and villages are Norwalk, Bellevue, Monroeville, Plymouth, Wakeman, New London and Collins. The population of the county in 1870 was as follows:

Bronson	980	Norwalk city	4498
Clarksfield	1062	Norwich	1172
Fairfield	1332	Peru	1297
Fitchville	795	Richmond	880
Greenfield	954	Ridgefield	1189
Greenwich	881	Monroeville village	1344
Hartland	953	Ripley	1089
Lyme, exclusive of village	1161	Sherman	1260
Lyme part of Bellevue	1219	Townsend	1300
New Haven	1221	Wakeman	1216
New London township	797		
New London village	678	Total	29,616
Norwalk township	1254		

The village of Bellevue lies partly in Sandusky county, and that of Plymouth partly in Richland county.

Huron county has no lakes or considerable ponds; no large or navigable streams; no high hills, rocky ledges, nor ravines or gorges of considerable depth or extent, and yet the surface is far from an unbroken, monotonous plain; on the contrary, it is pleasantly diversified with hills and dales of often picturesque beauty and attractiveness. The slope of the county is to the northward, the numerous streams that are found within its limits all bearing tribute to Lake Erie. On its southern boundary these streams are well nigh insignificant in size; in fact, within five miles, the divide is reached, south of which the streams are tributary to the great Mississippi basin. Huron county is drained by two principal water courses—Huron and Vermillion rivers—at the mouth of each, especially at the former, there are good harbors; but the streams themselves are too small to be navigable to any distance. However, by the aid of a canal the former stream was at one time ascended by lake craft as far as the village of Milan.

Vermillion river has its source in Savannah lake, Ashland county, where it connects with streams which are tributary to the Ohio, the valleys uniting at the divide in a continuous channel, now deeply filled with drift, indicating that the drainage of both valleys was formerly southward. The connection of the head waters of Huron river with the streams running south is not so distinctly marked, yet it can be easily traced between them and the two valleys, one to the east and one to the west of Mansfield, in Richland county, where the drainage is also to the south. This is indeed a general characteristic of the streams in this part of the State, which have their origin near the divide, between the waters of Lake Erie and the Ohio river. They are not separated by a water shed, and fed by springs flowing from opposite sides of it, but have their common origin in valleys having a northerly and southerly direction, and usually commence in marshes or small lakes, now occupying the summit of the pass. Here they receive the surface drainage from the higher lands on each side, which accumulates in the pond or marsh, and gives rise to streams flowing in opposite directions. The valleys of these streams are filled with alluvium, resting upon drift deposits, and they have rocky beds only in places where obstructions have diverted the stream into new channels.

There is one peculiar feature of Huron county, though rarely, if ever, mentioned in print: it is the eastern limit of the prairies. Here the adventurous explorer, making his way westward, first saw indications that there was anything within the country besides interminable woods and forest jungles, and soon became aware that these little openings, or "savannas," sometimes but little better than marshes, were the precursors, or forerunners, of the vast treeless plains of the farther west, on which the rank grass grew and swayed in the wind, which, though gentle at times, often sweeps over them like the tempest on the open sea. But Huron county was mostly in the heavily wooded region. Here grew the giant oaks, the spreading beech; the sturdy maple yielding its saccharine sweets; the drooping and graceful-boughed elm; the slender, smooth, strong hickory with its gnarling limbs, its shaggy bark and its plentiful supply of nuts; the walnut, white and black; while the stately shining trunks of the sycamore and ash, symbolic of toughness, were not wanting. On the sandy ridges grew the chestnut, blooming in midsummer, and furnishing the early settler with rail timber, easily wrought, light to handle, and resisting decay for a generation. Here, also, was found the wild cherry, with its not unpleasant, though bitter and medicinal fruit, and its close-grained and handsome wood, suitable for cabinet work, but now superseded by the black walnut. The dogwood, with its broad-petaled blossoms and its clusters of glistening crimson berries; the juneberry, its flowers appearing before the frost and snow are fairly gone, and its pleasant tasting fruit, ripening at the time of strawberries; the sassafras, with its tender and fragrant boughs, its strong-scented bark and roots; the grape-vine, climbing among the saplings of the forest, and with its broad leaves

thickly massed forming overhead a canopy which shut out the sun and almost defied the rain to penetrate. There were not wanting scenes of sylvan beauty, and no wonder the wild Indian and the scarcely less wild white hunter loved the forest better than the corn-field and meadow, and at their approach fled westward where they would be undisturbed by the echoes of the ringing axe, and the crushing, cracking sound that was heard when a great tree was felled.

GEOLOGY.*

SURFACE DEPOSITS.

The underlying rocks are sandstone, argillaceous and bituminous shales, with a strip of lime rock in the northwestern border of the county. These rocks have been broken up and pulverized by nature's vast ice-plow. The finely comminuted debris has been intimately mixed with that of the granite of the north and of all the intervening rocks, and the whole spread out over the surface of the county. As the waters which covered the surface at the close of the glacial epoch receded, terraces were formed, and each, for a long period, constituted a shore swamp, in which the decomposing vegetable material accumulated to form a soil of unsurpassed and permanent fertility.

The material composing the upper terraces were long subjected to the action of shore waves, and in places the surface is occupied by sand dunes and assorted gravel. The lower terrace is a broad prairie, with swampy muck soil. When the country was first settled, some of this was not reclaimed from water, but the greater part of it is now remarkably fertile farming land, especially adapted to the cultivation of corn.

The general elevation of the level prairie land in Lyme township is one hundred and twenty-five feet above the lake. Here is a succession of remarkable sand dunes, which rise to the height of thirty feet. These sand hills were formed, as was much of the main sand ridge of the county, by wind and wave action along the lake shore, and on the margin of a shore swamp, caused by this barrier, in which vegetable debris accumulated for a long time. The north side of the ridge exhibits the irregular winding outline of the lake beach, while on the south it is usually bordered by irregular, billowy dunes of sand—the ridge, apparently formed by the waves, the dunes by the wind. West of Monroeville, the ridge is a regular, well marked beach line, rising about ten feet above the plain, at the south of it, and fifteen above that, at the north. On the south side are the irrregular dunes, and on the north a wide stretch of level prairie.

At Four Corners, the ridge becomes less conspicuous but maintains the same elevation, the marginal swamps of the old lake having become quite shallow. Beyond this, to the limit of the county, the ridge has an elevation of only from ten to fifteen feet above the level plain, which stretches away to the north of it. At a point near where the Bellevue road crosses the county line, the limestone rock, in beds, may be seen cropping out of the sand ridge, indicating a low rock bluff, formerly the shore of the lake, which the waves have buried beneath the sand. Where the ridge does not rest upon the bed rock, the materials below it are here fifteen to twenty feet of silicious, blue clay, with abundance of granite bowlders and pebbles, and fragments of shale, with quicksand below, resting upon the rocks, and in which a supply of water is reached by wells.

While the great body of this level land, reclaimed from the old swamps, is exceedingly fertile, there is a remarkable exception in a large tract north of Monroeville, and extending into Erie county. The soil is a fine, black, peaty mold, presenting nothing to the eye to distinguish it from the productive corn lands surrounding it. It was cleared and put under cultivation, but it refused to tolerate grain, or corn, or any valuable crop. Here and there an apple tree sprang up, spontaneously seeded, and grew vigorously. Efforts at thorough drainage were unavailing. The soil is comparatively thin, the bed rock coming near the surface; but equally thin soils, in adjacent places, are productive, so that this cannot be the real cause of its infertility. A washing of the soil showed, with litmus paper test, a decided acid reaction. The vegetation also indicates the presence of acids. This is, undoubtedly, the sole cause of its sterility. The underlying rock is Huron shale, which is filled with concretions of the bi-sulphide of iron; wherever this is exposed to the joint action of air and water, it is decomposed, the sulphur set free, which uniting with the oxygen of the air, produces sulphuric acid. These changes are facilitated by cultivation, so that steps taken to improve the soil only aggravate the evil. If this is the cause of the difficulty, the remedy is easily found. A generous application of ashes, or of quicklime, will be sufficient. The lime, uniting with the acid, will form sulphate of lime, or plaster, itself a good fertilizer. The alkali must be well mixed with the soil, and the application may have to be repeated, until all the pyrites within reach of atmospheric influences has decomposed, and yielded up its sulphur.

East of Norwalk the sand ridge has a gently waving contour on the north, and is bounded by a broad water plain, except as modified by recent erosion. On the south it is very irregular in its outline, the billowy dunes being of varying height and form, and often extending a long distance from the ridge. The materials of the ridge are, at the top, finely washed sand, resting upon gravel, with a profusion of granite bowlders, and below this, bowlder clay or bed rock. This is the only well marked and continuous sand ridge in the county, a winding highway, thrown up by the action of the waves, resting in places directly upon the bed rock, in others upon the coarser materials of the drift clays, sometimes burying beneath it the debris of the old shore swamps, and at others

* From Geological State Survey of Ohio, volume III.

extending over chasms one hundred or more feet in depth, filled to the general level with drifted material.

Granite bowlders of various sizes may be occasionally seen projecting through the sand of the ridge, and through the peaty marsh soil between the ridge and the lake, presenting the appearance of having been dropped from floating icebergs. About one mile southwest of Monroeville a granite bowlder, eight and one-half feet long and five feet in breadth, projects four feet ten inches above the black mould of the prairie soil; others, somewhat smaller, are found here and there, and in places the surface is dotted with them. Careful examination revealed the fact that these bowlders, except in cases where they had been moved by human agency, rested upon the rock, or upon the clay or gravel underlying the ridge. Every fact thus far observed tends to the conclusion that all the bowlders were dropped before the sand ridge or prairie soil was formed. However, near the southwest corner of Berlin township, in a primitive forest, composed mainly of large oaks, a great number of bowlders was discovered resting upon the undisturbed vegetable mould.

Remains of other sand ridges than that described can be detected in other parts of the county. Between Norwalk and Olena, on the line which separates Bronson and Hartland townships, the surface presents to the eye the appearance of a broad, level plain of rich sandy loam, but it rises imperceptibly to the height of two hundred and fifteen feet above the sand ridge of Norwalk, or three hundred and sixty feet above the lake. About one-half mile east of Olena, a long, sandy and gravelly ridge rises to the height of three hundred and ninety-five feet above the lake. Near the northeast corner of Hartland township there are also the remains of another sand ridge, fifty feet lower than the last, which has suffered much from erosion, and is cut up by irregular valleys leading down to the west branch of Vermillion river, exposing the coarse drift below, with many large striated bowlders. In the western part of Fitchville township, a long, sandy ridge, trending nearly north and south, rises in the highest parts to four hundred and twenty-five feet above the lake, rising ten to fifteen feet above the level land to the east, and twenty to twenty-five feet above that on the west.

In Peru township the bed of Huron river is about one hundred and thirty feet above the lake, the bluffs generally composed of modified drifts. These bluffs rise to a height of from one hundred and eighty to two hundred feet above the lake, and are modified by surface erosion.

At Greenfield Center the barometer marked an elevation of two hundred and ninety feet above the lake. The surface of most of the township is covered with irregular undulating hills of gravel and drift.

In Greenwich township the north and south center road, south of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis railroad, passes over clay lands at an altitude of four hundred and eighty-five feet above the lake, presenting the appearance of a broad water plain, and resembling in all respects the heavy clay lands in northeastern Ohio, which are underlain by the Cuyahoga shales.

CUYAHOGA SHALES.

About one hundred feet of the lower part of the Cuyahoga shale underlie the southeastern part of the county. This formation is frequently exposed in the banks of the Vermillion river and its tributaries, where the harder layers are quarried for local use and furnish building stone of fair quality. The rock is a compact, fine grained sandstone, in rather thin strata, containing what the quarrymen call "turtle-backs." These show contorted lines of cleavage, which cause the rock to break up in rounded, flattish masses, bearing a rough resemblance to the animal which has given them this name. The dip of the strata is irregular. At the quarry worked by W. R. Starr, south of Clarksfield village, along the line bearing south sixty degrees east, the rock dips to the north eleven degrees. Fifteen rods north the dip is seven degrees in the opposite direction.

BEREA GRIT.

This important quarry rock covers much of the county, but its value is greatly impaired by local disturbances. At Jefferson's quarry, near the town line at the northeast corner of Townsend, on a long ridge running north and south, the surface of the Berea is two hundred and seventy-five feet above the lake; the dip is southwesterly seventeen degrees; the line of strike north sixty-seven degrees west. The upper layers only are exposed; these are thin, but strong, and less broken than in most places in the county, indicating that here good quarries could be opened. A half mile further north, the dip is fifteen degrees; the surface marked with glacial striæ, bearing northeast and southwest. At Mr. Milliman's quarry, near the northwest part of Townsend, the dip of the Berea is twenty degrees south, and south by southwest the stone is of good quality; glacial striæ northeast and southwest. East of the two last exposures, and on the east bank of the Vermillion, the surface of the Berea is twenty-five feet below the last. Fifteen feet of the rock are exposed in large, massive blocks, nearly horizontal, but dipping slightly in different directions. Near Plymouth village the Berea crops out on the banks of the stream, showing massive rock about twelve feet in thickness, nearly horizontal, and of good quality. At Edgar Bovier's quarry, just east of the village, the rock is in thin horizontal layers, becoming thicker as the opening is carried downward; color, grayish blue, many of the layers affording a sharp grindstone grit. Here, and at openings further north on the river, streaks of coaly matter, derived from plants, are not infrequent in the Berea. The rock is here unaffected by glacial action, but the disturbance becomes very marked further down the river.

At G. Graham's quarry, in Greenfield township, the rock dips thirteen and a half degrees southwesterly, with the line of the strike south thirty-five degrees east, is in very even layers, all finely ripple-marked, some with the puzzling mammary surface, probably caused by the action of eddies where "two seas met" on the old ocean shore.

At Cole's quarry, one and one-half miles southeast of Norwalk, the Berea is only two hundred and five feet above the lake, and in its position and surroundings affords a remarkable illustration of the superficial disturbance which prevails over a large part of the county. The rock is in thin, evenly-bedded layers, dipping twenty-seven degrees southeasterly, the line of strike being twenty-two degrees east. Directly north some fifteen or twenty rods, and on the opposite side of a small stream, the black shale is in a position at the same level; the strata horizontal and undisturbed. About two rods north, and a little east of the quarry, the Bedford shales are exposed, dipping south about twenty-seven degrees north from the last, and on the opposite side of the stream, a bluff, twenty-five feet high, shows a mixture of Erie and Bedford shales. In the immediate neighborhood the Berea is exposed in several places, dipping in various directions, and varying from twenty to forty degrees. These disturbances have left the Berea here resting on the Cleveland shales, and have so broken up and crushed the strata as to greatly impair the value of the quarries in the county. In a few places, even where the rock is tilted up to quite a sharp angle, the strata are still entire, and excellent rock can be quarried. At many of the openings the broken, worthless rock largely exceeds that which is suitable for building purposes.

BEDFORD SHALES.

These are exposed only in the different branches of the Huron and Vermillion rivers. Where undisturbed they range from forty to seventy-five feet in thickness, and consist of hard, fine grained sand rock in thin layers, alternating with thinner bands of argillaceous shales; the thicker strata of the sand rock are frequently composed of a mass of the peculiar contorted rock called "turtle-back," rendering it quite worthless. Sometimes, however, this formation yields a fair building stone. In places where quite a heavy bed of the Berea constitutes the surface rock, these sholes are entirely wanting, the Berea resting upon the Cleveland shales.

CLEVELAND SHALES.

These have the ordinary characteristics of this formation, as described in the reports of the northeastern counties of the State, differing materially only in two particulars. The deposit is thinner here, varying from fifteen to thirty-two feet at the points where measurements could be obtained. It also contains less carbonaceous matter and more iron, passing into the red shale which gives its name to the Vermillion river, and furnishes an inexhaustible supply of war paint to the native inhabitants of the region. The Cleveland shale rests upon the

ERIE SHALES.

The largest measurement of these shales in the county, thus far obtained, is thirty-two feet. They are composed of soft, argillaceous, bluish shades, with hard calcareo-silicious bands a few inches in thickness. The great changes in the thickness of this formation, and its position between the two beds of carbonaceous shales, are of interest, as showing the topography of the region, and the changes of level at the time of the introduction of the carboniferous vegetation of the coal measures. These two deposits of carbonaceous shales are as well defined and as easily distinguished from the including strata, as beds of coal. They may in one sense be called coal, containing from eighty-five to ninety per cent. of ash, and having an origin similar to that of true cannel coal. The fine homogeneous material of which the shales are composed indicate their deposition from quiet water; and the wide range of the formation, as well as the remains of huge fishes which it contains, forbid the idea of its having accumulated in shallow swamps. Whatever may have been the condition under which the Huron shales were formed, these conditions were abruptly changed; and the epoch was followed by long continued intervals, in which the growth and deposit of this carbonaceous matter were interrupted.

HURON SHALE.

These are highly bituminous black shales having somewhat the appearance of cannel coal, containing in places the remains of plants accompanied with films of true coal. They also frequently include thin strata of blue argillaceous shales, containing very little bituminous matter. Spheroid, and in the lower part of the Huron shales, elongated concretions are very abundant, varying in size from a half inch to fifteen feet in diameter. The smaller ones are composed almost entirely of pyrites, the larger ones of impure carbonate of lime. The shales are so highly charged with sulphur and potash, that in exposures protected from the rain an efflorescence of alum is sometimes seen three-fourths of an inch in thickness; and occasionally a nearly pure sulphur of equal thickness may be observed.

From the reported boring for water in the machine shops, Mr. Read estimates the thickness of the Huron shales to be about seven hundred feet above the top of the nearest exposure of the Cleveland shale. The Huron shale is the great oil-producing rock of Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania. The slow distribution of bituminous matter in it has resulted in the production of gas and petroleum, which along the outcrop of the strata, have steadily escaped. The petroleum flowing into the fissures in the rocks, where it was retained, has parted with its volatile matter,

leaving a residuum of asphaltum which by continued desiccation has become minutely cracked, and the fissures have been gradually filled with barite. Such deposits afford no proof that a valuable deposit of coal may be found outside the coal measures. True coal in very thin laminæ is occasionally found in this shale, and in all the formations between it and the coal measures, land plants seem to have flourished under favorable conditions during the time of the deposit of all the upper Devonian, and the sub-carboniferous rocks. It has left its record in plant impressions, and in isolated thin films of coal which may be found on almost any horizon of these rocks; but if taken as indications of the presence of workable deposits of coal, they will unquestionably lead to disappointment.

HAMILTON GROUP.

This important group of limestones and shales of the New York geologists is here represented by a thin and unimportant deposit of bluish, yellow marly limestone. This is quite soluble, and therefore much honeycombed and eroded at its points of exposure. Were it not for the profusion of Hamilton fossils contained in it, this would be regarded as the upper part of the corniferous limestone upon which it rests. It is apparently only from ten to fifteen feet in thickness.

CORNIFEROUS LIMESTONE.

This formation contributes the surface rock at Bellevue and a small territory adjacent in the northwest part of the county. Two and a half miles north of the village, and on the county line, it is covered with only from eighteen inches to two feet of soil, and has been exposed in a quarry to the depth of eight feet. The rock is in thin layers, hard, compact, highly fossiliferous, and presenting the ordinary characteristics of the upper layer of the corniferous at Sandusky. Its surface is thirty feet above the railway at Bellevue. South from this point, and three-fourths of a mile north of the south line of Lyme township, it is struck as the first rock in sinking wells at a depth of twelve feet from the surface. Still further south, and west of Weaver's Corners, a ridge of limestone soil, filled with its debris, crowns the west line of the county, at an elevation of fifty feet above Bellevue, making the thickness of the rock in the county approximately fifty feet.

CHAPTER VII.

GEOLOGY OF ERIE COUNTY—SURFACE, FEATURES AND DEPOSIT.*

THE most interesting features in the geology of Erie county are the splendid series of glacial markings inscribed on the corniferous limestone in and about Sandusky City, the lake ridges which traverse the county from east to west, and the remarkable petrifying fountains, known as the Castalia springs. In its topography, Erie county is without any strongly marked features. The surface, to the eye, seems nearly level; while, in fact, it forms a gentle slope from the south line of the county, where it has an elevation of one hundred and fifty feet above the lake to the lake level. This monotony of surface has been produced by the planing action of the great glacier that excavated the basin of Lake Erie; not only that basin which now holds the water, but the greater one of which the southern boundery is the water shed between the lake and the Ohio. Erie county, therefore, lies near the bottom of this greater basin, and the great ice mass which filled it, moving from the northeast to the southwest, ground down the underlying rocks to a nearly uniform surface. The outlines of the lake shore have been apparently determined by the same great cause. The general bearing of the south shore of Lake Erie is essentially the same from near Buffalo to the mouth of the Huron river. There the coast line forms a large angle with its former course, and stretches, with only local variations, directly from Huron to the mouth of the Maumee. By a glance at the map, however, it will be seen that the west end of Lake Erie is blocked up with islands, and that a series of these islands stretches northward from Sandusky and forms a barrier which must have offered serious opposition to the westward movement of the glacier. The effect of this ridge thrown across the lake basin and struck obliquely by the moving ice mass, was to deflect that slightly to the south, and to cause it to cut the deep notch in the lake shore at the mouth of the Huron. The excavation of this point was also facilitated by the comparative softness of the Huron shale which underlies this portion of the county.

The drift deposits which overlie the glaciated surface in most parts of the State have been removed from the greater part of Erie county. The bowlder clay is, however, found covering the rock surface in the southern part of the county. This is, as usual, a blue, or where exposed and its iron oxydized, reddish-yellow, unstratified clay, thickly set with angular fragments of shale taken from the lake basin. With these are more or fewer, generally small, bowlders, usually ground and striated, derived from the crystalline rocks north of the lakes. In this part of the county are also found beds of sand and the lake ridges which rest upon the bowlder clay. These latter deposits are evidently the effect of shore waves, and are in fact old beaches formed when the lake stood much higher than it now does. A good illustration of the mode of deposition of such sand banks and ridges is seen on the lake shore between Cedar Point and Huron. Here the mouth of Sandusky bay is partially closed by a ridge thrown up by the waves which will ultimately dike out the lake from and reclaim a large area formerly covered by navigable water. Between the ridges and sand hills which stretch east and west, north of Prout's station, is a

*From the Geological Survey of Ohio, vol. II.

surface, level to the eye, formed by a fine black soil which covers the limestone here, presenting a remarkably level surface and nowhere deeply buried. This district was originally prairie, with islands of timber, and has proved the most fertile and productive portion of the county. We have here a broad surface of limestone planed down nearly as level as a house floor. This was doubtless once covered with drift clay, but has been removed by the waves of the lake when they swept over it. Subsequently, when the water of the lake had been withdrawn, this tract was left in a condition similar to that of the upper end of Sandusky bay, or to that of the space behind the barrier east of the city, viz: covered with shallow, quiet water, which was gradually replaced by a fine sediment, mixed with the remains of the luxuriant vegetation that grew there. The result was a sheet of remarkably fine, rich soil, having all the characteristics of the prairie soils of the west, and, like them, covered with a growth of grass rather than trees. In future ages, when Lake Erie shall be further drained, what is now Sandusky bay will undoubtedly present nearly the same appearance as the district under consideration.

CASTALIA SPRINGS.

The phenomena presented by Castalia springs have excited considerable curiosity and interest, both on the part of the residents of the county and of visitors from other States, and deserve a few words of description and explanation. As is known to most persons' at Castalia a volume of water which forms quite a river, flows up from several deep orifices in the limestone rock, and supplies in its descent to the lake the motive power for several mills. The water maintains nearly the same temperature winter and summer, and its flow is more uniform than that of surface streams in the vicinity, though sensibly affected by periods of unusual and wide-spread drought. The water of the springs is highly charged with lime, rapidly incrusting any object covered by it, and it has deposited a sheet of travertine over an area of several square miles in the vicinity. The rock in which the subterranean channels are excavated, through which the waters of the springs flow, is the water lime, the uppermost members of the silurian system. This is a magnesian limestone, in fact, a typical dolomite, containing about forty-two per cent of magnesia and fifty-five of carbonate of lime. This rock forms on the surface an unbroken sheet, reaching from Castalia to Logan county, the highest land in the State. The true theory of the formation of these springs is simply this: the Helderberg limestone, like many others, is soluble in atmospheric water containing carbonic acid, It forms the slope of the water-shed, and the drainage of the country south from Castalia, passing over and through it, has dissolved out a connecting system of channels which are really subterranean rivers. Castalia springs are formed at the mouths of one of these. Similar springs and undergound streams are met with in all limestone countries. The table land of central Kentucky affords innumerable examples of them. This plateau is underlain by a thick mass of unusually soluble limestone. The surface water dissolves it away so easily that it dissolves every crack it penetrates, and has formed a connected system of underground channels by which all the drainage of the country is effected. The celebrated Mammoth Cave is only one of these channels. Along the margin of this plateau there are a great number of fountains like Castalia springs, which mark the mouths of the subterranean streams that have been described. Such fountains are also common in other countries, and the classical Clitumnus bursts out at the foot of a limestone mountain, forming a fountain precisely like that of Castalia.

GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE.

The section of the rocks underlying Erie county is, in descending order, as follows:

First, Berea grit	60 feet.
Second, Bedford shale	75 feet.
Third, Cleveland shale	50 to 60 feet.
Fourth, Erie shale	50 (?) feet.
Fifth, Huron shale	300 feet.
Sixth, Hamilton limestone	20 feet.
Seventh, Corniferous limestone	100 (?) feet.
Eighth, Oriskany limestone	0—5 feet.
Ninth, Water lime group	100 (?) feet.
Tenth, Onondaga salt group	30 to 40 feet.

In the oil well, bored at the mouth of the Vermillion river, the Niagara limestone, the Clinton group, and Medina sandstone were penetrated, but they nowhere come to the surface, within the limits of the county. Of the foregoing strata, the first, the sandstone quarried at Amherst and Brownhelm, of which the outcrop crosses the east line of the county, within less than a half mile of the lake shore; thence it sweeps round to the south and west, passing through Berlinville, and a little east of Norwalk, in Huron county. Within the area lying to the south and east of this line, the Berea grit underlies most of the surface, but it is very generally covered by the drift materials; and it is only where its more compact and massive portions have resisted the action of erosive agents, and these have been left in relief, that it projects above the surface. The hills in which the Amherst and Brownhelm quarries are located, and the elevation known as Berlin Heights, are all masses of this character. They were once bluffs upon the shore of the lake, and everywhere show marks of the action of water and ice. Along the outcrop of the Berea grit, its softer portions have undoubtedly been most extensively eroded, and are now deeply covered by drift deposits, so that probably little of this portion of the area it occupies will furnish valuable quarries of building stone; but as the surface rises, and the rocks dip toward the south and east, it soon passes below the surface, and there is every probability that within the townships of Berlin, Florence, and Vermillion, the Berea grit will hereafter be quarried in many localities, precisely as it now is at Berea.

BEDFORD SHALE.

Below the Berea sandstone is a bed of shale, forty to sixty feet in thickness, which is sometimes blue, or banded in color, but more generally red. This red shale is conspicuously shown in the valley of the Vermillion, and is exposed at many places in this section of the State, immediately underlying the Berea sandstone; it may, therefore, serve as an important guide to those who are seeking for the excellent quarry stone furnished by that formation.

Neither the Berea sandstone, nor the red shale, have, in Erie county, furnished any fossils; but at Elyria, Lorain county, and at Berea and Bedford, Cuyahoga county, a large number of remains of mollusks and fishes have been taken from these strata.

CLEVELAND SHALE.

Under the red shale in the banks of the Vermillion, occurs a black, bituminous shale, sixty or more feet in thickness. This is a constant member of the Waverly or lower carboniferous group, and forms the base of that series. It is is unusually well exposed in the vicinity of Cleveland, and I have therefore called it, for convenience sake, "the Cleveland shale." In its lithological character, this shale is hardly to be distinguished from the great black shale (the Huron shale), which is a member of the Devonian system, and which here lies only a little below. Further east, however, they are separated by an interval of several hundred feet, and the fossils which they contain are widely different. In the Cleveland shale are bones, scales, and spines of fishes of small size, and of carboniferous types. In the Huron shale, on the contrary, we find the remains of fishes of enormous size, of most peculiar structure, and such as clearly belong to the old red sandstone fauna, so fully described by Hugh Miller.

ERIE SHALE.

The lake shore from the Pennsylvania line to Erie county is, for the most part, formed by a series of green and blue shales, which represent the Chemung and Portage rocks of New York, and belong to the Devonian formation. These shales thin out rapidly westward, and seem to be recognizable beyond the point under consideration. In the valley of the Cuyahoga they are exposed to the depth of one hundred and forty feet, and have there yielded the most characteristic fossils of the Chemung.

The upper layers of the Huron shale are interstratified with the lower ones of the Erie in the northeastern portion of the State, as we learn by borings made at Cleveland and further east. Some traces of this interlocking may be seen at Monroeville, where the well sunk at the railroad station cuts some blue as well as black shales. South of this point, however, the Erie shale has not been recognized, and it probably reaches but a little way back from the lake shore.

HURON SHALE.

This is the name we have given to the great mass of black shale designated by the first geological board as "the black slate," and of which the outcrop forms a belt which extends entirely across the State, from Erie to Scioto county. This is the shale which forms the banks of the Huron river at Monroeville and below. It is not here a homogeneous black shale, as there are some gray, argillaceous layers interstratified with the more carbonaceous portions. The greater part of it is, however, black, and highly bituminous, containing ten per cent. or more of combustible matter. From this bitumen, by slow spontaneous distillation, petroleum is evolved, and flows out in oil springs at a great number of localities. The process of distillation also gives rise to the gaseous hydro-carbons, and gas springs are even more abundant than oil springs over the outcrop of this formation.

The Huron shale in some places contains many concretions of impure limestone, of which hundreds may be seen at Monroeville, where they have washed out of the river banks. These concretions are sometimes almost absolutely spherical; and because of their geometric regularity, they have been collected as objects of curiosity by the inhabitants of the vicinity, often serving as ornamental caps to gate posts, etc. Some of these concretions contain the bones or teeth of huge fishes, first discovered in the same formation at Delaware by Mr. Heitzer, and from its formidable character, called *Dinichthys*, (terrible fish).

Two species of this genus have been found in Ohio—one at Delaware, near the base of the Huron shale, and named after its discoverer, *Dinichthys Hertzeri;* the other from the summit of the formation in Sheffield, Lorain county, and this I have named *Dinichthys Terrilli*, to commemorate the service rendered to science by Mr. Jay Terrell, to whose zeal and intelligence we owe all the best specimens yet obtained. Both these remarkable fishes will be found described in the palaeontological portion of this report. Numerous fragments of the great bones of *Dinichthys* have been broken out of the concretions which have fallen from the shale banks of Huron river, but the specimens yet obtained from these are too imperfect to show to which species they belong. Little effort has been made to collect at this point, and it is probable that careful search would be rewarded by the discovery of some specimens of great interest.

As nearly as we can determine, the thickness of the Huron shale in this part of the State is about three hundred feet.

HAMILTON GROUP.

At Prout's station and Deep cut, on the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark railroad, the base of the Huron shale is exposed, and beneath it are seen layers of light, cherty, and bluish, marly limestone, which are the representatives of the Hamilton group of New

York. Here the formation has become insignificant in dimensions, compared with what it is further east; where it is not more than twenty feet in thickness, while in Central New York the Hamilton group is twelve hundred feet thick. There is no mistaking the equivalence of these strata, however, for they are full of fossils. At Prout's station the following species are found, viz: *Spirifera mucronata, Cyrtia, Hamiltonensis, Straphodonta demissa, Athyrus spiriferoides, Heliophyllum Halli, Phacops, bufo*, etc., etc., the most characteristic fossils of the Hamilton. From the softness of the Hamilton limestone in Erie county, as well as from its inconsiderable dimensions, it forms no well marked line of outcrop, but it will often be detected in sections which include the base of the Huron shale and the top of the corniferous limestone. It may be said to underlie a very narrow belt of territory, extending southwesterly from the lake shore, at a point half way between Sandusky and Huron, to the Lake Shore railroad, midway between Monroeville and Bellevue.

CORNIFEROUS LIMESTONE.

The most interesting, and perhaps the most important formation in Erie county is the corniferous limestone. This is the rock underlying Sandusky city, that which forms Marblehead, Kelly's Island, Middle Island, etc., the source from which the greater part of the lime used in northern Ohio is derived, and a rock scarcely less extensively employed as a building stone than the Berea grit. The upper portion of the corniferous limestone is blue in color, and lies in thin strata. It is this subdivision of the formation that is opened in the quarries at Sandusky, and which furnishes the blue limestone known as the "Sandusky stone," and largely used for building, paving, and flagging at Sandusky and elsewhere. The lower portion is light colored, and much more massive, and is that quarried at Kelly's Island and Marblehead. The fossils of the corniferous limestone are exceedingly numerous and of great interest. Like most other limestones this has been derived from the decomposition of organic structures, and in many places it is almost altogether made up of corals and shells. In chemical composition it is a magnesian limestone, containing twenty per cent. or more of magnesia. This peculiarity has been quoted as objectionable in its adaptation to the manufacture of lime; but, on the contrary, it is benefited by this ingredient, the magnesia making it slower in setting, "less hot," as masons say, and therefore much more manageable.

The fossil fishes of the corniferous limestone have attracted more or less attention from geologists for many years. They are now chiefly obtained from the quarries on Kelly's Island and Marblehead, in the lower corniferous limestone; and those of Sandusky and Delaware, from the upper member, or Sandusky limestone.

Of *Macropetalichthys*, the only portion yet found is the cranium. This is composed of a number of geometrical plates of which the external surface is beautifully tubercled. It is known to most of the quarrymen, and by them it is generally regarded as the carapace of turtle. It is, however, in fact, the cranium of a large fish, as any one will plainly see who will take the trouble to compare with it the cranium of our common sturgeon.

Onychodus was an equally large fish, of which the cranial bones were much more numerous and easily separated, so that they are generally found detached and scattered through the rock. The jaws of this fish are not unfrequently met with. They are a foot or more in length, and are studded with teeth along the upper margin. The most singular feature in the structure of this fish is formed by a crest of seven large, curved, pointed teeth, which, attached to an arch of bone, were inserted between the extremities of the under jaw, apparently acting like the prow of a ram.

ORISKANY SANDSTONE.

Beneath the corniferous limestone, on the peninsula, and near Castalia, a thin band of limestone is visible. This holds the position of the Oriskany sandstone in New York, and though it has here yielded no Oriskany fossils, they are said to have been obtained from it in Indiana; and there is little doubt, therefore, that it should be regarded as the equivalent of the Oriskany sandstone.

WATER LIME.

The upper portion of the silurian system is, in Ohio, represented by the water lime and Salina formations. Of these, the water lime is the uppermost and by far the most conspicuous. It underlies a larger portion of Ohio than any other formation except the coal measures. It composes all of Catawba island, Put-in-Bay, and the other islands of that group. Erie county just reaches the edge of the water lime area, and, as has been mentioned, it is in this rock that the subterranean channel has been excavated through which flows the stream of water that forms Castalia springs.

SALINA GROUP.

The water lime is immediately underlain by a series of calcareous shales and beds of gypsum, which apparently represent the Onondaga salt group of New York. The gypsum quarries worked by Mr. George A. Marsh, on Sandusky bay, lie within the limits of Ottawa county, and the same formation extends under Sandusky, where it has been reached in boring wells for oil—at too great a depth, however, to be profitably worked. These beds of gypsum also form the bottom of the lake off the point of Put-in-Bay island, so that they apparently underlie a large area in this vicinity. They deserve to be carefully sought for, as they may be found in localities where they will be readily accessible. From the continuity of the surface clays, this exploration, however, can only be effected by boring. The gypsum of

Sandusky is of excellent quality, and the quantity is apparently inexhaustible. About ten thousand tons per annum are produced at the quarries of Mr. Marsh.

BUILDING STONE.

No portion of the State is more abundantly supplied with excellent building materials than that immediately about Sandusky. The Amherst sandstone, which is known, and I can almost say used, all over the United States, reaches into Erie county, and, though not yet quarried there to any considerable extent may, perhaps, become hereafter an important contributor to the wealth of the inhabitants.

The Sandusky limestone is also highly prized as a building material, and its capability of supplying suitable stone for large and handsome structures is illustrated in the splendid high-school building and various other edifices at Sandusky, as well as churches, stores and residences at Toledo, Cleveland, etc.

The quarries of the corniferous at Marblehead and Kelly's Island, are in Ottawa county, but the strata worked there underlie all of Erie county, and may be reached at various points with little trouble. The same beds of the corniferous furnish quick lime not inferior to any manufactured in the State, so that lime may be specified as one of the important mineral staples of the county.

OIL SHALES.

The carbonaceous matter contained in the Huron shale is equivalent in heating power to that of a thick seam of coal, but up to the present time we have not discovered any mode of making that source of power available, except by distilling oil or gas from it. Both these useful substances are constantly being evolved from this great carbonaceous mass by spontaneous distillation, and it is possible that they may be hereafter, when the supply of petroleum from wells has failed, artificially generated from this source so cheaply as to pay a profit to the manufacturers. It is also worth remembering that further east along the lake shore, as at Erie, Pennsylvania, and Fredonia, New York, the spontaneous flow of carbureted hydrogen gas from the Huron shale has been extensively utilized. Fredonia was for many years exclusively, and still is partially lighted by natural gas, and at Erie, wells sunk for the purpose, are supplying combustible gas, which is being successfully applied to the heating and lighting of residences and manufacturing establishments.

The gypsum and hydraulic lime of the water lime and Salina groups should, perhaps, be enumerated among the material mineral resources of Erie county, as, though not found upon the surface, they lie not far below. The quantity and accessibility of these materials are, however, yet so much in doubt that no one would be justified in anticipating a great increase in the wealth of the county from this source.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE PREHISTORIC FIRE-LANDS.

No period of history is more fascinating to the student than the period in which history has not begun. In the study of ascertained and chronicled facts there is not much scope for the workings of fancy; but the imagination may run riot amid the wildest conjectures as to times of which no records tell. There may be poetry and romance based upon the sober realities of historic eras, but the myths and traditions of every land, belonging to ages before its history began, are not based upon, but are themselves, poetry and romance.

This chapter is to treat of the Fire-lands before the days of the pioneers. It is not to chronicle events, but, rather, to grope in the darkness of forgotten times, and attempt to gather up such broken threads of knowledge as have not been utterly lost, that they may be woven into some semblance of reality. It is to search and inquire, rather than to teach.

The ages embraced in the term, "prehistoric times," have an end but no beginning.

Who, if any human beings, inhabited the Fire-lands before that mysterious people, the Mound-Builders, began to rear their strange structures along our river terraces, we have no means of knowing. All before their era is an absolute blank, in which we find no myth, nor tradition, nor moldering ruin, to aid us in our efforts to obtain some knowledge of the remotest past.

THE MOUND-BUILDERS.

Our name for the people who wrote in our soil the fact of their existence, but left us no other records. We may know some of their habits of life, we may know that they mined copper about Lake Superior and mica in the Alleghanies; that they trafficked in the markets of the southwest and brought shells from the Gulf of Mexico; but their memorable events of war and peace, the names of their statesmen and philosophers, warriors and poets, have been utterly forgotten, and no man knows to-day whether or not any remnant of the great race remains on the earth.

In all the valleys of the Mississippi and its tributaries, their works remain in abundance to testify of the mysterious workers. Of the origin of these works the Indians knew nothing. Their traditions did not reach back so far.

Accustomed as we have been to the thought of primeval forests in all this region, thinly inhabited by nomadic tribes of savages, disputing the title to the soil with the fierce panther and the howling wolf, we can hardly realize that, ages ago, a dense agricultural population filled all our borders, cultivating their farms, building substantial dwellings and lofty temples, establishing governments and enacting laws, holding commercial relations with different parts of the continent.

The erection of the thousands of artificial mounds, terraces and earthwork enclosures which still remain, with all the other vast works which must have been obliterated by "the waves and weathers of time," could only have been possible in a land like Mesopotamia or Egypt, of great agricultural resources. Where there were so many toiling hands, there were many mouths to be fed, and to supply the enormous demand there must have been other workers, producers, tillers of the soil.

Maples and beeches, tough hickories and giant oaks, "the green-robed senators of mighty woods," did not always darken the face of Ohio as in the days of the Indian hunters; but long, long before the red men had found their way to the fertile Fire-lands, grain, golden as the sunlight which ripened it, was waving over myriads of these our fields. Where there was grain, there were granaries, and where the builders of the terraced mounds toiled day by day, there were buying and selling, and there were a hundred trades and employments which men have ever found the inevitable concomitants of civilized society.

The character of the earthworks in this region evidences the fact that the Fire-lands are on the northern frontiers of the ancient empire. Nearly all the works along our river banks in northern Ohio are manifestly defensive fortifications, with external faciæ, as in modern works of like character; and north of the lakes there are no such pyramidal foundations, for now lost structures, as abound in the central part of the United States. Traveling southward from the lakes, one finds mysterious ruins growing in number and magnitude, until they are merged in the wealth of monumental remains, shadowed by the tropical forests of Central America.

Fascinating as is the study of these relics of an ancient empire, this chapter has space but to deal with those which belonged to this one of its outlying provinces. We shall not find on the Fire-lands such great pyramidal mounds as those of southern Ohio, West Virginia, and Illinois; nor shall we marvel at such monolithic images and carven tablets as abound in Yucatan and Guatamala. We shall, however, find unmistakable evidences that the same race which left these records of an extinct civilization, had out-posts along the river banks which are most familiar to us.

The works upon the Fire-lands were, for the most part, circular fortifications on the highlands overlooking the river banks, some of them enclosing small mounds supposed to have been burial places. These works have been almost obliterated by continual cultivation during the past half century; but we are fortunate in the fact that some of the observing pioneers who came and saw them before the leveling plowshare had crossed and recrossed them year after year, have put upon paper their remembrances of them.

By such means we are informed that the Mound-Builders are believed to have left their traces in at least the townships of Margaretta, Vermillion, Berlin, Huron, Milan, Ridgefield, Norwalk, New Haven and Norwich. The works which, in the early part of the century, remained in the localities which have become the townships above named, are briefly described as follows:

The township of Margarettta had, when first settled, a number of fortifications and mounds, some of the latter quite large and constructed of stone.

In Vermillion there were two extensive fortifications on the banks of the river of the same name, and another in the southern part of the township. There were, in the same township, a number of mounds in in which human skeletons and scattered bones were found.

In Berlin, in the western part of the township, there was a mound covering a quarter of an acre, with large trees growing upon it. Near the center of the township, on the farm formerly owned by the late Lewis Osborn, was another mound, and in the northern part of the township, a fortification.

In Huron township, mounds were found on the highlands on both sides of the river. Two of these mounds on the west side of the river and about two miles from its mouth, were quite large and nearly round. Human bones and "beads of different colors" were found in them.

In Milan, the pioneers describe "three forts," one in the first section, one in the second and one in the fourth. Their embankments, when first seen by the whites, were from two to four feet high. At different places in the township other earthworks were found, and in some of them human bones and implements of stone and clay.

In Ridgefield township, Huron county, circular fortifications were found in lot two and lot three of the first section, and a small mound containing human bones, in lot eighteen of the second section. The fortifications are on high banks of branches of the Huron river.

In Norwalk there were three fortifications near the Ridgefield line, and crossing it, on the farm now owned by Isaac Underhill. That gentleman has preserved reminiscences of his plowing, when a boy, through the dry and brittle bones of the men of whom these works are the monuments.

In the western part of New Haven township was a circular fortification with large trees growing on its embankments when first discovered.

Except a few "conical mounds" said to have been found in Norwich, in the southeast part of the township, no record, so far as we know, has been preserved of any other traces left by the Mound-Builders on the soil of the Fire-lands.

It may be, indeed, that not all the remains which have been mentioned, belong properly to the age of the Mound-Builders, for the pioneers were not always careful to discriminate between the works of that ancient race and those of the later inhabitants of these lands, the Indians. But at least this may be said with confidence, that some, if not all, these works were wrought by the hands of that mysterious

people, whose origin, character and history have been a pregnant theme for many a delver in the world's antiquities.

It is not the province of this local history to enter into extended inquiries of this kind. The evidences are many of the great antiquity of the remains, and the fact is no less clearly proven that the men who erected them were much higher than the red men in the scale of civilization. Whether they came of the Mongolian stock, were a remnant of the "lost tribes of Israel," or belonged to an original family unknown to the old world, we shall not stop here to investigate. It is enough to say that long ago, perhaps many ages before the coming of the Indians, the Mound-Builders vanished from the Fire-lands, leaving behind them neither tradition nor history.

INDIANS.

When and whence came the red men to the Fire-lands, no research will now inform us. It seems most probable that they were of Asiatic origin and drifted across the country from the northwest, but the matter is one of conjecture, and it is not the province of this work to discuss the arguments in favor of any particular hypothesis.

Whenever they came and whatever their origin, they found here, on the southern shore of Lake Erie, green and fertile lands, drained by the waters of the Sandusky, the Huron and the Vermillion.

These were prairie and wood land, well watered and abounding in game. It would have been strange if no wandering tribes of red men, whose highest idea of happiness was embodied in a paradise of well-stocked hunting grounds, should not have lingered along the river banks, where, even in the days of the pioneers the feathered arrow of the Indian seldom searched vainly for a victim.

It is interesting to note that here, in one group of counties, by that process of language-petrifaction, which has left upon our lakes and rivers, States and territories, the names which were familiar and expressive words to the tribes of people whose graves are all over the Fire-lands, we have six Indian titles: *Erie, Sandusky* and *Ottawa, Huron, Seneca* and *Wyandot.*

All these but one were tribal designations; but not all the tribes whose names have been so perpetuated had any habitation on the Fire-lands at the coming of the pioneers. *Ottawas, Hurons* or *Wyandots,* and *Senecas,* there were in the first years of this century; but long before that, naught but a memory remained of the *Eries,* that proud, fierce tribe, whose war with the *Five Nations* of New York forms one of the most interesting traditions of prehistoric America.

The *Eries,* it is said, dreaded the combination of five such tribes as, united, made up the *Iroquois Five Nations.* They endeavored to crush the confederacy in its inception, but were themselves defeated with terrible slaughter, between Canandaigua lake and the Genesee river. They retired to the far west, but tradition says that many years later a war party of their descendants returned from beyond the Mississippi and attacked the *Senecas,* who had settled upon the fatherland of the *Eries;* but the result was a second crushing defeat, and the annihilation of the *Erie* race, unless a remnant was left to mingle with other tribes in the west.

As long ago as the middle of the seventeenth century the *Eries* probably occupied northern Ohio, along the shores of Lake Erie, and the famous pictured rocks on Kelley's Island, have been supposed by Shingwauk, the Little Pine, an Indian archæologist, to refer to the wars of this lost nation.

After the destruction of the *Eries* the greater part of northern Ohio seems to have been never so much the peculiar territory of any one nation as the common hunting ground of many.

As white settlements increased along the Atlantic coast, and the natives were crowded toward the setting sun, tribes and remnants of tribes whose homes had been in the east, wandered into Ohio and lingered there, until the advancing army of civilization pressed them still further toward their ultimate destiny.

It is for this reason that in the chronicles of the pioneers we find mention of so many diverse tribes. They were sojourners, most of them, rather than permanent dwellers on the Fire-lands. The land may have seemed almost as strange to them as to the white settlers.

On the pages of the *Pioneer,* the magazine of the Fire-lands Historical Society, the earliest of these white settlers have recorded these names of tribes represented here during the first years of the nineteenth century. Of the *Algonquin* family, the *Miamis* or *Maumees,* the *Tawas* or *Ottawas,* the *Chippewas* or *Ojibways,* the *Delawares, Shawnees* and *Potawatomies;* and of the *Huron-Iroquois* family, the *Wyandots,* or *Hurons* proper, and the *Senecas.*

Of these tribes, that of the *Wyandots* is perhaps oftenest mentioned by the pioneers. The people of this tribe lived for the most part along the Sandusky river for many years after the town and villages of the pale faces had sprung up all over the Fire-lands. The *Wyandots* and *Hurons* were the same people, the latter name being the one bestowed upon them by the French.

In the years when the *Iroquois* were waging their relentless wars against the *Eries,* the *Wyandots* lived on the Canada side of the lakes, although their hunting excursions seem, sometimes, to have reached the regions about the mouth of the Miami and that of the Sandusky.

They also became involved in war with the powerful *Iroquois,* and, as in the case of the *Eries,* the *Wyandots* were, as a nation, almost exterminated by the seemingly invincible confederacy of New York. But in later days, after the *Eries* had ceased to be known in Ohio, and the strife with the *Five Nations* had ended, remnants of the *Wyandots* hunted and planted corn along the valley of the Sandusky.

There was preserved among them a tradition of their migration across the lakes, impelled by a great famine to search for new hunting grounds. They built their "big fire" or chief town at Upper Sandusky, and a map, published in 1755, shows the location of others of their villages along the river. These settlements flourished, and the *Wyandots* became, after the lapse of years, the most powerful tribe in this region. There is frequent mention in the chronicles of the pioneers on the Fire-lands, of parties of these Sandusky river *Wyandots* who crossed the Fire-lands in search of game.

In smaller numbers on the Fire-lands were the *Senecas*, a remnant of the once powerful nation, which, with the other tribes of the *Iroquois* confederacy, a century and a half before, had crushed the *Wyandots* and the *Eries*. The white settlements had become numerous through the territory where the *Five Nations* had held dominion. The star of the *Senecas* was waning. They had no longer the leadership of such chieftains as Red Jacket, the warrior-orator, and, driven by the dominant Caucasian race, they were drifting slowly across the country towards the great plains of the west.

Besides these two representatives of the *Huron-Iroquois* family, there were no others on the Fire-lands in the days of the pioneers.

The *Algonquins*, however, were here, not in such numbers of individuals probably, but more numerously represented in names of tribes. Among these we note the *Delawares*, the *Renappi* or *Lenni-Lenape*, as they called themselves, who dwelt along the banks of the Huron river, the most of them in Milan township. With them were mingled the *Ottawas* or "*Tawas*," as many of the white settlers called them. The one people had come from the east, where, for years, they had lived among the other *Algonquin* tribes of the Atlantic coast; the other had come from the northwest, and, in perfect peace, they had united their fortunes in the pleasant valley of the Huron. Upon the picturesque site of the town of Milan they built their village, Pequotting, and there and in that vicinity, even after the coming of the pale faces, they hunted and fished, and raised corn on the fertile river flats.

We believe that it was these *Delawares* and *Ottawas* of Pequotting who were accustomed to make maple sugar on the river bottom west of Norwalk, and whose trail lay along the sand ridge where now is Main street, the pleasant, maple-shaded avenue which is the pride of the town.

The other *Algonquin* tribes, so far as is known, had no fixed residence on or near the Fire-lands, but, pursuant to their nomadic habits, they made occasional visits to this section of the country. This was particularly the case with the *Chippewas*, *Miamis* and *Potawattomies*. They were all inhabitants of the country to the west and northwest. The *Shawnees* were of southern origin. They had a tradition that their ancestors came from some foreign land, across the sea.

According to French accounts, the tribe of *Chippewas* or *Ojibways* is worthy of more than a passing notice. They are said to have been a powerful and brave race, and their war with the *Sioux*, which was waged for one hundred and eighty years after the whites first knew them, and we know not for how long before, is one of the memorable events of Indian history, and is the surest proof of the indomitable courage and haughty pride of both tribes.

The territory of the *Chippewas* was on both sides of Lake Superior, at the head of which was their chief town, Chegoimegon, where, it is said, they kept a perpetual fire burning.

They were a tall, well formed race, and their language was praised by the French as the court-language of the aborigines.

Bands of Indians of all these tribes, hunted and fished over most, and probably all, the townships of the Fire-lands; but except Pequotting, they had no village in either Erie county or Huron at the time of the first white settlements.

Technically, the lives and characters, the manners and customs of the Indians inhabiting the Fire-lands after the first white settlements, can scarcely be said to belong to the period of "prehistory." But one can hardly write of the red men without letting his pen cross the line on which history begins. We can form no estimate of the lives of the inhabitants of these woods before a white man's ax began to hew the way for the march of civilization, without a study of the characteristics described by the first white chroniclers, as belonging to the red men who remained after those times.

Thus, even in naming and describing tribes, we have trespassed upon the nineteenth century. We shall find no instance of individual character recorded at any earlier period.

So many years have now elapsed since the last red man vanished from the Fire-lands, like a departing ghost of a dead and buried past, that we can now but dimly trace even the tribal distinctions and names of these strange children of the woods. Few, indeed, are the names, and faint the memories, of the individual warriors and chieftains which have come down to us. But before they are all forever lost in the shadows of the past, it should be the duty of the historian to rescue and keep bright the names and fame of Seneca John and Ogontz, the *Ottawa*, two noble representatives of the better class of *Algonquin* and *Iroquois*.

In those days the red men were in a transition state. They had been savages, with all the cruelty, the bad passions, and the ignorance belonging to savagery; but now, from their intercourse with the whites, they were learning many of the mean vices with a few of the virtues, of civilization. The missionary and the trader were working side by side, but not in harmony, and too often the good work of the

one was destroyed by the bad work wrought by the other.

In such a period, the characters of John, the *Seneca*, and Ogontz, the *Ottawa*, stand out in bold and pleasing relief. In the frequent mention of these two chiefs by the early chroniclers of the Fire-lands, there has been found no word of disparagement concerning either of them.

The Seneca was accustomed to hunt in the southern and western part of Huron county. The early settlers of that region always gave him a cordial welcome, and some of them have placed on record their appreciation of his character. He could speak but little English, but was always friendly to the settlers, and was brave, honest, and trustworthy.

Ogontz was better known in the region of Sandusky, which was one of his favorite resorts at certain seasons of the year, for the purpose of fishing and hunting, and that locality was for years known, by reason of this fact, as "Ogontz place."

This chief is described as a man of stately form and noble bearing, and, like Seneca John, he seems to have been in character a nature's nobleman, while, unlike John, he had received, at the hands of the French, a high degree of culture.

The tragedy which ended the life of each of these hunter and warrior chiefs, illustrates the sanguinary character of their race. Seneca John was accused of witchcraft, and having been condemned by his own tribe, was unhesitatingly slain,—his own brother being the executioner. Ogontz, years before his death, had killed, in self defense, a rival chief, and had adopted the latter's son, who, even in his boyhood, cherished a desire to avenge his father's death. The boy grew up, and, when the opportunity offered, took the life of the brave, kind Ogontz, who had been a second father to him, better than the first.

These two men, John and Ogontz, the *Seneca* and the *Ottawa*, the *Iroquois* and the *Algonquin*, are the type of the aboriginal native of America, uncorrupted by association with the white men. They lived and died, the one an ignorant savage, the other an educated gentleman, but both, by nature, proud, noble and manly, the proof that the red man was not always in his present state of miserable degradation.

Any view of Indian life and character is incomplete which fails to take in their surroundings. Before we can have vividly before us the life of the red man of the Fire-lands, we must reconstruct the Fire-lands themselves as they were a century ago. We must clear away all the marks of civilization; we must rear again the mighty woods, and let the prairie grasses grow in the rankness and luxuriance of nature; we must rescue from the overflowing waves of the destroying lake, the fertile lands on which they have encroached, and restore the marsh land along the rivers to the tillable condition of the past; we must sweep all the mill-dams from the streams, and let the lake muscalonge and pickerel, the lawful prey of the Indian, ascend to the farthest limits of Huron county; we must re-people the forests with screaming panthers, bears and packs of howling wolves; deer must abound and rattlesnakes must crawl in the damp and gloomy woods.

Amid such surroundings as these the Indian warrior reared his family. His daily work was hunting and trapping game, when he was not on the war trail, seeking the scalps of his enemies. According to Seneca John, the hunting grounds were, by agreement, allotted among the tribes, and, doubtless, encroachments on one another's territory, and disputes as to boundaries, were the fruitful causes of quarrels and bloodshed.

In the autumn of every year the prairies were burned over, that the abundant deer might be more easily tracked and hunted over the bare and blackened soil.

While the young men were engaged in such pursuits, the other members of the tribes remained at home. The old men, doubtless, smoked and dozed away the hours; or, not unlike our pioneers, lived over their youth in tales of daring deeds when their eyes were keen and their arms strong. The half-naked children played out of doors by themselves, or importuned their grandfathers to make them bows and arrows, or, may be, ever insatiable, begged to be told innumerable stories, entirely after the manner of juvenile palefaces, for children are children the world over.

The squaws, meanwhile, tied up their little pappooses in bark cradles, which they hung from the limbs of trees, to be rocked by the passing wind—a practice said to be the origin of our lullaby song, "Rockaby, baby, on the tree top"—and, then, meekly recognizing the existence of a "woman's sphere" and their wifely duties to their lordly husbands, which, as in civilized society, had been by the latter circumscribed and defined for them, they dutifully brought the water, gathered the firewood and hoed the corn, as it was the custom for even the strongest-minded squaws to do; and, while they toiled with sweating faces and aching backs, they longed for the going down of the hot sun and the sight of their returning braves, with venison-laden ponies or belts full of reeking scalps.

But shall we infer from this slavery, into which the fashion of the race forced women, that there was no affection between husband and wife? At first thought, one might almost so believe, but surely there is under all the artificial manners and customs of the world a substratum of human nature which never varies. Let it not be doubted, then, that the Indian husband and wife often loved one another with an affection not different from that of the palest-faced Caucasians.

The Moravian missionary, Heckewelder, tells a touching story illustrative of such tenderness on the part of an Indian husband toward his wife. It was in a time of famine, and a sick woman expressed a longing for some Indian corn. There was none in

the region where they lived, but a trader had a small quantity at Lower Sandusky, a hundred miles away. Thither the woman's husband rode, and, having traded his horse for a small quantity of the precious grain, he returned on foot along the weary trail, carrying his precious purchase with him, that he might gladden the heart of his loved wife.

The same human nature sometimes shone out in the love of parents for their children. The red warrior was, on the surface, a stern and taciturn man, and perhaps the little ones oftener looked up to him with fear and awe than with any other emotion, but there must have been something besides sternness in the heart of that *Wyandot* of Upper Sandusky, who, while on a hunting excursion east of Milan, lost a child by death, and carried the body home in his arms, that the little one might sleep in the grave of its mother. By day and by night he carried his burden and his sorrow, alone in the lonely woods, until he reached his dreary home. He was an Indian, and would shed no tears; but every white father, who has lost the first-born son of his pride and affection, can understand the bitterness of the red man's sorrow.

It is a mystery, how, in this northern climate, the Indians obtained the means of living through the winter. Even those tribes who did not despise agriculture tilled the soil in a superficial way, and often had short crops. In such a season, their chief dependence was on fish and game, and even these must at times have failed them. It is easy to understand that such famines as that which drove the *Wyandots* south of the lake, according to their tradition, were not an unfrequent occurrence. Pestilence, too, occasionally swept the country, destroying whole tribes. Ogontz has been spoken of as an *Ottawa*, but, in reality, according to his own statement, he was an adopted son of that tribe—his own parents having died in such a pestilence while he was a child. Samoset, the *Wampanoag*, told to the New England colonists the story of a great plague, which, a few years before, had almost denuded the country of its inhabitants, and had left many tribes in a feeble and desolate condition.

The tongues and dialects spoken by the aboriginal inhabitants of our country have been a fruitful field for philologists. As the *Algonquin* tribes inhabited that part of the Atlantic coast first settled by the English, their language gave to the colonists several words which have almost become a part of our English vocabulary. They are such words as "wigwam," "squaw," "wampum," "tomahawk," "sachem," etc. The words in the Indian vocabularies were few, and it became often necessary for them to express their ideas circuitously, by metaphors and other figures, and by such combinations of words, as printed in English books, have given many people the impression that the aboriginal languages were full of unpronouncable, polysyllabic words.

Many of the Indian proper names were combinations of expressive words descriptive of the localities named. Thus the name Sandusky is a compound and corrupted word, meaning, originally, "clear water," or, more literally "water not concealing the ground," or, as another has translated it, "water in pools." Norwalk, which comes from the Connecticut town of that name, is another compound word, signifying "middle-land," or, like the Greek Mesopotamia, "between the rivers." Erie signifies "wild cat," an appropriate title for one of the fiercest of the native tribes.

Many English books have been translated into these dialects and languages; grammars and dictionaries have been written of the tongues of several of the tribes, and comparative philologists have sought, by means of verbal affinities, to trace the sources and beginnings of the American races.

There is no subject connected with aboriginal America having more of the interest of unsolved mystery than this. As with most mysteries, if we could lift the curtain which hides from us the genesis of the people who inhabited the continent before us, the subject would lose much of its fascination.

We have but glanced at the Fire-lands of prehistoric times. A hundred things might still be said, and yet the darkness which hides from our conception the state of a country whose people wrote no history, would not be changed to twilight.

CHAPTER IX.

THE MORAVIAN MISSIONS.

The sect known as Moravians originated in Bohemia, and though always insignificant in point of numbers, and none of them remarkable for their wealth, or position, or learning, they have never been lacking in zeal or enthusiasm in extending their Master's kingdom. Indeed, taking into account the fewness of their numbers, it may be confidently asserted that no other denomination of christians has done so much for the missionary cause. Never excelling in ability or skill in elucidating abstruse and difficult problems of belief, they have sought not to make proselytes among those already well grounded in the cardinal doctrines of christian faith, but to teach the elementary gospel religion to those races and tribes who had not yet been converted to christianity.

To the prosecution of this work they have freely devoted their lives and fortunes, and no country has been too remote, no shore too forbidding or inhospitable to prevent their planting the banner of the cross, and seeking to bring under its folds the most savage, barbarous and degraded of mankind.

In 1732, while their number was less than four hundred, they began their missionary work, the first station established being at St. Thomas, in the West Indies. In 1740, they established a mission among the Indians at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; but as the Indians were

being gradually driven westward, a permanent location was impossible. The efforts of the missionaries never were successful in civilizing the Indians to the degree that they could remain in contact with the whites, without being corrupted and degraded. To have any success they must keep in advance of the wave of emigration. In 1768 a new location was sought near Oil City, Pennsylvania, and in 1770 the congregation removed to the Beaver river. After remaining here for a year or more, they turned their steps westward to the valley of the Tuscarawas, near New Philadelphia, Ohio.

Here, in this pleasant and fertile valley, they thought themselves so far in the wilderness that they might forever remain undisturbed. They built cabins, cleared away the forests, tilled the soil, and worshiped God in peace and happiness. Their numbers increased by conversions from the Indians until the settlement contained three villages named Schoenbrunn, Gnadenhutten and Salem. But though exercising only the arts of peace, keeping aloof from war and strife, and patiently submitting to wrong without seeking to bestow punishment or gratify revenge, they could not escape persecution and martyrdom.

They were distrusted by both the British and the Americans. The former took steps to break up their mission and bring the inhabitants to Detroit as prisoners. It was a sad blow to the peaceful Christians to be forced to leave their homes and ungathered crops, and, in a long journey through a pathless wilderness, suffer indignity, cruelty and untold hardships. The following spring (1782) a portion of them obtained permission to return to harvest their corn. Arriving there, a terrible fate soon befell them. A detachment of Americans came among them, and, seizing a favorable opportunity, rushed upon the defenceless Indians and slaughtered them in cold blood. The details of the massacre are sickening and horrible—it being one of the most unprovoked, cruel and bloody deeds in the annals of border warfare.

Those that had remained at Detroit sought a home in Canada, but, after staying a few years among the *Chippewas*, their hearts yearned for their old home on the Tuscarawas, and, in 1786, they started on their return.

Reaching a point on the Cuyahoga, about ten miles from Cleveland (in Independence township), they received intelligence that made them shrink from going further. After remaining here for about a year, they removed westward, and, in 1787, made a settlement on the Fire-lands on the Huron river, about two miles north of Milan, in Erie county. But the country was still the scene of war and bloodshed, and, after remaining five or six years, they abandoned their settlement, and again sought refuge in Canada, where they founded a settlement on the river Thames.

In 1797, congress, mindful of their past wrongs, made grants to them of their old lands on the Tuscarawas; a portion of them returned, and the missionaries continued their labors. But the contact of the whites interfered with their success, and some of them returned to Canada, and others, among them Charles Dencke, came to the Huron river and re-established the mission. This was in 1804, and they remained about five years, until the Fire-lands, having been surveyed, the white settler began to claim the lands purchased from the Indians by the treaty of Fort Industry, and they, the missionaries and their Indian adherents, returned to Canada.

The mission village was called Pequotting, or Paynothing, and consisted of a chapel, mission house, and a score or more of cabins, some of which were afterward used by the white settlers. Here, as elsewhere, the missionaries taught the Indians not only religion but the rudiments of education, and, to a certain extent, were successful in inducing them to get their food by cultivating the soil instead of by the chase, to live in cabins, and to leave off their paint and feathers and clothe themselves in more civilized garb.

Their missionary, Charles Frederick Dencke, was born in Iceland, his father being a missionary to that country. Tradition states that he had a library which filled a space of not less than ten feet in length by six feet in height, and occupying nearly one side of his log-cabin at Pequotting. Surely, the man who would take the pains to transport these books from place to place under so many difficulties, could not have been an ignorant or uncultivated man.

It is stated that David Zeisberger was here during their first stay. For an account of this celebrated missionary, and his co-laborers, Heckewelder, Post and others, it is only necessary to refer the reader to any authentic history of Ohio. They were not the heroes of battles, nor winners of renown in the noisy strife of civic triumph. They cared not for the applause of men, but in a humble way, in an obscure field, in years of lonely wandering, with a strong faith that sustained them in many a trying hour, they sought out the rude savage of the forest, and did what they could to civilize and elevate him. Is it not best that history spares them a page, and fame keep their names alive?

CHAPTER X.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

THE survey of the Fire-lands having been completed in 1808, and the Indian title having been extinguished, many people in the old Connecticut began to think of emigrating to the new. The names of the earlier settlers, and the dates of their arrival, are given with more or less fullness in the histories of the different townships. In some instances, it is difficult to obtain accurate information, not only because of the vagueness of memory, and the imperfections of records, but because it is somewhat difficult at this period to distinguish between the *bona-fide* settler and the mere squatter. This latter class were usually first upon the

ground. It was rarely difficult to secure their removal when desired. Civilized society and regular labor were an aversion to them. They loved the excitement of the chase and the independence of forest life, and the advent of cultivated fields was in general the signal for their disappearance. Here and there one remained, living in a hand-to-mouth way, doing odd jobs of chopping, planting or husking for himself or others, but always preferring to hunt or fish, and in habits, tastes and character being an intermediate link between the Indian and the white man. Doubtless some of this class are often put down as regular settlers, though the classification of rights was not made until November 9, 1808.

The following carefully prepared table shows the date of settlement of the different townships:

HURON COUNTY.

Norwalk	1810	Fairfield	1816
Lyme	1811	Norwich	1816
New Haven	1811	Wakeman	1816
Townsend	1811	Clarksfield	1817
Ridgefield	1812	Greenwich	1817
Sherman	1812	Hartland	1817
Bronson	1814	Richmond	1825
New London	1815	Ripley	1825
Peru	1815		

ERIE COUNTY.

Huron	1808	Milan	1810
Vermillion	1808	Margaretta	1810
Danbury (Ottawa County)	1809	Oxford	1810
Portland	1809	Florence	1811
Groton	1809	Birmingham	1816
Berlin	1810	Ruggles (Ashland County)	1823

It will be seen that the first settlements were made in Erie county. Indeed, some of these townships were settled and cleared up while much of the south part of Huron county was yet an almost unbroken wilderness. The number of inhabitants in Milan township, at the outbreak of the war of 1812, is stated by Mr. Fowler to have been two hundred and twenty-five.

It will already have been noticed that a large majority of the settlers of the Fire-lands, like those of other parts of the Western Reserve, were of Connecticut birth. This gave for many years a fixed and homogeneous character to the population, and, though the old stock has given way to younger generations, the old traits of character remain to a great extent unchanged.

Here, then, in 1809, or twenty-eight years after the burning of New London, and thirty-three years after the incursion to Danbury, the sufferers could begin to see the end, and to avail themselves to some extent of the long-sought relief. But the proportion of the original losers and sufferers, finally benefited, was small. Death had thinned their ranks, another generation was taking their place, and, of those still living, many of them with hearts sickened by long-deferred hope, and despairing of ever receiving anything, or, compelled by the stress of poverty, had sold their rights for a pittance. Others, vainly striving to raise the money to pay the taxes levied to meet the expenses of purchasing the land of the Indians and surveying it, were unable to do so, and their rights sold. At best, of those who were able to retain their interests, but few would care to remove to a distant wilderness, and so, in one way and another, much of the smaller interests were absorbed by the larger, and if not, most of the Fire-lands passed into the hands of comparatively a few individuals, who had the means to profit by the necessities of those less favored by fortune. Indeed, there is but little doubt but that, previous to the passage of the grant, many of the rights had been bought up on speculation for trifling sums. It is certain that up to that time immigrants were rapidly arriving. The war of 1812 checked for a temporary period the influx of settlers. In fact, many of them abandoned their improvements and fled to a place of safety, some of them never returning.

It would be a difficult task to picture, to the mind of the reader living in an age of railroads and telegraphs, the difficulties and hardships attending a journey from Connecticut to Ohio in the early part of the present century. A distance that is now traversed in twenty-four hours, required, then, a journey of weary weeks and months. There was no means of instantaneous communication; even the turnpike and stage coach were thought of only as among the possibilities of the future. Indeed, at this present time, one can traverse the globe, not only with greater comfort and safety, but consume but a little more time than was then necessary to travel from Connecticut to the Fire-lands. The boat poled up the Mohawk; the skiff rowed along the shores of Lake Erie, scarce daring to venture on its treacherous waters; the wagon drawn by the slow plodding oxen through pathless forests, and fording, as best they could, the bridgeless streams,—these were the means of communication between the east and the west in those days. Nor do they, upon their arrival, find anything prepared for their comfort or their safety. Their lot is cast in the wilderness, and toil, danger and privation must be their portion for many years to come. The wild beast is yet in the forest, and the Indian still lingers on his old hunting ground, generally peaceable, indeed, but at times spreading consternation along the border, and at best an object of suspicion and distrust. Many a night is passed in terror, many a day in weary suspense. Stout hearts grow weak, and not a few seek safety in removal or flight. No wonder, then, that among the pioneers of the Fire-lands were found so many men of strong frames, robust health and indomitable will. The fittest only could stand the journey and the subsequent life—the weak and puny must remain behind.

The damp woods and marshes were full of malarious poisons, and the strongest were not proof against insidious fevers which sapped their strength and laid them low on beds of pain and death.

Did they never repine, and mourn for their old homes and associations so far away, and curse the evil hour they were induced to leave them? It would be strange if there were not those among them that did so. But there was little time for the settler to spend in vain regrets. He must work or starve. His long journey from the east accomplished, he found himself too late to raise any crops the first year. For his food

he must depend on what he had brought with him, what he could purchase of his neighbors, and last, but by no means least, what he could kill with his rifle. He must build a cabin for the shelter of himself and his family, inclosures to protect his stock from the wolf and the bear; then, for years, with an experience only varied by a little planting and caring for crops, an occasional trip to the distant store or mill, year in and year out, he must labor with his axe, felling the trees which covered the land, one by one; splitting some into rails to fence his crops, but generally rolling them together and burning. It is worth while to describe his house-building, farming operations and mode of life more in detail.

CHAPTER XI.

PIONEER TIMES.

A DESCRIPTION of a pioneer log-cabin and of the pioneer home-life, may not be without its interest to the reader of the present day.

The location of the cabin decided upon, the space cleared away, and suitable timber having been selected, felled, partially hewn, and cut into proper lengths, it remained to "raise" the cabin. Word having been given out, the settlers for miles around gathered to their new neighbor's clearing, glad to lend a helping hand. A man of experience in such matters was selected as captain or leader; other expert men, axe in hand, were posted at the corners to cut saddles or notches in the logs that they might lie more firmly and closer together, the ends of the logs often overlapping and projecting for a foot or more. The logs having been previously drawn to a convenient nearness by oxen, to the major part of the company was assigned the duty of conveying the logs to the intended structure; sometimes the combined strength of the party sufficed to lift them up and carry them, but oftener skids and handspikes were called into use; in either case the work was done with a will scarce needing the energetic tones and sharp commands constantly used by the leader. Accidents were not uncommon; severe strains often resulted from one man trying to out-do another, while sometimes a log slipped or fell, striking a man down in its descent, and breaking his leg or arm. The log-carriers were sometimes divided into squads, or parties, each having a particular end to keep up, and the resulting rivalry made the task a short one, the building being rarely over a single story in height. The cabin fairly raised, and the roof poles put in position, the remaining work of finishing the cabin could be performed more leisurely without the help of so many hands. The whisky to which they had resorted for refreshment during their labors was drank more freely than ever, and its stimulating effect began to be visible on many of the company. Quiet men grew loud and boisterous; modest men boastful and arrogant: peaceful, orderly men became quarrelsome and vindictive, and instances occurred where the pleasant party of the early day ended in a general row; but it is simple justice to the early settler to say that the evil effects of whisky drinking were much more rarely seen than might be imagined, considering that to drink freely was the custom of the times, and such a thing as total abstinence almost unheard of. The stimulus was rarely so potent as to lead them into other excesses than rough sports and games and rivalry in feats of strength and agility.

The roof was made by laying small logs or saplings, the tamarack being often used, which were placed lengthwise. These formed a support for the shingles or "shakes," as they were often called. These were much longer than the shingles of later years, and, when laid, about three feet was exposed to the weather. They were generally rived or split out of straight-grained, full-grown white-oak trees. Nails being then almost unknown, and those few forged by hand, their use was out of the question, and the shingles were secured by laying poles or logs to keep them in position. The chimney was often composed of "cats and clay," the cats in question not being the familiar household tabby, but small sticks split to a regular size. The base was formed of stone, often undressed bowlders, and on this superstructure the chimney was built, generally outside, and at the end of the cabin, the cats forming a frame work which was heavily daubed and plastered with clay. As for openings, the door usually was rived planks, unless the neighborhood was the happy possessor of a "thunder-gust" saw-mill. The hinges and latches were made of wood. Glass was a luxury rarely met with. Sometimes greased paper served as a substitute, and the windows were small, the usually open door being another medium for the admission of light. Often, for months, the ground served for a floor, but, after a time, boards or "puncheons" were split out for that purpose; they were hewed a little, consequently they were never very smooth, often quite shaky. Holes were bored in the logs and pegs driven in, on which to hang the various articles of wearing apparel and household use—a place to hang the rifle not being forgotten. These pegs served as a support for shelves and even for beds. But regular bedsteads, cheap and common enough looking these days, were soon introduced, many settlers bringing them with them from Connecticut, and, for the children, "trundle-beds" were in common use. The cabin generally consisted of but a single room. In the warmer months much of the work of cooking, washing, etc., was performed outside, under the friendly shade of some convenient tree. At other times the one room served the purpose of kitchen, dining-room, parlor, closet and bed-room combined. The larger boys generally slept in the garret, access being had by a flight of rude stairs or a ladder; and in the winter season the snow often found its way between the loosely placed shingles, so that in going to bed they "made tracks" with alacrity. Rude benches, long

enough to seat two or three persons, made of planks split and shaved, served as chairs. In the plank, holes were bored and sticks inserted, to serve as legs or supports. Household utensils were as scanty as the furniture, a single pot or skillet often having to do duty many times over in preparing a meal. Tinware was scarce and dear, stoves of course unknown, and as for saving fuel, that was of but little moment, the huge fire-places admitting a stick as long and as heavy as a man would care to carry.

The fire on the hearth is one of the pleasant memories of early days; on a winter's evening, with familiar faces grouped around, the scene is most inviting. Is the sacrifice of old comforts to modern plans always without loss? The bright light of the blazing logs often rendered candles or lamps unnecessary, and the fire being easily kept up and rarely suffered to die out for months together, the modern invention of matches, now indispensable, was more easily got along without. Clocks were the luxury of the few, but were a few years later introduced and sold at high prices by peddlers, the housewife noting the hours by the sunlight streaming through the open door or window and casting a shadow of the wall upon the floor.

The food of the settler was "johnny-cake" and mush, or bread of coarsely-ground flour or meal. Milk was freely used, butter often dispensed with and rarely of the best quality, and cheese unknown. Pork and venison were always at hand; wild turkey, squirrel and other game easy to obtain. Sugar from the maple was frequently to be had, and tea and coffee were often replaced by decoctions of sassafras, spice-bush and parched corn. As for food, the variety and manner of cooking were quite tolerable to those settlers fortunate in having a good start and a little money, otherwise they often suffered for necessaries, and being put on short rations was not an uncommon experience.

In respect to clothing, the contrast with the present time was more noticeable. Deerskin was largely used for men's clothing. It would wear a long time, but its adaptability was sadly lessened by the ease with which it would absorb water. A man getting a pair of deerskin trousers thoroughly wet would soon find them lengthened and dangling at his heels so as to seriously interfere with locomotion, and, after hanging them up to dry at night, would, on the following morning, find them almost as stiff as if made of cast iron.

The loom and spinning wheel were found in every household, and the women, besides making and knitting yarn, made cloth of flax and wool, often combining the different materials into a coarse fabric known as linsey-woolsey. The barks of trees furnished coloring matter, and the making of the garments was completed without calling into requisition any greater skill than the household afforded. But these "home manufacturers" could not "compete" with the "pauper labor" of New England; and first came the calicoes and brown muslins, dear at first, doubly so from cost of transportation, handling, and especially from the scarcity, but very soon so cheap no one could afford to invest money to make them. Not long afterwards satinets and jeans were introduced for men's wear, and very soon the loom had no further place in the household, and the spinning wheel was soon afterward laid aside. More recently the sewing machine, books of patterns, and ready-made boots, hats and clothing have come into general use,—the latter commodity no longer content with becoming the apparel of men, but of women also.

The settler provided with shelter, the work of clearing, grubbing and burning away the forest and inclosing his fields must be commenced. This is to be his main vocation, especially in the winter season, for long years to come. He must rise early and work late, nor is the labor itself easy or inviting. As timber and wood have no marketable value, they are simply an incumbrance to be got rid of; occasionally, however, a fine tree is saved for rails or other use. The manner of clearing, too, is different from that of later years. A shorter, less laborious method must be adopted—the labor of felling the trees is often avoided by "girdling" or "deadening" them. The ascent of the sap being arrested by cutting notches entirely around the trunk, the tree dies, and the trunk becomes dry and is burned in much less time than if it was felled in the first instance and allowed to lie on the damp ground; and besides, after a time many of the trunks are blown over, and the labor of chopping them down avoided. Some trees, the beech and maple for instance, begin to topple and fall after the third year.

Grain and other crops were often raised in the girdling. After a time the number of fallen trunks interferes with cultivation, and selecting a dry time, they are set fire to. This burning is systematically done; a hundred fires are set, and the woods and skies are soon darkened by the smoke. To watch and tend the fires, to cut down an occasional "stub" which is left standing, is the work of the settler, which is prolonged far into the night, when the bright flames light up the surrounding forests, and make a scene of beauty upon which he loves to linger and look. In order to facilitate the burning of the larger logs, fires are set at different points so as to burn them in two. In some places this is called "niggering." When the work is sufficiently advanced, the settler invites his neighbors, who turn out with the same alacrity and willingness they would to a raising. With long handspikes, the burning logs are rolled together into great heaps. Working in the smoke, treading on hot ashes and embers, facing blazing fires, and at the same time exerting all the strength they possess, the task is no light or easy one; but the work is done with a will, and a hearty "now all together" that shows them in earnest. The task accomplished, the scene is often changed into merry-making; a hearty supper is prepared, and liquid refreshments are not wanting. Though the wood or timber has no marketable value, the ashes are scraped up and placed in rude conical boxes, flaring at the top, and made of staves. Water is poured in at the top, and, leaching through, the lye thus formed

is carefully saved, and after boiling in huge iron pots forms "black salts," from which potash is made. It was sold in the form of black salts, which had the important quality of considerable value in so little weight or bulk that it could be transported to the distant eastern markets. The sale of this product was one of the few resources which the early settler had to obtain money. The soil of the field thus burned off was, it is unnecessary to say, of great fertility, and enormous crops were often raised. But plowing and caring for crops was hard work among the roots, stones and stumps; tools and implements were rudely fashioned and imperfect. It was the days of reaping hooks and hand rakes; and the grain, slowly gathered, was taken to the barn, and the work of pounding it out with flails remains to be done. Nor was the work of converting into flour less formidable. At first, a pestle and mortar were used, worked by hand with a spring-pole, but the pioneers of the Fire-lands had but little experience of this kind. With a bag of grain upon his horse, the settler would go ten, twenty, yes, forty miles through the lonely woods to the nearest mill—a rude affair of small capacity—and return after an absence of three or four days consumed in the slow traveling of the times, and in waiting for his turn, and in a few weeks' time he would have to make another trip. No wonder then that the establishment of a mill in a settlement was hailed as a godsend.

Bountiful crops did not always reward the husbandman. The raccoon, the squirrel and the woodchuck were sometimes of the opinion that the growing corn was their private property. Traps must be set, and hunts organized to catch them and put a stop to their depredations, and high and stout fences must be built to keep out larger animals, hogs, cattle and deer.

The care of live stock was no small matter. Sheep had to be penned every night to keep them from the wolves, and every once in a while a bear would carry off a pig in broad daylight. Full grown cattle ranged the woods with but little fear from attack by wild animals. They were generally provided with bells, so that they could be the more easily found at night. But the forest-covered country furnished but little pasturage. In cold weather the slender supply of hay and cornstalks was soon exhausted, and the cattle, gaunt as skeletons, were turned into the woods to browse among the underbrush and tree-tops of the clearings, and in the spring and summer were often poisoned by eating noxious herbs and shrubs. That terrible mysterious scourge, milk-sickness, sometimes made its appearance, and brought suffering and death into the settler's cabins. Malarious diseases were more prevalent than now. The damp woods and fresh-turned fields were full of fever poisons. Skilled physicians were few and often many miles away. But the lot of the pioneer was not altogether lonely and cheerless. Companionship was not wanting; other settlers soon arrived, and they assisted one another in their toils with light hearts and merry rivalry. The raising of a cabin, the opening of a road, the log-rolling and burning, and the husking-bee, were the signal for all to gather together and turn the hardest tasks into sport, while the coon-hunt, the election and the training day were not forgotten. Nor was the rustic dance neglected. On the rude floors of the cabins, the pioneer youth and his sweet-heart, clad not in broadcloth or in silks, but in half tanned deer-skin or coarse homespun, ranged themselves, bright and expectant, for the lively notes of the violin. A few tallow candles lent a dim and glimmering light, but the bright cheeks of the maidens did not need the shade; the color would bear the strongest light. The dance begins, and the cares of field and kitchen are soon forgotten. Soft eyes met loving glances, and the hours sped away as if on golden wings.

CHAPTER XII.

CIVIL HISTORY.

TRUMBULL county was established by the territorial government, December 6, 1800. It included the whole of the Western Reserve. Prior to that time, so much of the Reserve as lay east of the Cuyahoga, the Portage path and the Tuscarawas river, was included in Washington county, which was established July 26, 1788. Eight years later, August 15, 1796, that part of the Reserve lying west of said line was constituted a part of Wayne county.

Geauga county was erected by an act of the legislature passed December 31, 1805, by which and subsequent acts it is supposed that a part of the Fire-lands was included in its limits.

Portage county was formed from Trumbull county, February 10, 1807, and that portion of the Reserve lying west of the Cuyahoga river and south of township number five was attached to Portage county for judicial purposes.

Huron county was created by the act of February 7, 1809, and included all of the Fire-lands, to be organized when the legislature should deem proper; but, for the time, to remain as it then was, attached to Portage and Geauga for judicial purposes. By the same act, Almon Ruggles was appointed recorder of Huron county, and to continue such until the county organization should be perfected; and the recorders of Geauga and Trumbull counties were to deliver to him all books and records relating to the county of Huron.

Cuyahoga county was organized January 16, 1810, and Huron county attached to it for judicial purposes.

January 22, 1811, the limits of Huron county were enlarged, the east line being moved eastward so as to include a considerable part of what is now Lorain county, the boundary being changed so as to extend from the northeast corner of town four of the twentieth range to the southwest corner of town five of the sixteenth range, thence north to the northwest corner of town six in the sixteenth range, thence west to the

middle of Black river, and thence, following that stream, to Lake Erie. The Ohio legislature, by a resolution adopted on the 29th of January, 1811, appointed Ephraim Quinby of Trumbull, Joseph Clark of Geauga, and Solomon Griswold of Ashtabula county, as commissioners to locate a county seat. They selected a site on the farm of David Abbott, in the township of Avery, and near the present village of Milan.

On January 31, 1811, an act was passed further organizing Huron county, but the war with England prevented it from being carried out, until January 31, 1815. The first court of common pleas was held at the county seat, in Avery township, (now Milan,) George Tod, presiding judge, and Jabez Wright, Stephen Meeker and Joseph Strong, associates. Complaint having been made that the location of the county seat was unsuitable, the legislature was induced, on the 26th day of January, 1818, to appoint Abraham Tappan, of Geauga, William Wetmore, of Portage, and Elias Lee, of Cuyahoga county, as commissioners to view the present seat of justice of Huron county, and to investigate the claims of other localities, and if they should consider that the interests of the county require it, were authorized to remove it to such a place as in their judgment might be more suitable.

The proprietors of Norwalk were much interested in securing a report in favor of their infant village, and were not, it is to be presumed, backward in presenting its claims, which they did with so much success that the commissioners decided in their favor and removed the county seat thither.

The first meeting of the commissioners of Huron county was held at the county seat, in Avery, on August 1, 1815, at the house of David Abbott. The commissioners were Caleb Palmer, Charles Parker and Eli S. Barnum; Ichabod Marshall was appointed clerk *pro tem.* Abijah Comstock was appointed county treasurer.

Among the townships set off were the following:

Vermillion, to comprise the whole of the twentieth range, together with all that tract of country belonging to Huron county, east of the twentieth range.

Greenfield, to comprise townships numbers two and three in the twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fourth ranges.

New Haven, to comprise townships number one, in the twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fourth ranges.

The commissioners decided at this meeting that the bounty for killing wolves in the county of Huron to be paid by said county shall be: For each wolf scalp more than six months old, two dollars; for each wolf scalp less than six months old, one dollar. They also ordered that the building at the county seat which hitherto had been occupied as a school house, should, for the future, be used for a court house and gaol until other arrangements could be made.

The second board of commissioners consisted of Nathan Cummins, for one year; Frederick Falley, for two years; and Bildad Adams, for three years; the length of service being determined by lot, and appointed Frederick Falley as their clerk. The meeting was held at the house of David Abbott, Esq., at the county seat, on the first Monday of December, 1815.

The following townships were ordered set off: Ridgefield, comprising the townships of Ridgefield, Lyme, the south half of Oxford, together with the township of Sherman; Bloomingville, comprising Perkins and fractions between that and Sandusky Bay and the north half of Oxford; Margaretta, comprising Patterson, the fraction between that and Sandusky Bay, Danbury and the island in the bay and lake.

At this meeting committees were appointed to lay out ten different roads, and Lyman Farwell was appointed collector of county taxes and levies for the year 1816, and Abijah Comstock was appointed treasurer and gave bond for three thousand dollars, with David Abbott and John Hack as sureties. June 8, 1816, the treasurer's report was submitted: Total receipts for the year, two thousand six hundred and fifty-three dollars and eleven cents; total expenditures, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three dollars and ninety-five cents; balance in the treasury, eight hundred and thirteen dollars and sixteen cents.

The order of notice for proposals to be received for building a court house and gaol is in the following words: "Notice is hereby given that proposals will be received for the building of a brick court house and a gaol by the commissioners of the county of Huron at the next court of common pleas to be holden in and for the county of Huron on the third Tuesday of October next of said court, at which time and place a plan of said buildings will be exhibited, and time made known for the completion of the same. Frederick Falley, Ebenezer Merry, Bildad Adams, commissioners. Attest: David Abbott, Clerk." The commissioners ordered that the notice be inserted in a paper published at Columbus, and in the *Trump of Fame*, for three weeks previous to the time of receiving proposals, and also that notice be given in four public places by advertisements.

February 8, 1817, the township of Danbury was set off from Margaretta (to include the islands), and Bronson and Norwalk were set off from Huron, under the name of Norwalk.

Township five in the twentieth range was set off from Vermillion, to be called Florence. Townships one, two, three, four and five, in twenty-first range, were set off, under the name of Eldridge, April 3, 1817.

The building of the court house and jail being put up at auction, Ebenezer Merry was the lowest bidder—seven hundred dollars for erecting the frame of the court house and jail and the underpinning for the same.

April 23, 1817, Merry contracted to furnish fifteen thousand feet of boards, for finishing the court house, at twelve dollars per thousand.

June 2, 1817.—ABIJAH COMSTOCK, Treasurer, DR.

To State tax	$1,535 84
To county tax	258 99
To permits and licenses	121 11
To old balance	813 15
To order on Cuyahoga county	613 59
To order on auditor for three per cent. money	150 00
	3,492 68

CR.

Orders redeemed	$2,195 42
For per centage	87 81
Balance due the county on settlement	$1,209 45

September 11, 1819, it was ordered that the name of Wheatsborough be changed to Lyme. February 16, 1820, the commissioners ordered that there should be no more Indians' accounts audited.

June, 1822, the wolf bounty was fixed at one dollar and fifty cents for each wolf over six months old, and seventy-five cents for those under that age.

August 12, 1818, it was ordered by the commissioners that notice be given that the commissioners will, on the first Monday of December following, receive proposals for a court house, forty by thirty feet, and a jail; and on the 7th of December following, the commissioners purchased a building of David Underhill & Co. for a court house, for the sum of eight hundred and forty-eight dollars.

March 2, 1819, the commissioners contracted with Platt Benedict to build a jail, twenty-four by forty-six feet, two stories high, for the sum of one thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars.

The first term of court was held at the old county seat, in October, 1815, the first recorded cause being an action by John James against Anthony Doyle for assault and battery—Samuel Mott, attorney for plaintiff, Elisha Whittlesey for defendant. The cause was discontinued before being brought to a trial.

The first letters of administration were issued to Nathan Wood, on the estate of Robert Harberson, deceased, late of Wheatsborough (Lyme) township. The inventory of the goods and chattels gives, among other items:

1 black cow	$22 00
1 red cow	18 00
1 pair steers	26 00
5 geese	3 00
1 large iron kettle	6 00
1 set plow irons	5 00
1 iron wedge	1 00
1 axe	2 00
1 scythe and snath	1 25

In the year 1830 a tax or license was charged against lawyers and physicians from one dollar to three dollars each. Total amount, eighty-three dollars. The following is the list:

LAWYERS.—Ebenezer Andrews, Milan; L. S. Beecher, Portland; Eleutheros Cook, Ridgefield; Wm. H. Hunter, Portland; David Higgins, Norwalk; Philip R. Hopkins, Milan; Francis Kenyon, Milan; Picket Latimer, Norwalk; Ebenezer Lane, Norwalk; Francis D. Parish, Portland; Thad. B. Sturges, Norwalk; John Wheeler, Portland; James Williams, Norwalk.

PHYSICIANS.—Geo. Anderson, Portland; A. H. Brown, New Haven; Geo. G. Baker, Florence; S. B. Carpenter, Oxford; H. M. Clark, Wakeman; Cyrus Cole, Ridgefield; Thos. Davis, Portland; Lyman Fay, Milan; Dr. Frisbie, New Haven; I. T. Gilbert, New Haven; Amos B. Harris, Milan; Junia A. Jennings, New Haven; Wm. F. Kittredge, Norwalk; Wm. M. Ladd, Greenwich; Philip R. McCrea, Milan; Harvey Manley, Clarksfield; Richard A. Morton, Greenwich; Wm. W. Nugent, Portland; Lemuel Powers, New Haven; Hugh T. Prouty, Ridgefield; Moses C. Sanders, Peru; Samuel Stevens, Lyme; Charles Smith, Lyme; Daniel Tilden, Norwalk; Ensign Van Benschoter, Portland.

In 1840 the following lawyers were taxed. They were located at Norwalk, unless otherwise specified:

LAWYERS.—J. J. Ackerman, John Beardsley, C. L. Boalt, David Higgins, Jr., Jairus Kennan, C. L. Latimer, Noah Newton, J. R. Osborn, W. Pierce, Joseph M. Root, Ezra M. Stone, T. B. Sturges, C. B. Squires, James Williams, S. T. Worcester, John Whitbeck; J. W. Wilson, of Fitchville.

Herewith is given a list of the names on the tax duplicate for the year 1815. The book containing them is now on file at the county auditor's office in Norwalk, and consists of a single sheet of foolscap folded so as to make sixteen pages. It has no cover, and is yellow with age. The amount of tax levied to each person is given, but is here omitted—the total amount levied being one hundred and ninety-two dollars and forty cents; the largest amount charged to a single individual being six dollars and forty cents,—to David Abbott. The spelling is that of the record:

TAX BILL FOR THE COUNTY OF HURON IN THE YEAR 1815.

WHEATSBOROUGH.—Bildad Adams, Joseph Albee, Epm. Adams, Seth Brown, Sumner Bacon, Mathew Benard, John Barney, Charles Blanchard, John Baker, Henry Barney, Elijah Braton, Hiram Blackman, Stephen Blackmore, Charles Butler, William Bole, Gasper Clutter, Dougal Campbell, Samuel Chena, Nathan Cummins, Stephen Crippin, Thomas Cook, Josiah Curtis, Luther Coe, Christopher Cooper, James R. Cowen, Thomas Curren, Israel Coolidge, Henry Cole, Benj. Drake, Phinehas Dunham, Levi Dixon, John Dillingham, Peter Dunham, John Evens, Francis Evens, Lineus Ensign, Burrel Fitch, William Frink, William Ferguson, George Ferguson, John Fleming, Eli Ford, James Forsyth, John Fay, Truman Gilbert, Jacob Goodrich, Anslow Guthrie, Seth Harrington, Job Hughs, Eli Hunt, John Harbison, John Inscho, J. Moses Inscho, Joseph Inscho, John Jackson, Alexis Jackson, Thomas James, John James, Samuel Knap, Martin M. Kellogg, Ezra Lee, Sanders Littlefield, Cyrus W. Marsh, Harlow Marth r, William McKelvey, Israel Markham, James McIntyre, Thomas Morris, Chis. May, James Morecraft, James McCord, Samuel Megill, Adam Myers, Timothy Olds, Stephen Palmer, Daniel Pratt, Caleb Palmer, David Powers, Isaac Powers, Uzziel Putnam, John Paxton, Dan. Putnam, Samuel Pettingale, Andres Parker, Andres Parker, Jr., Daniel Page, Green Parker, William Richey, Richard Richards, Ramsdale on the P. (Peninsula ?), Ebenezer Ransom, Hanson Reed, John Roberts, Samuel Rice, George Roberts, John Sower, Erastus Smith, Samuel Spencer, Gasper Smith, Mathew Smith, Danl. Sherman, Moses Sutton, Moses Sutton, Jr., Levi Sutton, Andrew Stull, Francis Strong, Zadoc Strong, Sanford Selvey, Joseph Strong, Reuben Skinner, Samuel Spry, Dorastus P. Snow, Philip Sutton, Jonathan Sprague, Jona. Sprague, Senr., Willard Sprague, Nathan Shippy, Junr., Moses Thorp, Tuller on the P. (Peninsula ?), James Wilson, Thomas Webb, Michael Widner, Leonard Widner, Moses Wilson, Jasper Wood, Nathan Wood, Wolcott on the P., (Peninsula ?), William York.

HURON TOWNSHIP.—Isaac Allen, David Abbott, Daniel Butler, estate of David Barritt, Richard Bagley, Azariah Beebe, George Calvin, Levi D. Chapman, Daniel Curtis, Syrenus Campbell, Abijah Comstock, James Conaway, Jeremiah Daniels, John Dickson, John B. Flemmond, Anson Fox, Lyman Fay, Lyman Farwell, Anderson Hubbard, Abijah Hewet, George Giles, Eli Hubbard, John Hook, Luther Harvey, William Howard, Thomas Jeffery, Elijah Kinney, Manoak Kinney, Orsemus Kellogg, John Laughlin, Samuel Lewis, John Montgomery, Jacob Mingur, Osmer Merry, Moody Mears, Ebenezer Merry, Cornelia Mason, Aaron Noble, Benj. Newcomb, Moses Olmsted, Winslow Perry, Charles Parker, Reuben Pixley, John Roberts, Richmond Rhodes, Hiram Russell, David Smith, Josiah Smith, Tinker R. Smith, Asa Smith, Thomas Starr, Jonathan Sprague, Chester Smith, Phineas Tillotson, John Thompson, Kneeland Townsend, Joseph Vanorman, Henry Vanwormer, Jerred Ward, Jabez Wright.

VERMILLION TOWNSHIP.—William Austin, John Austin, John Brooks, George Brooks, Ira Blackman, Joseph Brooks, Jonathan Brooks, Daniel Barton, John Beardsley, Harvey Bliss, Jeremiah V. Benscotre, Lemuel Blackin, James Buroughs, William Blackman, Charles Betts, Eli S. Barnum, Aaron C. Buck, James Cuddeback, Peter Cuddeback, Jacob Cumpton, Town Clark, David Frary, Rufus Judson, Francis Keys, Stephen Meeker, Joseph Parsons, Solomon Parsons, Horatio Perry, Almond Ruggles, Isaac Ransom, Martin G. Shelhouse, Loramie Shelhouse, Lambert Shafer, Ezra Sprague, Barlow Sturges, John Sharets, George Sharets, Enoch Smith, Isaac Tillotson, Josiah Weston.

CHAPTER XIII.

ERIE COUNTY—ITS ERECTION AND ORGANIZATION.

THE earliest indication of a division of Huron county, that might have been discovered by the far seeing, was the springing up of a spirit of jealous rivalry between Sandusky and Norwalk. This feeling was developed at an early day and increased steadily up to and beyond the time when Erie county was set off from Huron, though the main cause of its fostering was removed when Sandusky became the county seat of Erie. There were other and more potent forces in operation, however, which tended toward the division of the territory. There was a desire for the formation of new counties in several localities, notably in the southern part of Huron and the northern part of Richland, where a strong movement was on foot for the erection of a new county from the territory of the two named, to be known as Plymouth. This scheme was urged with considerable energy by the people of New Haven (then a thriving village), and of Paris (now Plymouth), between which places, had a new county been set off, there would have been a warm competition for the "honors and emoluments" of the county seat location. Had not Erie been set off from the northern part of Huron, some of the territory of the southern part would, in all probability, have been set off for the erection of the proposed county of Plymouth.

The act for the erection of Erie county was introduced in the Ohio legislature in the session of 1838, and was the subject of much argument pro and con, in the public prints of the territory more or less interested, and through memorials.

Petitions and remonstrances, the usual recourse of the public, were submitted to the legislature, showing the reasons for and against the erection of the county. The report of the standing committee of the senate —session of 1838—on new counties, comments at length upon these expressions of the people's will. A brief synopsis of this report gives an exhibit of the causes that led to the formation of Erie county. The petitions praying for the erection of the county were signed by twelve hundred and fifty persons, all of whom were said to reside in the boundaries of Huron and Sandusky counties and within the boundaries proposed for the county of which the act under consideration contemplated the erection. In addition to these there was another petition containing the names of forty-six persons, who expressed a preference for Erie over Ottawa county. These petitions represented that the counties of Huron and Sandusky were larger than necessary; that they had an unusually good soil; were capable of sustaining an unusually dense population; contained many flourishing towns and villages, and were being rapidly settled by an industrious and enterprising class of people. It was also represented that the judicial business of Huron county required annually three terms of the court of common pleas, of from three to five weeks duration, and that there was every prospect of an increase in the same. The consequent delay and inconvenience arising to suitors, and the great distance of those residing on the peninsula and the islands from the seat of justice, and the fact that a large amount of the legal business of Huron county originated near the lake, were among the strongest reasons urged in favor of erecting the new county.

The remonstrances were signed by fifteen hundred persons, "excluding the names that were found appended more than once." Of these, one thousand and fifty were represented as residing in Sandusky county, and four hundred and fifty in the county of Huron. More than four hundred and fifty of those from Sandusky lived within the territory which it was proposed in the bill to attach to the new county. The reasons urged against the erection of Erie were various, and differed according to the location of the remonstrants. From Sandusky it would take several of the most fertile and densely settled townships, by which the taxes of the people residing in other parts of the county would be greatly increased; the seat of justice would be thrown near the southeast corner of the county, and before many years would require to be moved from its present location, causing difficulties and embarrassments to the people. It was further represented that the inhabitants of the peninsula were compelled to cross the bay when required to visit the (then) present seat of justice, and that by the erection of Erie county, as proposed, they would, though being nearer the seat of justice, still be compelled to the inconvenience of crossing the bay, which was sometimes both difficult and dangerous. Most of the remonstrances were circulated after the bill had passed the senate, the remonstrants alleging that its passage caused their first knowledge of the measure.

The committee closed its report with the recommendation, that as it was by no means certain that the spirit of the act was in accordance with the wishes of a majority of the people interested in the erection of the new county, no action should be taken until there had been further consideration of the matter.

The act, after having been sent back and forth from the house to various committees, and being variously reported upon, was finally passed, March 15, 1838.

As this act fully describes the county as it was originally constituted, we print the full text. It reads as follows:

AN ACT

To erect the County of Erie.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That such parts of the counties of Huron and Sandusky, as are embraced in the boundaries hereinafter described, be and the same are hereby erected into a separate and distinct county, which shall be known by the name of the county of Erie, and the seat of justice in and for said county, shall be, and is hereby fixed and established at Sandusky City, to wit: Beginning at a point on the east line of Oxford township, in the county of Huron, one mile north of the southeast corner thereof; thence northerly on the said east line, and in the same direction, to the Canada

line; thence westerly along said Canada line, to a point therein directly opposite the west line of the township of Portage, in Sandusky county; thence southerly, parallel with the east line of said Sandusky county to the northwest corner of the township of Townsend, in Sandusky county; thence east, to the west boundary of Huron county; thence south, on said west boundary of Huron county, to a point one mile north of the south line of the township of Groton, in said Huron county; and from thence to the place of beginning: *Provided, and it is hereby declared*, That if the east line of said county of Erie, as above described, will not include the whole of Cunningham's Island, in Lake Erie, then, and in that case, said line shall be so far varied from the south shore of said lake to the said Canada line, that it will embrace the whole of said Cunningham's Island.

SEC. 2. That the said county of Erie be, and remain attached to the counties from which it is detached, until the same shall be organized by the legislature.

C. ANTHONY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEORGE J. SMITH,
MARCH 15TH, 1838. *Speaker of the Senate.*

The act for the organization of Erie county was passed March 16, 1838. It provided for the holding of an election on the following May, and that all justices of the peace and constables, residing within the territory taken from the counties of Huron and Sandusky and embraced within the limits of Erie county, should continue to discharge their duties until their terms should expire, and that suits begun in court before the taking effect of the act should proceed and be prosecuted as though the act had not been been passed. The county was by the power of this act attached for judicial purposes to the second judicial circuit.

It was not until 1840, that Erie county was constituted, territorially, as it now exists. By an act passed March 6th of the year above designated, the township of Danbury (the peninsula) and the islands, which previous to that time had been within the boundaries of Erie county, were transferred to Ottawa county, and Erie county was enlarged so as to embrace all of the Fire-lands north of the north line of Lyme, Ridgefield, Norwalk, Townsend and Wakeman, (except the peninsula.)

CHAPTER XIV.

CIVIL LIST.

David Abbott was a presidential elector in 1812, but is marked as "not present." Other citizens of the county who have exercised the trusts of this office are: Ebenezer Merry, in 1824; H. D. Cooke, in 1856, and Joseph M. Root, elector at large.

The following have served as members of State conventions to revise the constitution of the State of Ohio: Convention of 1851, Joseph M. Farr, of Huron, and James W. Taylor, of Erie; convention of 1873, Cooper K. Watson, of Huron, and Joseph M. Root, of Erie.

Ebenezer Lane, of Huron, and Walter F. Stone, of Erie, have been judges of the supreme court of the State

The list of congressmen does not extend further back than 1823. Previous to this the number of representatives was small, and each district covered a large territory. The census of 1820, however, changed this. In the period between 1810 and 1820, more especially after the war of 1812, the growth of Ohio was rapid, almost beyond precedent, and almost at a bound it took that prominent position in the Union that it has ever since maintained. The Fire-lands have often been represented in the halls of Congress by men of distinguished ability and wide reputation. Mordecai Bartley, of Mansfield, afterwards Governor; Joseph M. Root, then of Norwalk, now living in the retirement of old age at Sandusky; John Sherman, of Mansfield, senator, and now secretary of the treasury in the cabinet of President Hayes, and James Monroe, of Oberlin—these are all men who have left the impress of their influence on the politics of their time, and some of them have been and are still among the leading minds and moving spirits in American politics.

CONGRESSMEN.

18th Congress, 1823-25.—14th District, Mordecai Bartley, Richland.
19th Congress, 1825-27.—14th District, Mordecai Bartley, Richland.
20th Congress, 1827-29.—14th District, Mordecai Bartley, Richland.
21st Congress, 1829-31.—14th District, Mordecai Bartley, Richland.
22d Congress, 1831-33.—14th District, Eleutheros Cooke, Huron.
23d Congress, 1833-35.—14th District, William Patterson, Richland
24th Congress, 1835-37.—14th District, William Patterson, Richland.
25th Congress, 1837-39.—14th District, William H. Hunter, Huron.
26th Congress, 1839-41.—14th District, George Sweney, Crawford.
27th Congress, 1841-43.—14th District, George Sweney, Crawford.
28th Congress, 1843-45.—21st District, Henry R. Brinkerhoff, Huron. Edward S. Hamlin, Lorain (elected to fill vacancy caused by death of Brinkerhoff).
29th Congress, 1845-47.—21st District, Joseph M. Root, Huron.
30th Congress, 1847-49 —21st District, Joseph M. R ot, Huron.
31st Congress, 1849-51.—21st District, Joseph M. Root, Erie.
32d Congress, 1851-53.—21st District, Norton S. Townshend, Lorain.
33d Congress, 1853-55.—13th District, William D. Lindsley, Erie.
34th Congress, 1855-57.—13th District, John Sherman, Richland.
35th Congress, 1857-59.—13th District, John Sherman, Richland.
36th Congress, 1859-61.—13th District, John Sherman, Richland.
37th Congress, 1861-63.—13th District, John Sherman, Richland. Elected Senator, and succeeded by Samuel T. Worcester, Huron.
38th Congress, 1863-65.—9th District, Warren P. Noble, Seneca.
39th Congress, 1865-67.—9th District, Ralph P. Buckland, Sandusky.
40th Congress, 1867-69.—9th District, Ralph P. Buckland, Sandusky.
41st Congress, 1869-71.—9th District, Edward F. Dickinson, Sandusky.
42d Congress, 1871-73.—9th District, Charles Foster, Seneca.
43d Congress, 1873-75.—10th District, Charles Foster, Seneca.
44th Congress, 1875-77.—10th District, Charles Foster, Seneca.
45th Congress, 1877-79 - 10th District, Charles Foster, Seneca.
46th Congress, 1879-81.—17th District, James Monroe, Lorain.

During the early part of the present century, a member of the State legislature represented a far larger area of territory than is now the case. Among those who served the Fire-lands in this capacity, were not only such men as David Abbott, Almon Ruggles, Ebenezer Merry and Eleutheros Cooke—names which have a familiar sound to every old resident of the Fire-lands—but such others as Ephraim Quinby, of Warren; Peter Hitchcock, of Geauga, a jurist of reputation; Alfred Kelly, often styled the father of the Ohio canals; and Reuben Wood, afterwards governor. The list here given begins at 1816, which is about the time when Huron county began to have a real existence.

LEGISLATURE.

1st—Senate, Samuel Huntington, Trumbull. House, E. Quinby, Aaron Wheeler, Trumbull.
2d—Senate, Benj. Tappan. House, David Abbott, Epm. Quinby.
3d—Senate, George Tod. House, Amos Spofford, Homer Hine.
4th—Senate, George Tod. House, Homer Hine, James Kingsbury.

5th—1806-7. Senate, Calvin Cone. House, J. P. Bissell, James Kingsbury
6th—1807-8 Senate, Calvin Cone. House, John W. Seeley, James Montgomery.
7th—1808-9. Senate, David Abbott. House, —— —— ?
8th—1809-10. Senate, David Abbott. House, —— —— ?
9th—1810-11. Senate, David Abbott. House, Peter Hitchcock.
10th—1811-12. Senate, David Abbott. House, —— ——.
11th—1812-13. Senate, Peter Hitchcock. House, —— ——.
12th—1813-14. Senate, Peter Hitchcock. House, —— ——.
13th—1814-15. Senate, Peter Hitchcock. House, —— ——.
14th—1815-16. Senate, Peter Hitchcock. House, —— ——.
15th—1816-17. Senate, Aaron Wheeler, Almon Ruggles. House, Alfred Kelly, William Kerr.
16th—1817-18. Senate, Almon Ruggles, Aaron Wheeler. House, Lewis Dille, Levi Gaylord.
17th—1818-19 Senate, Aaron Wheeler, John Campbell. House, Ebr. Merry, Lewis Dille.
18th—1819-20. Senate, John Campbell, Almon Ruggles. House, Alfred Kelly, E. Merry.
19th—1820-21. Senate, Almon Ruggles. House, Lyman Farwell.
20th—1821-22. Senate, Alfred Kelly. House, David Abbott, Lyman Farwell.
21st—1822-23. Senate, Alfred Kelly. House, Eleutheros Cooke.
22d—1823-24. Senate, Jabez Wright. House, Eleutheros Cooke.
23d—1824-25. Senate, J. Wright. House, Almon Ruggles.
24th—1825-26. Senate, Reuben Wood. House, Eleutheros Cooke.
25th—1826-27. Senate, Reuben Wood. House, David Campbell.
26th—1827-28. Senate, Reuben Wood. House, David Campbell.
27th—1828-29. Senate, David Campbell. House, Daniel Tilden.
28th—1829-30 Senate, David Campbell. House, Moses C. Saunders.
29th—1830-31. Senate, S. M. Lockwood. House, George G. Baker.
30th—1831-32. Senate, S. M. Lockwood. House, Charles Lindsay.
31st—1832-33. Senate, Dan. Tilden. House, Ebenezer Merry.
32d—1833-34. Senate, Daniel Tilden. House, Charles Lindsay.
33d—1834-35. Senate, Joseph Howard. House, Philo Clark.
34th—1835-36. Senate, Joseph Howard. House, Cyrus Butler.
35th—1836-37. Senate, John K. Campbell. House, Philo Clark.
36th—1837-38 Senate, John K. Campbell. House, Philo Clark.
37th—1838-39 Senate, Josiah Tracy. House, Walter Branch, John G. Camp.
38th—1839-40. Senate, Josiah Tracy. House, Ebenezer Warner.
39th—1840-41. Senate, Joseph M. Root. House, Eleutheros Cooke.
40th—1841-42. Senate, Joseph M. Root. House, Eleutheros Cooke.
41st—1842-43. Senate, John Fuller. House, Samuel Atherton.
42nd—1843-44. Senate, John Fuller. House, Samuel Atherton.
43rd—1844-45. Senate, John R. Osborn. House, Benjamin Summers.
44th—1845-46. Senate, J. R. Osborn.
45th—1846-47. Senate, vacancy. House, Joseph C. Curtis.
46th—1847-48. Senate, Thomas Hamilton. House, Samuel Atherton.
47th—1848-49. Senate, Samuel T. Worcester. House, George Reber.
48th—1849-50. Senate, Samuel T. Worcester. House, Harvey Chase.
49th—1850-51. Senate, Earl Bill. House, De Morris Pratt.
50th—1851-52. Senate, Elihu P. Hill. House, Hiram McMillen.
51st—1854. Senate, Albert G. Sutton. House, Harvey Fowler, Erie; Alpia R. Segar, Huron.
52nd—1856. Senate, Ralph P. Buckland. House, C. L. Burton, Erie; Thomas M. Cook, Huron.
53rd—1858. Senate, Ralph P. Buckland. House, Thomas C. Furnold, Erie; Charles B. Simmons, Huron.
54th—1860.—Senate, F. D. Parish. House, C. B. Choate, Erie; Alexander McPherson, Robert McCune, Huron.
55th—1862.—Senate, John Kelly. House, J. W. Pierce, Erie; Ezra Stewart, Huron.
56th—1864. Senate, Frederick Wickham. House, William D. Lindsley, Erie; John C. Thompson, Huron.
57th—1866. Senate, E. B. Sadler. House, A. T. Wilcox. Zalmuna Phillips, Erie; Frank Sawyer, Huron.
58th—1868. Senate, Homer Everett. House, Benj. L. Hill, Erie; W. O. Parker, Huron.
59th—1870. Senate, Homer Everett, J. M. Root. House, Benj. L. Hill, Erie; W. O. Parker, E. Bogardus, Huron.
60th—1872. Senate, Welcome O. Parker. House, David C. Richmond, Erie; Henry C. Breckenridge, Huron.
61st—1874. Senate, John H. Hudson. House, D. C. Richmond, Erie; Edgar Martin, Huron.
62nd—1876. Senate, John H. Hudson. House, James Douglas, Erie; E. Borgardus, Huron.
63rd—1878. Senate, C. S. Parker. House, James Douglas, Erie; John A. Williamson, Huron.

HURON COUNTY OFFICERS.

AUDITORS.

18—..Asa Sanford.
1822..Moses Kimball.
1831..James Williams.
1833..Cyrus Butler.
1835..John Kennan.
1838..—— Wilcoxson, H. H. Johnson, acting.
1841..Daniel A. Baker.
1851..Gideon T. Stewart.
1857..William Case.
1863..David H. Pease.
1869..John Barnes.
1875..Henry W. Owen.

TREASURERS.

1815..Abijah Comstock.
1818..David Abbott.
1 19..Ichabod Marshall.
1823..Cyrus Butler.
1826..Ichabod Marshall.
1827..Henry Buckingham.
1832..George Sheffield.
1834..John V. Vredenburgh.
1838..William H. Caswell.
1839..John Kennan.
1840..John M. Latimer.
1842..Henry Buckingham.
1844..Henry H. Brown.
1848..Daniel S. Pond.
1850..E. E. Husted.
1854..James S. Felton.
1856..Charles A. Preston
1860..J. F. Dewey.
1862..C. W. Manahan.
1866..J. N. Watrous.
1870..Edwin H. Brown.
1874..E. W. Gilson.
1878..O. W. Williams.

RECORDERS.

1809..Almon Ruggles.
1815..Nathan Strong.
1816..Ichabod Marshall.
1835..Paul G. Smith.
1836..Woodward Todd.
1848..D. M. Barnum.
1858..James Brown.
1867..John F. Randolph, Jr
1873..E. G. Boughton.

PROBATE JUDGES.

[Office established by Constitution of 1851].

1852..C. B. Stickney.
1855..Frederick Sears.
1861..George Q. Adams
1867..Daniel H. Fox

CLERKS OF COURT.

1815..David Abbott.
1818..James Williams.
1823..David Gibbs.
1844..Prudden Alling.
1845..Henry Brown.
1852..Frederick A. Wildman.
1858..Joseph C. Curtiss, Jr
1864..W. C. Allen.
1867..Alvin B. Griffin
1870..B. P. Smith.
1876..Samuel T. Vansciever.

SHERIFFS.

1815..Lyman Farwell.
1820..D. W. Hinman.
1821..Enos Gilbert.
1824..H. G. Morse
1828..Enos Gilbert.
1830..Philo Adams.
1832..John Miller.
1836..Wm. Carkhuff.
1838..Robert Morton.
1840..D. Johnson.
1842..E. E. Husted.
1846..Benjamin Ells.
1850..David Johnson.
1854..H. L. Moore.
1858..G. M. Cleveland.
1862..Jos. F. Badger, (died while in office.)
1864..(L. D. Allen, coroner, sheriff ex-officio).
1865..Irving Cole.
1869..Edward C. Culp.
1873..John M. Latimer.
1877..Parlee C. Breckenridge.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

For many years this office was not elective, but was appointed by the court, and held office at its pleasure. The following is a list of incumbents for the past thirty years.

1847..J. R. Osborn.
1851..Frank Sawyer.
1853..G. H. Safford.
1855..Moses R. Brailey.
1857..R. C. Powers.
1861..Philip N. Schuyler.
1863..Charles E. Pennewell.
1867..Charles P. Wickham.
1871..George W. Knapp.
1875..Wm. B. Woolverton.
1879..Lewis C. Laylin.

COMMISSIONERS.

1815..Nathan Cummins, Frederick Falley, Bildad Adams.
1816..Frederick Falley, Bildad Adams, Ebenezer Merry.
1817..Bildad Adams, John S. Reed, Joseph Strong.
1818..Same as 1817.
1819..Bildad Adams. Joseph Strong, Lyman Farwell.
1820..Bildad Adams, Joseph Strong, Eli S. Barnum.
1821..Eli S. Barnum, Robert S. Southgate, Amos Woodward.
1822 and 1823..Same as in 1821.
1824..Eli S. Barnum, Amos Woodward, Schuyler Van Rensselaer.
1825..Eli S. Barnum, Schuyler Van Rensselaer, George W. Choate.
1826..Schuyler Van Rensselaer, George W. Choate, Frederick Forsyth.
1827 George W. Choate, Frederick Forsyth, Bradford Sturtevant.
1828..Same as in 1827.
1829..George W. Choate, Bradford Sturtevant, M. McKelvey.
1830..Same as in 1829.
1831..Bradford Sturtevant, M. McKelvey, George Hollister.
1832..Bradford Sturtevant, George Hollister, George W. Choate.
1833..George Hollister, George W. Choate, Sam. B. Carpenter.
1834..George W. Choate, Sam. B. Carpenter, W. C. Spalding.
1835..Sam. B. Carpenter, W. C. Spalding, John Dounce.
1836..W. C. Spalding, John Dounce, Benjamin Cogswell.
1837..W. C. Spalding, Benjamin Cogswell, John Miller.
1838..Benjamin Cogswell, John Miller, John Fuller.
1839..John Fuller, Henry Terry, Lemuel Morse.
1840..John Fuller, Lemuel Morse, John B. Wilbor.
1841..Lemuel Morse, Samuel Atherton, Nathan W. Spears.
1842..Samuel Atherton, Joseph C. Curtiss, Stephen Russell.
1843..Joseph C. Curtiss, Stephen Russell, Rouse Bly.
1844..Same as in 1843.
1845..Joseph C. Curtiss, Rouse Bly, James Smith.
1846..Rouse Bly, James Smith, Benjamin Benson.

1847..James Smith, Benjamin Benson, Justus Brown,
1848..Benjamin Benson, Justus Brown, Samuel W. Boalt.
1849..Justus Brown, S. W. Boalt, Smith Starr.
1850..S. W. Boalt, Smith Starr, D. E. Merrill.
1851..Smith Starr, D. E. Merrill, Dean Clapp.
1852..D. E. Merrill, Dean Clapp, James Wilson.
1853..Dean Clapp, James Wilson, James Hamilton, Jr.
1854..James Wilson, James Hamilton, Jr., Barnett Roe.
1855..James Hamilton, Jr., Barnett Roe, S. W. Edwards.
1856..Barnett Roe, S. W. Edwards, S. H. Gibson,
1857..S. W. Edwards, S. H. Gibson, D. H. Manville.
1858..S. H. Gibson, D. H. Manville, J. H. Niles.
1859, 1860, 1861..Same as in 1858.
1862..D. H. Manville, J. H. Niles, George Silliman.
1863..J. H. Niles, George Silliman, E. Bogardus.
1864..George Silliman, E. Bogardus, C. C. Canfield.
1865, 1866, 1867..Same as in 1864.
1868..E. Bogardus, C. C. Canfield. J. H. Beelman.
1869..C. C. Canfield, J. H. Beelman, James W. Martin.
1870..J. H. Beelman, A. Brightman, Halsey Hubbard.
1871, 1872, 1873..Same as in 1870.
1874..A. Brightman, Halsey Hubbard, A. C. Williams.
1875..Halsey Hubbard, A. C. Williams, A. D. Stotts.
1876..A. C. Williams, A. D. Stotts, W. W. Stiles.
1877, 1878..Same as in 1876.

ERIE COUNTY OFFICERS.

CLERKS.

1838..B. W. Barker.
1839. Rice Harper.
1855..Horace N. Bill.
1861..John J. Penfield.
1862..George N. Penfield.
1864..George O. Selkirk.
1870..O. C. McLough.
1876..Wm. Affleck, who is the present incumbent.

AUDITORS.

1838..H. W. Conklin.
1840..Wm. Neill.
1841..Orlando McKnight.
1846..Geo. W. Smith.
1850..F. M. Follett.
1852..Charles H. Botsford.
1856..F. M. Follett.
1860..Geo. W. Smith.
1867..Ebenezer Merry, whose term of office continues till 1881.

TREASURERS.

1838..Wm. B. Smith.
1840..Horace Aplin.
1842..Samuel Johnson.
1844..Earl Bill.
1848..John B. Wilbor.
1850..John W. Sprague.
1852..Thos. S. Fuller.
1854..Holly Skinner.
1856..Thos. S. Fernold.
1860..W. H. McFall.
1864..Jas. D. Chamberlain.
1870..James S. Chandler.
1872..Jas. D. Chamberlain.
1877..R. Turner, the present officer.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

1838..John F. Campbell.
1840..Francis D. Parish.
1842..Morris Homan.
1843..S. F. Taylor.
1848..A. W. Hendry.
1852..John Mackey.
1856..O. C. McClough.
1860..F. W. Cogswell.
1872..Benj. F. Lee.
1877..W. W. Bowen.
1879..Herman Ohly.

SHERIFFS.

1838..Harvey Long.
1840..Zalmuna Phillips.
1842..Ebenezer Warner.
1846..Isaac Fowler
1848..Henry D. Ward.
1850..Geo. W. Smith.
1854..G. B. Gerrard.
1858..Fred. F. Smith.
1860..D. S. Worthington.
1864..Jesse S. Davis.
1866..D. S. Worthington.
1870..Charles H. Botsford.
1872..D. S. Worthington.
1877..M. L. Starr.

RECORDERS.

1838..Horace Aplin.
1840..C. B. Squire.
1844..E. Merry.
1850..Charles Wilbor.
1853..Jas. W. Cook.
1863..John W. Reed.
1868..Wm. A. Zill, still in office.

SURVEYORS.

1838..S. H. Smith.
1840..W. H. Smith.
1841..J. B. Darling.
1845..Alvin Brooks.
1847..J. B. Darling.
1849..A. B. Foster.
1853..J. B. Darling.
1861..H. C. Jones, Sr.
1863..J. B. Darling.
1875..A. W. Judson.
1876..George Morton.
1879..A. W. Judson, the present incumbent.

COMMISSIONERS.

Samuel B. Carpenter, Nelson Taylor, Zara Patch, Wm. B. Craighill Jno B. Fuller, Wm. Gill, Isaac Fowler, Philo Adams, Harvey Long, B. D. Turner, Ara Sprague, Bourdett Wood, Harvey Fowler, Elihu P Hill, Harry Sprague, Myron Sexton, Joseph Otis, Jno. P. Dego, John Summers, C. Beardsley, Rice Harper, Isaac McKesson, Robt. Bennett, G. M. Darling, Calvin Caswell, D. G. Taylor, Wm H. Crane, E. White, W. S. Webb, Louis Wells, Stark Adams, W. W. Miller, Gustavus Graham.

CHAPTER XV.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

In a republican stronghold like Huron county the attempts to make Kansas a slave State were viewed with the deepest interest and alarm. In common with those of other communities in the free North, many of her young men emigrated thither, prepared to fight, if necessary, to prevent such attempts from being successful. A Kansas Aid Society was formed with committees for each township, and a central one for the county, the object being to aid the free State cause by sending thither men armed with Sharpe's rifles. As early as April 22, 1856, G. T. Stewart reports that the township committees had paid over to him three hundred and eighteen dollars and ninety-one cents for the cause. Later in the season, about one hundred of the citizens of the county contributed to the fund, in sums of five dollars and upwards, and the published statement shows contributions amounting in all to one thousand and forty-six dollars and eighty-nine cents up to October 21, 1856.

The following is the vote of Huron county for president of the United States frem the year 1832, when Andrew Jackson was elected president, up to and including the last presidential election:

1832—Henry Clay, whig	1,646
Andrew Jackson, democrat	1,035
William Wirt, anti-masonic	11
1836—Wm. H. Harrison, whig	2,798
Martin Van Buren, democrat	2,143
1840—Wm. H. Harrison, whig	2,291
Martin Van Buren, democrat	1,531
Jas. G. Birney, abolition	24

(The reduced vote of 1840 compared with that of 1836, is explained by the fact of the formation of Erie county in 1838).

1844—Henry Clay, whig	2,564
James K. Polk, democrat	2,136
James G. Birney, abolition	138
1848—Zachary Taylor. whig	1,950
Lewis Cass, democrat	1,769
Martin Van Buren, free soil	876
1852—Winfield Scott whig	2,242
Franklin Pierce, democrat	1,819
John P. Hale, free soil	893
1856—John C. Fremont, republican	3,468
James Buchanan, democrat	1,709
Millard Fillmore, American	54
Republican plurality	1,759
1860—Abraham Lincoln, republican	4,107
Stephen A. Douglas, democrat	2,083
John Bell, union	37
Lincoln over Douglas	2,027
1864—Abraham Lincoln, republican	4,441
George B. McClellan, democrat	2,090
Lincoln's majority	2,351
1868—Ulysses S. Grant, republican	4,019
Horatio Seymour, democrat	2,243
Grant's majority	1,776
1872—Ulysses S. Grant, republican	3,812
Horace Greeley, democrat and liberal	2,182
Jeremiah S. Black	55
Charles O'Connor	19
Grant over Greeley	1,630
1876—Rutherford B. Hayes, republican	4,504
Samuel J. Tilden, democrat	3,014
Peter Cooper, greenback	1
Green Clay Smith, prohibition	67
Hayes over Tilden	1,490

The votes cast for each candidate at the several presidential elections held since the organization of Erie county, have been as follows:

1840—William Henry Harrison, whig 1,324
Martin Van Buren, democrat 1,042
James G. Birney, abolition 5
1844—Henry Clay, whig 1,458
James K. Polk, democrat 1,261
James G. Birney, abolition 65
1848—Zachary Taylor, whig 1,409
Lewis Cass, democrat 999
Martin Van Buren, free soil 681
1852—Winfield Scott, whig 1,589
Franklin Pierce, democrat 1,404
John P. Hale free soil 275
1856—John C. Fremont, republican 2 258
James Buchanan, democrat 1,377
Millard Fillmore, American 75
Fremont over Buchanan 881
1860—Abraham Lincoln, republican 2,886
Stephen A. Douglas, democrat 1,538
John Bell, unionist 28
Lincoln over Douglas 1,348
1864—Abraham Lincoln, republican 3,032
George B. McClellan, democrat 1,829
Lincoln's majority 1,203
1868—Ulysses S. Grant, republican 3,130
Horatio Seymour, democrat 1,884
Grant's majority 1,246
1872—Ulysses S. Grant, republican 2,905
Horace Greeley, democrat and liberal 2,387
Scattering 19
Grant over Greeley 618
1876—Rutherford B. Hayes, republican 3,158
Samuel J. Tilden, democrat 3,112
Peter Cooper, greenback 115
Green Clay Smith, prohibition 8
Hayes over Tilden 46

The following shows the strength of each party in each township of the two counties at the last presidential election:

ERIE COUNTY.

Townships.	Hayes.	Tilden.	Cooper.	Smith.	Townships	Hayes.	Tilden.	Cooper.	Smith.
Berlin	316	151	33	1	Vermillion	170	245	11	..
Florence	194	127	4	..	Sandusky—				
Groton	99	131	..	..	First Ward	285	294	4	..
Huron	217	167	15	2	Second Ward	303	259	1	1
Kelley's Island	99	89	..	..	Third Ward	247	316	..	..
Milan	359	166	47	4	Fourth Ward	193	328	..	..
Margaretta	274	143	..	..	Fifth Ward	87	383	..	..
Oxford	146	141	..	..					
Perkins	169	172	..	..	Totals	3158	3112	115	8

HURON COUNTY.

Townships.	Hayes.	Tilden.	Cooper.	Smith.	Townships.	Hayes.	Tilden.	Cooper.	Smith.
Bronson	173	90	..	3	Norwich	155	136	..	5
Clarksfield	221	51	..	7	Peru	93	176	..	1
Fairfield	264	89	..	..	Plymouth	83	53	..	1
Fitchville	180	34	..	4	Richmond	128	97	..	..
Greenfield	142	92	..	1	Ridgefield	270	296	..	1
Greenwich	203	82	..	8	Ripley	204	67	..	5
Hartland	202	42	..	..	Sherman	31	516	..	..
Lyme	119	134	..	..	Townsend	262	88	..	..
New London	350	104	..	5	Wakeman	210	126	..	6
New Haven	156	213	..	..					
Norwalk	910	644	1	20	Totals	4504	3014	1	67

HURON COUNTY—VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

In the following table of votes cast for governor, the names of the whig or republican candidate is given first, and the democratic candidate second. From 1844 to 1853, the third party is the abolition or free-soil. In 1855, one hundred and thirty-four votes were cast for the ticket of the native American, anti-Catholic, or know-nothing party, as it was called:

1816—Thomas Worthington, whig 40
E. A. Brown, democrat 42
1818—James Dunlap, whig 71
E. A. Brown, democrat 332
1820—W. H. Harrison, whig 48
E. A. Brown, democrat 449
1822—Jeremiah Morrow, whig 96
Allen Trimble, democrat 490
Irvin 312
1824—Jeremiah Morrow, whig 165
Allen Trimble, democrat 629
1826—Alexander Campbell, whig 432
Allen Trimble, democrat 652
1828—John W. Campbell, whig 446
Allen Trimble, democrat 973
1830—Duncan McArthur, whig 1,012
Robert Lucas, democrat 431
1832—Darius Lyman, whig ..... —
Robert Lucas, democrat ..... —
1834—James Findlay, whig 1,582
Robert Lucas, democrat 1,117
1836—Joseph Vance, whig ..... —
Eli Baldwin, democrat ..... —
1838—Joseph Vance, whig 2,566
Wilson Shannon, democrat 2,366
1840—Thomas Corwin, whig 2,205
Wilson Shannon, democrat 1,650
1842—Thomas Corwin, whig 1,975
Wilson Shannon, democrat 1,796
1844—Mordecai Bartley, whig 2 145
David Tod, democrat 2,149
L. King, abolition 181
1846—William Bebb, whig 1,960
David Tod, democrat 1,517
Samuel Lewis, abolition 367
1848—Seabury Ford, whig 2,135
John B. Weller, democrat 1,682
1850—Wm. Johnston, whig 2,120
Reuben Wood, democrat 1,718
Edward Smith, abolition 349
1851—S. F. Vinton, whig 1,704
Reuben Wood, democrat 1,603
Lewis, abolition 470
1853—Nelson Barrere, whig 1,103
William Medill, democrat 1,705
Lewis, abolition 1,377
1855—Salmon P. Chase, republican 1,295
William Medill, democrat 1,277
Know nothing 134
1857—Salmon P. Chase, republican 2,953
H. B Payne, democrat 1,568
1859—Wm. Dennison, republican 2,924
R. P. Ranney, democrat 1,568
1861—David Tod, republican 3,158
Hugh J. Jewett, democrat 1,217
1863—John Brough, republican 4,453
C. L. Vallandigham, democrat 1,775
1865—Jacob D. Cox, republican 3,203
George W. Morgan, democrat 1,944
1867—R. B. Hayes, republican 3,683
Allen G. Thurman, democrat 2,273
1869—R. B. Hayes, republican 3,393
George H. Pendleton, democrat 2,112
1871—Edward F. Noyes, republican 3,829
George W. McCook, democrat 2,070
Gideon T. Stewart, prohibitionist 140
1873—Edward F. Noyes, republican 2.633
William Allen, democrat 1,829
Gideon T. Stewart, prohibition 332
Isaac Collins, liberal 28
1875—R. B. Hayes, republican 3.873
William Allen, democrat 2,687
Jay Odell, prohibition 123
1877—Wm. H. West, republican 3,724
Richard M. Bishop, democrat 2,454
H. A. Thompson, prohibition 138
Stephen Johns, greenback 239

ERIE COUNTY—VOTE FOR GOVERNOR SINCE 1840.

1840—Thomas Corwin, whig, ... 1,302
Wilson Shannon, democrat 1,109
1842—Thomas Corwin, whig 1,090
Wilson Shannon, democrat 1,223
L. King, abolition 33
1844—Mordecai Bartley, whig 1,388
David Tod, democrat 1,318
L. King, abolition 72
1846—William Bebb, whig 1,154
David Tod, democrat 1,035
Lewis, abolition 10

1848—Seabury Ford, whig	1,392
John B. Weller, democrat	1,112
1850—William Johnston, whig	1,192
Reuben Wood, democrat	1,196
Edward Smith, abolition	107
1851—S. F. Vinton, whig	1,149
Reuben Wood, democrat	1,304
Lewis, abolition	170
1853—Nelson Barrere, whig	873
William Medill, democrat	1,197
Lewis, abolition	408
1855—Salmon P. Chase, republican	1,564
William Medill, democrat	1,123
American	68
1857—Salmon P. Chase, republican	1,916
H. B. Payne, democrat	1,429
1859—William Dennison, republican	1,983
R. P. Ranney, democrat	1,535
1861—David Tod, republican	2,164
Hugh J. Jewett, democrat	836
1863—John Brough, republican	3,412
C L Vallandigham, democrat	1 403
1865—J. D Cox, republican	2,143
George W. Morgan, democrat.	1,651
1867—R. B Hayes, republican	2,480
A. G. Thurman, democrat	1,989
1869—R. B. Hayes, republican	2,341
George H Pendleton, democrat.	1,848
1871—Edward F. Noyes, republican	2,231
George W. McCook, democrat	1,555
G. T Stewart, prohibition	38
1873—E. F. Noyes, republican	1,988
William Allen, democrat	1,588
G. T. Stewart, prohibiton	75
Isaac Collins, liberal	77
1875—R B Hayes, republican	2,891
William Allen, democrat	2,657
Jay Odell, prohibition	15
1877—William H West, republican	2,424
R M. Bishop, democrat	2,486
Greenback	377
Prohibition	23

CHAPTER XVI.

STATISTICS.

In the year 1803 an enumeration was taken of the white males in Ohio, the number reported being twelve thousand and eighty-eight, of which one thousand one hundred and eleven, representing about four thousand inhabitants, were returned from Trumbull county. The census of 1820 shows the population of Huron county to be six thousand six hundred and seventy-five, and a census taken in 1827, presumably the work of the township assessors, and published in the Norwalk *Reporter* of June 9, 1827, gives the population of each township,—the total for the county being nine thousand one hundred and sixteen. The census of 1830 gives a population of thirteen thousand three hundred and forty-one.

The maximum population of the county seems to have been reached in 1860, and is an illustration of a fact often dwelt upon by statisticians,—that the popular belief that the older a country is the more thickly populated it becomes, is not always well founded. For the past thirty years the increase of population has been almost wholly in the towns and villages. Indeed, most of the townships have lost, many of them actually having less inhabitants than in 1840.

It is not the purpose of a work like this to point out the causes of this depopulation of the farming districts, but it is worth while to remark that the work of clearing the woods, in a heavily timbered country, requires many strong hands. Every farm had to be literally chopped out of the woods; houses, barns, fences, and roads had to be built; hence there was employment for a large surplus population, who, when their services were no longer required, were forced to seek new locations. Another explanation may be found in the fact that some people when they get the "western fever" are never satisfied. First they remove to Ohio, and try their fortune here awhile, but not finding any easy way to get rich, pull up stakes and go to Indiana; there they find the chills and the water to be very bad, and they go to Illinois or Iowa, where something else is not to their liking, and they move on to Kansas and perhaps are soon en route for some other locality; and so they journey on, in their nomadic wanderings, until starvation and death overtake them. A third reason is the extensive use of labor-saving machinery. A fourth is the substitution of cattle and sheep raising and dairying in place of raising corn, grain and potatoes; while the diminution of population by reason of the war is still another reason.

HURON COUNTY—POPULATION BY TOWNSHIPS.

	1827	1840	1850	1860	1870
Bronson	304	1,291	1 220	1,181	980
Clarksfield	287	1,473	1,454	1,397	1,062
Fairfield	243	1,067	1,585	1,698	1,332
Fitchville	270	1 292	1 177	1 096	795
Greenfield	383	1 460	1 331	1,223	954
Greenwich	230	1,176	1,050	1 117	881
Hartland	85	925	1,024	1 111	953
Lyme	455	1,320	1 854	1,419	2 380
Bellevue Village, that part situated in Lyme	...	.....	.....	759	1 219
New Haven	600	1 270	1 398	1 367	1 221
New London	271	1,218	1,329	1,482	1 475
New London Village	...	.....	.....	.....	678
Norwalk	554	2 613	3,147	4,577	5,752
Norwalk Village	...	.....	1 434	2 825	4 498
Norwich	70	676	1,021	1,250	1,172
Peru	406	2 000	1 632	1 356	1 297
Richmond	...	306	609	992	880
Ridgefield	592	1 599	1 938	1,128	2,533
Monroeville Village	...	.....	.....	1 257	1,344
Ripley	90	805	1 230	1 246	1,089
Sherman	113	692	1,134	1 240	1,260
Townsend	169	863	1 327	1 534	1,300
Wakeman	145	702	704	1 107	1,216
Totals	9 116	23 933	26 203	29 616	28 532

The population of Erie county was, in

1840	12 599	1860	24 474
1850	18,568	1870	28 188

Of the Huron county population, census 1870, there were born in

Ohio	17,291	Ireland	758
Pennsylvania	988	British America	172
New York	3,983	France	135
Germany	1,891	Scotland	54
England and Wales	833	Colored	200

Of the Erie county population, same census, there were born in

Ohio	16 753	Ireland	1,367
Pennsylvania	495	England and Wales	573
New York	1,841	British America	271
Virginia and West Virginia	90	France	95
Kentucky	70	Scotland	89
Maryland	83	Colored	342
Germany	4,624		

PROPERTY VALUES—HURON COUNTY.

At the meeting of the State Board of Equalization in 1826, the fourteenth district, including Cuyahoga, Medina, Richland, Huron, Sandusky and Lorain counties, were represented by James Hedges. The average value of land per acre was fixed at two dollars and eight cents. Total value of lands, one million forty-seven thousand five hundred and sixty-one dollars; value of town lots, etc., seventy-five thousand one hundred and fifteen dollars. At the meeting in 1835, the value of houses, mills, etc., was returned at sixty-five thousand three hundred and eighty-one dollars; average value of land per acre fixed at three dollars and twenty-five cents; value of town lots, buildings, etc., as returned, two hundred and twenty-six thousand eight hundred and three dollars. Total value of real property fixed at one million nine hundred and eighty-two thousand and fifty-four dollars; personal property, two hundred and seventy-one thousand seven hundred and nine dollars.

In 1841, Huron county was represented by Ebrenger Warren. Value of town lots, etc., as returned, ninety-one thousand one hundred and sixty-one dollars; average value of land per acre fixed at three dollars and twenty-four cents; total value of real property, one million one hundred and seventy-six thousand and three dollars.

In 1846, Huron county was represented by Charles Standart, of Erie county. Average value of land per acre fixed at twelve dollars and twenty-four cents; value of towns, three hundred and one thousand six hundred and fifty-two dollars; total value of real property, four million one hundred and thirty-two thousand six hundred and twenty-three dollars.

In 1853, the thirtieth senatorial district, composed of Huron, Erie, Sandusky and Ottawa counties, was represented in the State Board, by John B. Wilbor, of Huron, Erie county. The following are the equalized valuations: Land per acre, twenty-one dollars and twenty-two cents; value of towns, six hundred and eight thousand six hundred and eight dollars; total value, seven million two hundred and sixty thousand six hundred and forty dollars. The highest valuation per acre was for Ridgefield township, thirty-one dollars and three cents; valuation of Bellevue, buildings and lots, one hundred and one thousand six hundred and seventy dollars; Monroeville, ninety-three thousand nine hundred and ninety dollars; New London, twenty-two thousand three hundred and fifty dollars; Norwalk, three hundred and forty-two thousand and ninety dollars.

PROPERTY VALUES—ERIE COUNTY.

The first State Board of Equalization, after the organization of Erie county, was held at Columbus in 1841. Valuation of town lots, etc., as returned, one hundred and twenty-six thousand six hundred and twenty-two dollars; value of land per acre fixed at three dollars and ninety-nine cents; total valuation of real property, seven hundred and eighty-one thousand nine hundred and thirty eight dollars.

In 1846, Erie county was represented by Charles Standart. Value of land per acre fixed at thirteen dollars and thirty-six cents, being more than three times the amount at which it was fixed only five years before; value of towns, nine hundred and thirty-six thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars; total value of real property, three million forty-eight thousand one hundred and two dollars.

In 1853, the thirtieth senatorial district, composed of Huron, Erie, Sandusky and Ottawa counties, was represented in the State Board, by John B. Wilbor, of Huron, Erie county. The following are among the equalized valuations: Average value of land per acre, twenty-four dollars and eighty-nine cents; total value of land, three million eight hundred and eighty-nine thousand five hundred and thirty-six dollars; Sandusky City, one million seven hundred and thirty-two thousand five hundred and fifty-eight dollars; other towns, three hundred and seventy-two thousand six hundred and ninety-four dollars.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Among the noteworthy crops raised in Huron county, the following are taken from the State Agricultural Report of a few years since, and illustrate the fact that the soil of this portion of Ohio is rarely surpassed in fertility and productiveness. The crops given were those upon which premiums were awarded by either the State or county agricultural societies, and were, it is understood, based on sworn and verified statements and measurements. In the year 1850, Lemuel Morse raised four acres of wheat; average yield fifty-two bushels per acre. In 1852, William Bacon raised four acres of wheat; average yield per acre forty-five bushels. The yield of other crops has, on several occasions, been equally remarkable according to the same authority. In 1850, D. A. Baker raised on seven and a half acres—one hundred and thirty-five bushels of oats per acre. In 1852, B. B. Jackson comes to the front for that year, and reports one hundred and three bushels of oats raised on one acre; two years previously the same gentleman raised one-half acre of potatoes which yielded at the rate of four hundred and thirty-three bushels per acre.

THE WHEAT CROP—HURON COUNTY.

Year.	Acres.	Bushels.	Year.	Acres.	Bushels.
1850	21,832	441,604	1865	15,988	177,366
1852	17,981	232,581	1866	14,566	133,233
1854	11,155	18,086	1867	14,209	180,701
1855	6,077	66,817	1868	17,963	247,372
1856	6,593	80,150	1869	24,740	524,520
1859	20,478	219,059	1870	20,455	221,790
1860	19,680	265,865	1871	17,083	313,264
1861	21,095	238,286	1873	20,575	298,071
1862	25,533	413,030	1874	23,952	421,062
1863	21,800	300,577	1875	24,772	382,158
1864	17,847	152,503	1876	21,197	324,291

THE CORN CROP—HURON COUNTY.

Year.	Acres.	Bushels.	Year.	Acres.	Bushels.
1850	22,806	878,143	1865	21,524	762,342
1855	33,312	1,074,143	1870	27,419	1,131,891
1860	28,075	963,876	1875	28,904	1,002,220

In 1853, the yield of corn was only three hundred and thirty-two thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine bushels. The average yield for fifteen years—1850 to 1864—was seven hundred and eighty-one thousand one hundred and ninety bushels. The amount raised in 1863 was five hundred and thirty-five thousand bushels, and in 1865, seven hundred and sixty-two thousand three hundred and forty-two.

THE WHEAT CROP—ERIE COUNTY.

Year.	Acres.	Bushels.	Year.	Acres	Bushels.
1850	12 578	297,587	1865	8,9347	85,653
1853	9,789	162 814	1866	7,244	75 567
1854	6,698	31,149	1867	7 795	113,185
1855	3,740	50,599	1868	9,814	136,371
1856	3 990	50,025	1869	9,844	203,436
1859	10 512	175,212	1870	9 655	160,459
1860	13,105	250,711	1871	9,784	170 033
1861	14 478	236 842	1873	13,765	234 478
1862	16,966	292,960	1874	16 628	329 661
1863	15,899	250,041	1875	16 035	295 611
1864	11,961	62,020	1876	14 184	246,846

THE CORN CROP—ERIE COUNTY.

Year.	Acres.	Bushels.	Year.	Acres.	Bushels.
1850	14,569	615,122	1865	14,748	501 322
1855	21,396	737,427	1870	19,185	712,529
1860	22,236	919,983	1875	19 288	780,121

The crop of 1853 amounted to only four hundred and thirty-nine thousand four hundred and seventy-nine bushels. The average for fifteen years, 1850—1864, was sixteen thousand seven hundred and twenty-four acres, with a product of five hundred and fifty-six thousand three hundred and fifty bushels.

TAXES—HURON COUNTY.

The total amount of taxes in Huron county in 1821, on personal and village property, was as follows:

Huron township	$ 25 00
New Jerusalem, (town plat)	77½
Milan	54 00
Beatty (town plat)	41 82
Huron (town plat)	3 10
Vermillion	38 60
Perkins	38 90
City of Sandusky	221 19
Margaretta	18 00
Venice	27 20½
Oxford	70 10½
Ridgefield	29 40
Monroe	9 39
Sherman	11 50
Peru	19 85
Macksville	1 90
Greenfield	32 80
Florence	33 90
Clarksfield	11 70
Townsend	9 90
Fitchville	13 60
Black River	32 50
Brownhelm	16 00
Elyria	23 85
Danbury	18 10
Norwalk	56 90
Norwalk, (town plat)	62 48
New Haven	33 40
New Haven, (town plat)	13 50½
Lyme	40 80
New London	14 68
Eldridge	31 35
	1,056 26½
Add to Sandusky City	8 65
East half of Venice	13 09
Total amount	$1,078 00
Amount of deductions as per return of Ezra Sprague	304 52
Amount to be paid to the treasurer	773 48
Total land tax of Huron county, in 1821, was	7,831 68
Grand total tax for 1821	$8,605 10

Huron county, in 1821, embraced a large part of the present county of Lorain, in addition to the whole of the Fire-lands.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

During the war various plans of taxation were resorted to, in order to help defray its immense cost. The amount of money realized in this way from Huron county, was very large. From July 1, to December 31, 1865, the internal revenue receipts from Huron county were two hundred and fifty-eight thousand and ninety-three dollars, while the receipts from Erie county for the same period were ninety-six thousand six hundred and ninety-five dollars. By far the largest amount of this was collected from the distilleries located at Monroeville and Bellevue. The tax collected from them for the month of May, 1864, was one hundred and fifty-eight thousand one hundred and sixty dollars and thirty-six cents, of which S. V. Harkness paid sixty-nine thousand one hundred and thirty-two dollars; Woodward & Littlefield, thirty-eight thousand five hundred and fifty-five dollars, and D. M. Harkness & Co., twenty-eight thousand one hundred and fourteen dollars.

The amount paid by S. V. Harkness for excise on liquors manufactured from February 21, 1863, to December 31, 1864, was three hundred and twenty-one thousand one hundred and eighty-one dollars and eighty-nine cents, and for a period of over four months—from August 11 to December 20, 1864, the distillery was not running. Of the two hundred and fifty-eight thousand and ninety-three dollars internal revenue for Huron county in the six months ending December 31, 1865, the various distillers paid one hundred and eighty-one thousand four hundred and fifty-seven dollars, the amount paid by each being as follows: S. V. Harkness, fifty-nine thousand five hundred and fifty-seven dollars; H. M. Sinclair & Co., forty-four thousand one hundred and fourteen dollars; A. Woodward, thirty-five thousand seven hundred and forty-nine dollars; Clary & Co., twenty-two thousand six hundred and thirty-three dollars; LaBarre & Packard, thirteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-one dollars; C. P. Prentiss, six thousand five hundred and fifty-one dollars.

SCHOOL STATISTICS—HURON COUNTY.

The Huron county School statistics for 1877, are as follows:

Total amount of school moneys received during the year	$148,789 52
Number of unmarried youth between the ages of six and twenty-one: boys, 5,542; girls, 5,083; colored youth, 72; total	10,697
Number between sixteen and twenty-one	2,788
Number of school houses erected during the year	6
Cost	$9,026 00
Whole number of school houses	169
Value of school property	$244,750 00
Number of teachers employed: males, 139: females, 222; total	361

Average wages of teachers, per month: township primary:	
Males	$ 36 00
Females	$ 23 00
Separate districts, males	$ 52 00
Females	$ 35 00
Average number of weeks schools were in session:	
Township primary	29
Separate districts, primary	37
Total number of different pupils enrolled	7,756
Average daily attendance	4,783

Number of pupils in different branches of study:

Alphabet	842	Natural Philosophy	50
Reading	6,775	German	312
Spelling	6,760	Algebra	289
Writing	5,354	Geometry	80
Arithmetic	5,902	Trigonometry	22
Geography	3,254	Surveying	44
Grammar	2,359	Chemistry	24
Composition	1,530	Geology	26
Drawing	729	Botany	38
Vocal Music	1,598	Astronomy	37
U. S. History	369	Book Keeping	26
Physiology	39	Rhetoric	41
Physical Geography	127		

INCOME RETURNS, 1864.

The amounts given below are in excess of the six hundred dollars exempted by law, also exclusive of all taxes, dividends on bank, railroad stock, etc. Those less than one thousand are omitted. First district embracing Norwalk, Ridgefield, Lyme, Sherman, Peru, Bronson, Hartland, Townsend, and Wakeman.

FIRST DIVISION—HIRAM ROSE, ASSESSOR.

John Beardsley	$1,295	S. C. Perkins	1,494
Walter Bates	1,100	J. A. Pattison	2,242
G. G. Baker	1,790	D. R. Patrick	1,000
I. Banta	1,532	C. E. Pennewell	1,085
W. A Bishop	1,071	A. W. Prentiss	2,500
Henry Baker	2,100	C. P. Prentiss	4,000
C. L. Boalt	5,414	D. H. Pease	1,351
Nathaniel Chapman	2,500	Isaac Powell	1,000
Samuel Clock	1,901	W. D. Roberts	2,282
H. Clary	1,327	R. B. Russell	4,754
Wm. Case	2,000	J. S. Roby	1,186
O. Dole	1,411	Ruel Roby	1,276
J. F. Dewey	1,000	Henry Roby	1,186
J. C. R. Eastman	1,187	Edwin Reed	2,603
John Gardiner	7,522	H. M. Sinclair	10,200
F. A. Gilbert	1 095	T. R. Strong	1,773
O. W. Head	1,000	James Sawyer	2,696
L. G. Harkness	21,000	George Sawyer	3,044
D. M. Harkness	21,000	P. H. Schuyler	3,378
Wm. Humphrey	1,500	L. A. Shepard	4,000
M. M. Hester	1,406	Isaac Underhill	1,200
N. G. Hayward	1,000	Theodore Williams	3,500
D. S. Humphrey	1,000	A. E. Warner	1,156
S. V. Harkness	120,000	D. Wheaton	1,231
G. Jacobson	1,200	F. Wickham	1,000
A. Lindsley	1,185	S. T. Worcester	1,439
L. Thomas	1,510	J. V. Warner	1,156
W. R. Little	2,000	Amos Woodward	20,000
H. Loeb	1,200	Edward Williams	1,856
S. B. Martin	1,077	John Wright	3,000
C. E. Newman	3,110	David Weaver	15,000
D. Packard	6,750	H. M. Wooster	1,500
Total amount of tax			$30,919.57

SECOND DIVISION—JOHN BARNES, ASSESSOR.

John Barnes	$1 861	L. Kilburn	$2,291
J. B Bissell	2 000	R Knowlton	1,056
H C. Breckenridge	1 889	L D. King	1,060
Moses Bilstine	1,000	E Lovell	1,108
John O. Berry	1 399	Wm. M. Mead	1,561
R. Bevier	1,117	Aranson Sutton	2 675
A. Barrett	1,981	Alanson Sutton	2,706
J. Bremaman	1,001	D. W. Slocum	1,168
Z. Barrett	2 481	A. S. Sutton	1,095
N. Carl	1,159	Philip Upp	1,004
Mrs Cubertson	1 159	H. G Washburn	3,900
George Ganong	1,145	J Williamson	1,012
H. Hubbard	1,068	J H Wheeler	1,206
S. Hauxhurst	1,089	J. C. Washburn	1 458
Samuel Hester	3 501	Ab'm Yeaman	1,500

MANUFACTURES, 1870.

	Erie Co.	Huron Co.
Establishments	678	206
Steam engines	40	54
Water wheels	6	23
All hands	2801	801

The number of horses in Erie county for about twenty years past has ranged from two extremes, five thousand seven hundred and thirty-five in 1865, and six thousand two hundred and seventeen in 1862. Usually the number has not varied more than a hundred from six thousand head for many years.

The number of horses in Huron county has not, in many years, greatly varied from ten thousand, the number in 1862 being ten thousand four hundred and eighty-one, and a few years after being reduced to about nine thousand six hundred.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE PRESS.

NEWSPAPERS, more properly than actors, are "the abstract and brief chronicles of the times." They not only narrate for the people of a cotemporary age the passing events, but embalm the facts of the present for the information of future generations. They put on record the present in detail, and as printing is "the art preservative of all arts," so are the newspapers the preservers and perpetuators of current history. They are a reflex, as a rule, of the thought and action of their time; store-houses of facts and fancy; treasuries of information in regard to the morals and the men of the time in which they are edited; unfailing indexes of public opinion, and transcripts of the minds that make them.

While the editor of a newspaper shows to his readers the various happenings in the world, and comments upon them, he, unconsciously, perhaps, but nevertheless surely, exhibits his mental and moral nature, and so it happens that in turning over the yellow leaves of the old newspapers of the Fire-lands we know something of the men who were then managers, and "read between the lines" the records of their lives and the peculiar traits of their character. A great work was accomplished by the pioneer journalists of the Western Reserve, for they, laboring against almost every conceivable disadvantage, aided the development of the country, and each in some degree bettered the condition of its people by advancing their thought, and by keeping them abreast of the world in knowledge of public affairs, politics and principles. The history of a newspaper cannot be written. We give only the dry facts of a course of existence which in some cases has been long, and in some brief, but, we can truly say, in *all*, beneficial. The press in Huron and Erie counties has been in the hands of men worthy of their high office, and it stands the test of comparison with that of any similar section of country. Its record has been one of steady development. It has kept ahead and led the march of improvement. How great the growth from its pioneer days, the date of the "Ramage" press, and scanty news facilities, to the present era of enlarged scope!

We present, in the following, a brief compilation of facts in regard to the various papers of the past and present in the Fire-lands:

ERIE COUNTY, SANDUSKY.

THE SANDUSKY CLARION.

The pioneer newspaper of the Fire-lands was first issued upon the 24th of April, 1822. David Campbell, who arrived from the east about 1820, associated himself with Adonijah Champlin, his brother-in-law, who, however, never became a partner, and December 15, 1821, issued proposals and a prospectus for the publication of the *Ohio Illuminator*. The proposition met with favor from the very start. The business men and the citizens generally, of Huron county, took hold of the matter with spirit, and subsequently, lists were zealously circulated throughout the village and county in which it was reasonable to believe a constituency could be secured. The project was so warmly espoused by the people, that Mr. Campbell immediately began preparations for the publication of the paper in March, as he had in his prospectus promised to do. He had his types and press on hand by the 10th, but as the subscription lists had not been returned, and being a very cautious kind of man, Mr. Campbell delayed the publication until he could be assured of ample support, and consequently the paper was not issued until the date above given. In the time intervening, between the inception of the idea and its realization, the pioneer editor had met with some discouraging experiences. His partner, Mr. Champlin, who had gone east, was prevented by sickness from returning, and a certain class of the people, who, then as now, have no doubt of their entire competency to conduct a newspaper better than the editor, made objection to the name, *Ohio Illuminator*, as improper; and perhaps with better reason than ordinarily possesses fault finders, for the proprietor seems to have been convinced by them, and in conformity to their wishes adopted the name Sandusky *Clarion*. The initial number of the *Clarion* was, of course, a folio, in size twenty-four by thirty-eight inches. It was printed upon heavy, coarse paper, in the manner of typography then common, all of the type in both reading matter and advertisements being from the same font. It was printed in a small story and a half building which stood upon the corner of Columbus avenue and Water street, which was used also as a dwelling by Mr. Campbell. Subsequently the office was removed to the "Old White store," and from thence to the "Old Portland House" on Water street, which was burned some years after.

In stating the aim of his journalistic endeavors, Mr. Campbell spoke particularly of the deep interest that eastern people felt in the progress and development of the "Sandusky country," and said that he should "spare no pains in giving such information in regard to it as might be interesting to emigrants," adding that it would "be an agreeable task, if experience shall warrant it, to correct the unfavorable reports so prevalent in the western part of New York and Pennsylvania relative to the unhealthfulness of the climate," concluding by asking information in regard to the matter. The salutatory closed with the following paragraph, indicative of the course of the *Clarion*, viz: "I am more anxious to form a character for the *Clarion*, by the manner of conducting it, than by gratuitous promises; these general remarks may suffice, until time has developed the opinions of the editors and established the reputation of the paper."

For a quarter of a century the pioneer paper of the Fire-lands was conducted upon the plan here foreshadowed, and with a degree of success that was creditable to the sagacity and probity of its proprietor. He was untiring in his efforts to establish for his paper a reputation for candor and straightforwardness, and made it much more of a *news* paper than were most of its contemporary journals, even in older and better fields. It was the third on the Western Reserve—the Cleveland *Herald*, and the Western Reserve *Chronicle*, at Warren, Trumbull county, then existing. Mr. Campbell was for many years sole proprietor of the *Clarion*, but was from the beginning assisted in the office by his nephew, John K. Campbell. The latter finally became partner. After a few years the nephew retired and was succeeded by George W., the eldest son of David. As the other two sons, Benjamin F. and Henry C., became of age, they were received into the concern, when the firm name was "D. Campbell & Sons." The paper was several times enlarged, and was continued, under the control of its original proprietor and his partners for twenty-nine years. Benjamin F. and Henry C. died many years ago. George W. is now, and has been, for many years past, a resident of Delaware, Ohio. The father deceased several years since (July 28, 1861).

Mr. Campbell was pre-eminently a man of honest, modest worth in private life, and in professional capacity and the combination of admirable traits made up a character which very naturally won and held the respect of the people with whom about forty years of his life were passed. He died at his residence in Sandusky, July 28, 1861, at the age of sixty-eight years.

The paper that he founded in 1822, and which was for five years the only one in the Fire-lands, was conducted under the name of the *Clarion*, until it had attained the age of twenty-five years, when it was made a daily paper, and its name was changed to the *Daily Sanduskian*. In the year 1851, Mr. Campbell sold the paper and printing office to Earl Bill, now clerk of the United States district court for the northern district of Ohio, and Clark Waggoner, afterwards editor of the Toledo *Commercial*. They published daily, tri-weekly and weekly editions under the name of the *Commercial Register*.

In 1852, the files of the *Clarion* were consumed by fire. In 1852, Henry D. Cooke became interested in the paper and for twelve years it was published by the firm of Henry D. Cooke & Co. In 1855, Orville J. Victor entered the firm, taking charge particularly of the

local and literary departments of the paper. In 1856 Messrs. Bill and Waggoner retired, and in the fall of the same year Mr. Victor also left the concern, leaving Mr. Cooke sole proprietor for a time, but in the following year Mr. C. C. Bill became a partner. Mr. Cooke retired from the firm to become editor of the *State Journal*, and Mr. Waggoner to take charge of the Toledo *Blade*. In May, 1860, the whole establishment was sold to H. C. Johnson and A. H. Agard. In 1861, Mr. Bill accepted the position of United States marshal. They sold out in 1865 to General Nettleton and Judge Waterbury, who published the paper until March, 1869, when the interest of the former was transferred to I. F. Mack, who in com pany with Judge Waterbury conducted the *Journal* until the fall of 1870, under the name of the Register Printing Company. Judge Waterbury retired on the 1st of November, 1870, and from that date until 1874, when Mr. John F. Mack became associated with his brother as partner. These gentlemen continue the publication of the *Register* under the firm name of I. F. Mack & Bro., and issue three editions of the *Register*—daily, tri-weekly and weekly. The paper is republican in politics, thoroughly edited, enterprising in its news departments, of good tone and high repute.

THE REPUBLICAN STANDARD

was established in 1832 by E. & J. H. Brown, but had not a remarkably long lease of life. It was described by the *Reflector* as being of a super-royal size; its appearance, decent; its political character, Jeffersonian.

THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER

was issued for the first time in April, 1842, by M. H. Snyder & Co. It was discontinued in the fall.

THE DEMOCRATIC MIRROR

was started in December, 1842, by William S. Mills and Sylvester Ross, the same type being used that had been purchased for the *Commercial Advertiser*. In 1847, John Mackey purchased an interest in this paper, and the firm of Mills, Ross & Mackey continued the publication until May, 1849, when J. W. Taylor took the place of Mr. Mackey. In 1853 the *Mirror* establishment was sold to Joseph and Fielding Cable, and the name of the paper was changed to *The Bay City Mirror*. After a short time the Cables sold out to Asa Dimmock who, after a few months, sold to Ray Haddock, Esq. The daily edition was discontinued at this time. In May, 1856, Charles H. Orton, formerly of the *Norwalk Experiment*, purchased the paper, and two years later sold it to his son, T. S. Orton. The publication of the paper was suspended about a year after.

THE SANDUSKY JOURNAL.

In the fall of 1865, Messrs. A. D. Kinney and F. B. Culver opened a job printing office, and the next year J. C. and A. D. Kinney began the publication of a weekly paper called the Sandusky *Journal*. It was started as independent in politics, but in the Greeley movement it advocated Greeley's election, and the local candidates of that party. It is now identified with the Democratic party.

THE INTELLIGENTE BLATT.

In 1851, Messrs. Augustus Riemmele and Herman Ruep commenced the publication of the first German paper in the city, and gave it the name of the *Intelligente Blatt*. Mr. Ruep was the editor. Mr. Ruemmele was accidentally killed on the Mad River & Lake Erie R. R., near Castalia, in September, 1857. The paper was continued by Ruep & Co. till 1859; Ruep and Frederick Kelly, editors. In the latter year, the concern was sold to Messrs. Jacob Neuert, H. Hamelstein and Charles Bachy. J. Lippart was the editor. In November, of the same year, the concern was sold to Engle & Co., and the paper was then edited by A. Thieme and Frederick Reidling. In May, 1861, Mr. Beidling became the sole editor and proprietor. The *Blatt* was a democratic paper till 1854, when it became republican.

THE BAYSTADT DEMOKRAT.

In 1856, the second German paper was commenced by Louis Traub, and edited by H. Rau, and was called the *Baystadt Demokrat*. In the fall of the same year, it was sold to Frederick Hertel, sole proprietor and editor. It was democratic. In 1873, Messrs. Hertel, Senn and Ernst, who were joint owners and editors, changing the name to the *Sandusky Democrat*. About a year ago, Mr. Ernst sold out to Mr. Senn, who is now sole owner and editor. Several other German papers have, at different times, been started, but failed to be sustained.

MILAN.

THE MILAN FREE PRESS

was started in February, 1830, by Warren Jenkins, and discontinued in April of the following year, the editor removing to Sandusky where he began the publication of an anti-masonic paper.

THE MILAN TRIBUNE

was published here from 1843 to 1851, by Clark Waggoner.

THE MILAN ADVERTISER.

was first issued by its present proprietor about the first of December, 1869, as an advertising sheet until after the holidays. It was issued weekly for six weeks, and subsequently every fortnight for three months. Until the first of April it was issued for free circulation, but at that date it was made a regular publication as a five-colum folio, the subscription being fixed at one dollar per year. It was soon after enlarged to six columns, and in June, 1875, was made a seven column paper, and the price was advanced to one dollar and fifty cents per year. Upon the 1st of January,

1876, the paper was changed to the quarto form and made five columns in size—just double the size at which it was started, and without further increase of price. It is now in its tenth year, and is still under the management of its original proprietor and editor, A. H. Balsley, who is also the owner, manager and editor of the Findlay, Hancock county, *Jeffersonian*, and the Attica, Seneca county, *Journal*.

HURON.

THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

The first newspaper published in Huron was the Huron *Commercial Advertiser*, a weekly journal issued January 17th, 1837, by H. C. Gray, now a resident of Painesville, Ohio. The press was destroyed by fire December 12, 1838. Another press was obtained, and the publication resumed March 2, 1839, and continued till April, 1842.

THE BEACON.

The publication of another weekly journal, the Huron *Beacon*, by Mr. Haddock, was commenced in 1853, and discontinued the next year.

THE TIMES.

Huron next had the benefit of the Huron *Times*, published by James L. Sweeny, but as Huron patronage was too limited to support a literary journal of that class, Mr. Sweeny moved to Sandusky, and commenced publishing a Sunday journal.

HURON COUNTY—NORWALK.

THE REPORTER.

Here was issued, in 1827, the second paper published in the Fire-lands, the Norwalk *Reporter*. Its editors and publishers were John P. McArdle and Henry Buckingham. The former had, as early as 1814, published a paper at Clinton, Ohio, and later at Mount Vernon, being one of the oldest printers in the State. The *Reporter* was published, at a later date, by McArdle and G. T. Buckingham, under the firm name of G. T. Buckingham & Co., and was discontinued in 1830. This paper was printed upon a Ramage press, the second that crossed the Alleghanies, obtained in England, and first used in 1794, at Washington, Pennsylvania. It was afterwards removed to Sandusky, and from thence to Tiffin.

THE REFLECTOR.

The Huron *Reflector*, now the oldest paper in the Fire-lands, was first issued February 2, 1830. It was published at Norwalk, upon a Stanbury, and with new type (small pica), brought by wagon from Cincinnati for the purpose. The paper was of neat appearance and large size. Its publishers and proprietors were Samuel Preston and G. T. Buckingham, under the firm name of Preston & Buckingham. Mr. Buckingham retired upon the 1st of August, 1831, and the publication of the paper was continued by Samuel Preston & Co., until 1834, when the partnership was dissolved, and a new firm was constitued by Mr. Preston and his son C. A. Preston, by whom it was published until the death of the former in March, 1852. The paper was then published for two years by C. A. Preston and F. Wickham, when the latter gentleman became sole proprietor. John R. Osborne was connected with the paper, as editor, in 1843, and G. T. Stewart from 1848 to 1851, inclusive.

F. Wickham retained the sole ownership of the paper until 1865, when the proprietorship was changed to the firm of F. & W. S. Wickham. W. S. Wickham withdrew October 1, 1873, and his place in the partnership was filled by James G. Gibbs.

The Stanbury press, of which the first editors were doubtless very proud, gave place, many years ago, to an improved power press, and this again was improved upon by the introduction, in 1872, of one of the Cincinnati cylinder presses, of the mammoth size. An engine was put in at the same time, and the first steam printing in Huron county was performed during that year at the *Reflector* office. It was also in 1872 that the paper was changed in form from the old fashioned folio to a seven column quarto. The *Reflector* was originally independent in politics, but about 1835 espoused the cause of the whigs, and upon the formation of the republican party, became an exponent of its principles.

THE WESTERN INTELLIGENCER

was started in June, 1833, by John Kernan and Myron H. Tilden, which, about six months later, becoming the property of the latter, was removed to Milan.

THE EXPERIMENT

was first tried in 1835, the first number being issued upon August 20th, by Samuel S. Hatch and Joseph M. Farr, and having a very creditable appearance. It was democratic in politics, and bore conspicuously printed at the head of its columns the names of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, as candidates for the presidency and vice presidency of the United States. The paper was strongly and fearlessly edited. Up to August, 1843, the proprietorship of the paper remained unchanged, but at that time Mr. Hatch withdrew, and Mr. Farr continued alone until the fall of 1845, when he sold out to Charles J. Orton, Esq. Mr. Farr again became proprietor in the year 1846, and remained in possession until 1854. In this year James H. Rule and W. W. Redfield then became owners of the paper, and remained in partnership until August 31, 1858, when Mr. Rule retired. Mr. Redfield remained in charge until August, 1865, when he sold out the office to I. F. & J. L. Clark. In May, 1869, the paper was purchased again by Mr. Redfield, who has since then been its exclusive owner, though the establishment was leased to Messrs. J. H. & C. H. Rule, on the 24th of May, 1875, for one year. At the end of that time Mr. Redfield again took sole control of the paper till November, 12, 1877,

when C. H. Rule became a partner in the office, since which time the publishing firm of the *Experiment* has been Redfield & Rule.

The paper at a very early day in its existence outgrew the modest meaning of the name its founders chose for it, and has ever since been making advancement, so that while it is by name the *Experiment*, it is in reality a very thoroughly established enterprise. It is the second oldest paper in the Fire-lands.

THE HURON COUNTY CHRONICLE

was started in March, 1875, by George B. Pratt and E. J. Hammer, and after passing through several ownerships, in the spring of 1878, came into the hands of Findley & Dodds, who have since then conducted it to the satisfaction of a large number of patrons. Though young, it is well established, and favorably known.

THE HURON COUNTY DEMOKRAT,

the only German newspaper in Huron county, was started in 1877, by Hammer & Barr, and the present proprietor, Martin Ruff, became its owner in June of the same year. It was started as a republican paper, but is now democratic.

BELLEVUE.*

The newspaper, the great engine of modern progress and enlightenment, has had a history in the village of Bellevue very like that of the early pioneer settlers — a history of adversities and failures, and of ultimate success. To-day there are two newspapers in Bellevue, generously supported by as enlightened and thrifty people as this country can boast.

The first venture was made by G. W. Hopkins, in the fall of 1851. He opened an office in the old Howard house—now defunct—on Monroe street, and issued

THE BELLEVUE GAZETTE,

with the still more pretentious title of Huron, Seneca, Erie, and Sandusky *Advertiser*, having a spread eagle at its mast-head, bearing a scroll with "open to all" emblazoned upon it. The paper was a five-column folio, in coarse type, devoted to current news and the ventilation of such ideas as contributors were ambitious to furnish. C. C. Cook, at present chief of the village fire department, served in the capacity of "devil," thus being the first "printer's devil." His most vivid remembrance is that of his duty to ink the forms on an old wooden Franklin press — a duty with little sentiment and no poetry to allure him on to continued service. The people felt disposed to give the paper a fair support, but its editor was a victim to that human bane—strong drink; so, after a brilliant but brief career of six months, the fledgeling perished.

In April of 1861, Mr. O. B. Chapman opened a printing office in Squire's block, corner of Main and Sandusky streets, and issued

THE BELLEVUE INDEPENDENT,

a seven-column folio, devoted to general and local news. This was the first year of the great rebellion, and it would seem that the stirring events of those times should furnish the necessary pabulum to make it a success. But it continued only a short time, and then perished for reasons not now apparent.

We now come to consider the first successful paper established in the village—one to which the town is largely indebted for many of its most valued improvements, being always intensely devoted to the welfare of the place and the advocacy of such public works and measures as would secure its greatest prosperity. We therefore think its editor worthy of more than a passing notice. Mr. E. P. Brown says of himself that he was born at Oxford, Ohio, March 5, 1842, of distressingly poor but outrageously honest parents, and claims that the laws of hereditary transmission have not, therefore, allowed him a fair chance. His early life was one of toil, with little advantage in the way of education, an old darkey preacher being his best tutor, but was successful in obtaining a "sheepskin" in a public school and valedictory honors. He learned the trade of printer in the office of the Oxford *Citizen* at the age of fourteen, when he obtained employment in a Cincinnati job office. He enlisted in the Thirteenth Ohio volunteer infantry at Urbana, Ohio, in 1861, and fought the enemies of his country for two years, lacking a week—serving in all the engagements of that regiment until the battle of Shiloh, when a rebel bullet between the eyes placed him *hors du combat*. He was left for dead, and was thus reported, and had the pleasure of reading his own obituary, containing much of a laudatory nature, a privilege seldom accorded the human family; but subsequent events show him to be an exceedingly lively corpse. His wound gave him an honorable discharge from the Thirteenth, but he finally reentered the army in the one hundred day service as substitute for a Dutchman, in the One Hundred and Sixty-Seventh regiment, receiving three hundred dollars therefor. After the close of the war, Mr. Brown casually made the acquaintance of William L. Meyers, of the Tiffin *Tribune*, who proved a fast, firm friend, and proposed that, since Bellevue was an excellent place to establish a paper, they embark together in the enterprise. They did so, but, at the end of the first six weeks, Mr. Meyers became discouraged and sold his interest to his partner for four hundred and fifty dollars, on a year's time. Mr. Brown himself had had but two years' experience in editorial work, and never managed an office on his own responsibility, hence he entered upon it with fear and trembling, almost certain he would fail inside the first six months. The outfit of type was purchased of the Franklin foundry, amount-

* By H. F. Baker.

ing to eight hundred and twenty-three dollars. A six-column Washington hand press and a half-medium Wells' jobber was purchased second hand of other parties for two hundred and thirty-seven dollars. This comprised the outfit. On Saturday, August 10, 1867, the first number of

THE BELLEVUE GAZETTE

Saw the light. The interest taken by the business men in the success of the paper, is shown by the material aid they accorded it. C. A. Willard, a leading business man, solicited all the subscriptions. Business men pledged one thousand two hundred dollars, deposited in Sinclair's bank, to be paid at the first issue,and taken in advertising during the first year, which was conscientiously done, and made the capital used by the energetic, intelligent and careful management of Mr. Brown, insuring success.

At the time the first number was printed, an all-absorbing interest gathered around the press. Indeed, the room was full, and as the clean, handsome twenty-four-column sheet was taken off the press, Mr. Willard's rhapsody was beyond expression. Peter Brady, present village mayor, was present, and as deeply interested as any until, in looking over the church notices, the blunder was discovered of dubbing him Rev. Peter Brady, pastor of the Catholic church. This was too much, and any idea the editor may have had that Mr. Brady was a member of the clerical profession, was immediately dispelled then and there. Proper correction being made, the printing of the edition proceeded.

Under Mr. Brown's careful management and the fulfilment of every anticipation the citizens may have had as to the benefits the village would derive from the paper, it proved an unbounded success, and all fears on his part of a failure were dispelled like clouds before the morning sun. In the course of the next three years Mr. Brown purchased a Hoe cylinder railroad press at a bargain, one which originally belonged to Dan Rice, and was used to print his show bills. This enabled him to branch out in the business. He, therefore, engaged in furnishing ready prints for other offices, and introduced steam. Business increased on his hands until Mr. Aiken, the originator of the ready print method of publishing newspapers, made him a very advantageous offer to accept the management of a new establishment in Cincinnati, which he did, and ultimately became as he is now the sole proprietor—only another example of what pluck, energy and good management will do.

Mr. E. J. Hammer bought the *Gazette* when Mr. Brown went to Cincinnati, entering upon its management July 1, 1874. Mr. Hammer was not a large man, but had large ideas aspiring to greater things than the conduct of a one-horse country paper. Although that was very well done, yet his more ambitious views led him to unite with A. B. Pratt to start the *Norwalk Chronicle* which being a county paper, was a step, at least, in the direction of Excelsior. He finally turned the *Gazette* over to his father, Rev. George Hammer, of Van Wert, Ohio. The old gentleman, though very kindly disposed, had little or no practical skill in the publishing business, hence found it an elephant on his hands. In the spring of 1877, he sold it to Messrs. C. D. Stoner and S. C. Thompson, the present proprietors, under whose care the paper thrives, finding a cordial, generous support among the people of the community, whose attachment for an old friend was proof against mismanagement of the former proprietors, as well as the machinations of enemies.

At the time, Mr. E. J. Hammer had started the *Chronicle*, and therefore contemplated the sale of the *Gazette*, as well as removal to Norwalk, H. F. Baker, son of Hiram Baker, one of the early pioneer settlers in Lyme township, proposed to buy it, but unable to agree upon the price, he decided to purchase new material and start another paper. He had really no experience in the printing business, but his son, H. L. Baker, had mastered some of the intricacies of the trade in the *Gazette* office, and having a natural tact for it, they together hoped to make their venture a success. This determination was acted upon; an office was opened in the new Union block, and on Thursday, October 21, 1875, the first number of

THE BELLEVUE LOCAL NEWS

was issued. The paper flourished from the start. Being managed with full average ability, and by those

brought up in the community, well versed in all its lore, it represents the local interests of the town with greater intensity than any other has been able to do. In April, 1878, Mr. Baker purchased the old Burlington stone building, contiguous to the new city hall, and tearing down the old front, rebuilt of brick in the same style of the city hall, which together make as fine a block among the many fine business houses, as the town can boast. The proprietors put steam presses and an engine into their new quarters, and are now conducting a flourishing business.

PLYMOUTH.

THE PLYMOUTH ADVERTISER

was founded October 6, 1853, by James Robinson and D. R. Locke (Nasby.) Two years later it was disposed of to A. H. Balsley, of St. Clairsville, O., who continued in its management till January 30, 1869, when he disposed of it to Mr. J. M. Beelman, of Plymouth. Up to that time it was a seven column folio and the only paper in that part of Richland and Huron counties. In August, 1872, J. Frank Beelman was admitted as a partner in the business, and in December, 1876, he purchased the remaining interest in the paper and is now both editor and proprietor. The *Advertiser* has ever been a republican paper.

MONROEVILLE.

THE MONROEVILLE SPECTATOR

was first issued October, 1870, by J. F. Clough, as a seven column folio, and was enlarged to an eight column soon after. It was subsequently made a six column quarto. The paper was purchased by L. M. Wilkinson September 7, 1876, and he assigned the management to W. H. Wilkinson, who is at present in charge.

THE MONROEVILLE NEWS

was established October 16, 1878, by C. W. Clough as a seven column folio, and was afterwards changed to a five column quarto. The publication was suspended in 1879. Both of these papers were neutral in politics.

NEW LONDON.

THE AGITATOR.

The first paper in New London was the *Agitator*, published for a short time by Mr. Brewster.

THE NEW LONDON TIMES

was started by Charles E. Manchester, just before the close of the war. The paper eked out an existence for two years and died for want of support. The material was purchased by a number of New London merchants and about a year after Manchester's failure Mr. E. L. Atkinson, of West Salem, began the publication of the *Times*. He was compelled to suspend in less than a year.

THE NEW LONDON RECORD

was started in 1870 by F. A. Whitmore. In 1872 he left town and George W. Runyan, the present owner, then an employe in the office, purchased the material and began issuing the paper as his own. Soon after the entire office was destroyed by fire, but upon January 1, 1873, he began again with new material, and succeeded so well that a year later he was obliged to enlarge his paper to the size of an eight column quarto.

FAIRFIELD.

THE NORTH FAIRFIELD GAZETTE

was a short-lived paper, started in 1857 by the Rev. Robert McCune and J. R. Robinson. It was successively but not successfully owned by Robinson & Lee and by O. B. Chapman. During its short career the paper was well edited and readable.

WAKEMAN.

THE RIVERSIDE ECHO

was a small paper, started in 1873 by Melvin Lewis. It was enlarged from a four column quarto to a six column, and in 1875 was removed to North Amherst, Lorain county. September 18th, 1875,

THE WAKEMAN PRESS

was established by G. H. Mains. The office was sold out in March, 1877, to A. E. Mains, G. H. Mains acting as manager.

In this county papers have also been published recently at Chicago Junction and Collins. The former was known as the *Herald*, and its proprietor was O. J. Powell, formerly of Wapakonetta. The paper was so short-lived as to be hardly worthy of mention. The Collins paper was the property of Frank Miles. It was issued as a monthly until it reached its sixth or seventh number, and was then absorbed by the Wakeman *Independent Press*.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE FIRE-LANDS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE initial movement toward the organization of the Fire-lands Historical Society was made, when, upon May, 20, 1857, a few prominent pioneers assembled informally at the court house, actuated with the laudable desire of making an effort to preserve from oblivion the early history of the settlement of the "sufferers" land—a land bought with the ashes of happy ruined homes. There were but a few persons present—Platt Benedict, Rev. Alfred Betts, Philo Wells, Philo Adams, Seth A. Adams, Horace Hall, P. N. Schuyler, and Harvey Fowler. After some consultation upon the feasibility of effecting an organization, the meeting was adjourned to June, 17th. But little was accomplished beside the appointment, upon motion, of the Rev. Alfred Betts, of a committee of two persons, in each township, whose duty it should be to collect and reduce to writing, all facts and statistics, in relation to the early settlement of their respective townships, and report the same to the secretary. The committees were constituted as follows:

Vermillion, Wm. H. Crane, John Morgan; Florence, T. S. Fuller, D. Chandler; Wakeman, J. Sherman, C. Manvel; New London, J. Miller, Thomas

Smith; Ruggles, B. Sturtevant, H. Sackett; Greenwich, J. Barnes, S. H. Gibson; Fitchville, J. C. Curtiss, R. Palmer; Hartland, Elijah Bills, D. Minor; Townsend, D. H. Manville, B. Benson; Berlin, I. Fowler, Z. Phillips; Huron, Rev. S. Marks, Rev. H. C. Taylor; Milan, A. Minuse, C. B. Choate; Norwalk, Platt Benedict, Dolen Read; Bronson, M. Kellogg, D. Warren; Fairfield, Dr. J. N. Campbell, A. Benson; Ripley, Gen. D. G. Barker, Wm. Bacon; New Haven, R. Bly, A. Brewbaker; Greenfield, S. C. Parker, H. Spencer; Peru, S. Atherton, R. Eaton; Ridgefield, Rev. E. Eaton, John Sowers; Oxford, Wm. Parish, A. W. Prout; Perkins, J. House, Gen. W. D. Lindsley; Portland, Hon. E. Cooke, F. D. Parish; Margaretta, H. Fowler, Rev. C. Smith; Groton, E. Bemiss, S. Rash; Lyme, L. G. Harkness, J. K. Campbell; Sherman, J. Manley, C. Bloomer; Norwich, G. H. Woodruff, J. H. Niles; Richmond, D. Sweetland, J. Geesy; Danbury, William Kelley, Frank Dwelly; Kelley's Island, Datus Kelley; Clarksfield, S. Husted, E. M. Barnum.

The above committees were afterwards somewhat changed. Z. Phillips was appointed for the township of Berlin, in place of S. Fowler; Charles B. Simmons, for Greenfield, in place of J. C. Parker; Robert Carpenter, for New London, in place of Thomas Smith; James Cudderback, of Vermillion, in place of William Morgan; A. G. Stewart, of New Haven, in place of Rouse Bly; Levi R. Sutton was added to the committee for Peru, and William W. Pollock, to the Ridegfield committee. A number of other changes were made before the work assigned to the committees was completed, but they remained substantially the same.

A grand reunion of the pioneers was held at Norwalk on the Fourth of July, 1857, which created much enthusiasm, and brought many of the early settlers to a fuller realization of the importance of gathering the early history of the settlement and development of the country. An address was delivered by the Hon. Eleutheros Cooke, of Sandusky.

June 17, 1857, another meeting was held, at which the following officers were elected: Platt Benedict, president; William Parish, Elentheros Cooke, Z. Phillips, Seth C. Parker, John H. Niles, vice presidents; Charles A. Preston, treasurer; Philip N. Schuyler, recording secretary; F. D. Parish, G. T. Stewart, corresponding secretaries.

Platt Benedict held the office of president until his death on the 25th of October, 1866. At the annual meeting in 1867, Judge Zalmunna Phillips was chosen to the office. He held it until 1875, when P. N. Schuyler was elected president.

The objects of the Fire-lands Historical Society as declared in the constitution, are to collect and preserve in proper form the facts constituting the full history of the Fire-lands; also, to obtain and preserve an authentic and general statement of their resources and productions of all kinds.

In pursuance of this object, the society held annual and quarterly meetings, which were addressed upon topics of historical interest, by the prominent pioneers; established a valuable cabinet of curiosities, and began the publication of *The Fire-Lands Pioneer*. This publication was first issued in the form of a neat pamphlet, from the press of the Sandusky *Register*, in 1858. Thirteen volumes have been issued,—the last bearing the date July, 1878—containing sketches of the townships, personal memoirs, dissertations upon various appropriate subjects, obituaries of deceased pioneers, and miscellaneous selections of interesting matter.

The society has performed a work which can only with difficulty be appreciated by those who have had no practical knowledge, through experience, of the arduousness of the task. The meetings have been held with regularity, and have been prolific in good results, among which the chief is, perhaps, the furtherance of social well being, the creation of new and the strengthening of old friendships, the awakening of sympathetic feeling, and the revival of happy memories of the olden time. The work of securing from oblivion the facts of the early settlement of the country, and the memoirs of the sturdy, brave souls who developed it, is one which will be more fully and widely appreciated as the years roll on, and the last of the honored pioneers of the Fire-lands has passed over to the great majority.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE FIRST SOCIETY IN THE FIRE-LANDS.

In pursuance of a notice published in the Huron *Reflector* in 1833, a meeting was held at the Court House in Norwalk, on the last Friday of June, and then and there was effected the organization of the Huron County Agricultural Society, the first of the kind in the Fire-lands. The following officers were elected: President, Amos Woodward; Vice President, Timothy Baker; Directors, Lemuel Morse, Levi Barnum, Lester Cone, John Millen, John Falton, Aaron Corbit, Arunah Eaton, Wm. P. Mason, Daniel Beach, Charles B. Simmons; Treasurer, Eben Boalt; Secretary, John V. Vredenburgh.

The first fair was held in the fall of 1833. An address was delivered by T. B. Sturges, Esq. The premium for the best acre of corn was awarded to George Powers, who had a yield of sixty-three bushels; best half acre of potatoes, John Daune, one hundred bushels; best half acre beets, John V. Vredenburgh. The only article in the line of "household utensils" on exhibition was "an improved cooking stove," upon which William Gallup took a premium.

After the division of Huron county, the society was reorganized, and had for several years an existence under the name of the Huron and Erie Counties' Agricultural Society. In 1852, the directors adopted a series of resolutions, in which they expressed themselves as believing that the general interests of agri-

culture would be best subserved by the existence of separate societies in each of the counties of Huron and Erie. The resolutions were only adopted after a warm debate. In accordance with a resolution that a committee of three from each county be appointed, to close up and adjust the funds belonging to the society, C. E. Newman, D. A. Baker and Giles Boalt were appointed from Huron, and J. F. Reynolds, H. Chase and L. S. Stowe from Erie. This committee held a meeting at Milan, and reported that they had found in the treasury $511.10, of which amount they gave Huron county $299.06 and Erie $212.04.

The year following the dissolution (1855) was formed the

ERIE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A meeting was held at Huron in February, at which a constitution was adopted and the following officers elected: President, J. T. Reynolds; Vice President, Harvey Chase; Secretary, F. D. Parish; Treasurer, Charles N. Ryan; Directors, R. H. Rogers, Margaretta; John Thompson, Berlin; A. W. Prout, Sr., Oxford; Elijah Bemis, Groton; Elam Ward, Milan.

The first annual fair of this society was held at Sandusky, in the month of October, 1855. The committee of arrangements consisted of the following gentlemen: J. F. Reynolds, F. D. Parish, F. T. Barney, P. Gregg and H. B. Lane. The fair was a great success, and the prosperity of the society, in that its first essay in the systematic encouragement of agriculture, was the first in a now long series of successful exhibitions. The society has fine grounds in Sandusky, is generally regarded as one of the strongest local organizations of the kind in the State, and its activity and prosperity is constantly upon the increase.

HURON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Pursuant to a call published in the county papers, a large number of citizens interested in agriculture met in Everett's Hall, in Fairfield, January 17, 1855, for the purpose of effecting the formation of a county agricultural society. The society then and there organized was the Huron County Agricultural Society. G. T. Stewart, Samuel Atherton 2d, Union White, B. T. Hunt and A. McPherson were appointed a committee to draw up a constitution, which they did to the satisfaction of the convention, as it was immediately adopted. Fifty-two members united with the society and signed the constitution. The following officers were elected: Union White, president; D. A. Baker, Benj. H. Hinkley, vice presidents; W. Manahan, treasurer; J. C. Curtiss, Jr., secretary.

The society held three fairs at Olena and one at Fairfield, after which the place of exhibition was changed to Norwalk, where it has ever since been. Until 1872, the society had the use of grounds which were insufficient and unsuitable for their purpose, but in that year the present grounds were purchased of John Gardiner, and were, sometime subsequently, fitted up by the erection of buildings, stalls and various improvements, at a cost amounting to eight thousand dollars, five thousand of which was a subscription fund.

In 1875, the society was still in debt over six thousand three hundred dollars; and, in accordance with an act of the legislature, and the question being submitted to the people by a popular vote, the township of Norwalk paid to John Gardiner, from an unexpended fund raised by taxation for railroad purposes, but declared unconstitutional, the sum of six thousand three hundred and fifty dollars, receiving from him a warranty deed of the thirty acres of land included in the fair ground. The township then, through its trustees, leased the grounds to the Huron County Agricultural Society for a term of twenty-five years, to expire in the year 1900, for a consideration of only twenty-five dollars per year, the agricultural society being bound, under forfeiture of its lease, to keep in good condition the grounds, trees and shrubbery, to maintain its organization, and to hold upon these grounds annual fairs.

The first fair held upon the new grounds was in 1873, and was very successful. The committee of improvements consisted of Giles Boalt, O. W. Haws, J. W. Bostwick and John Gardiner.

THE HURON COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY,

an auxiliary of the American Bible Society, is the oldest organization existing in the territory, at present, included in Huron and Erie counties. It was organized in 1825. Upon March 15th of that year, a meeting was held in Norwalk of "sundry inhabitants of Huron county, (a number of citizens from various and distant parts of the county.)" Platt Benedict was called to the chair, and Zachariah Marvin appointed clerk. After adopting a constitution, the meeting was adjourned. On June 6th, another meeting was held, at which the first officers who served the society, were elected. They were the following: President, Ichabod Marshall; Vice Presidents, Robert S. Southgate, of Bronson; George G. Baker, of Florence; Jabez Wright, of Huron; Timothy Baker, of Norwalk; Amos Woodward, of Lyme; John B. Johnson, of New London; Moor Farwell, of Sandusky, and Ephraim Munger, of Milan; Corresponding Secretary, Ralph Lockwood; Recording Secretary, Zachariah Marvin; Treasurer, Milton Jennings; Directors, William Kelley, of Perkins; Richard Fally, of Margaretta; Francis Strong, of Lyme; Andrew Hanford, of Sherman; Elisha Steward, of New Haven; Eli Holaday, of Greenfield; Harry O. Sheldon, of Peru; Zebediah Morse, of Ridgefield; James Strong, of Oxford; Philo Adams, of Huron; Jasper Miles and Bildad Adams, of Milan; Platt Benedict, of Norwalk; Nathan Tanner, of Bronson; Joseph Crawford, of Fairfield; Samuel Brown, of Greenwich; Rundle Palmer, of Fitchville; Obadiah Jenney, of Clarksfield; Eli S. Barnum, of Florence;

—— Clark, of Vermillion; Benjamin Bailey, of Townsend; John Fuller, of Eldridge; Justus Miner, of Wakeman; Azel Miner, of New London; Bradford Sturtevant, of Ruggles; Joseph Ramsdell, of Danbury, and Gayus Munger, of York, Sandusky county. This society celebrated in 1878, its fifty-third anniversary. Its life has been, as might be supposed from its strong organization, a vigorous one, and its work extensive and valuable.

MEDICAL.

Dr. Moses C. Sanders was the president of the first medical society that had an existence in the Fire-lands. This is a fact shown by the appearance of his name signed to a call for a meeting of the society, June 4, 1822, and published in May of the same year, in the Sandusky *Clarion*. Nothing further appears in regard to this medical society, in the files of old newspapers, and the records, if there ever were any, are now undiscoverable. It is probable that the organization had but a short life, for

THE FOURTEENTH DISTRICT MEDICAL SOCIETY

was organized in 1824, and as it was a large, and for a number of years a very prosperous society, it in all likelihood crowded the smaller one out of existence. Following is the first newspaper mention of this organization:

MEDICAL NOTICE.—Pursuant to an act to incorporate medical societies for the purpose of re ulating the practice of physic and surgery in this State, I hereby notify the medical gentlemen, resident in the counties of Richland, Huron, Lorain, Sandusky and Seneca that a meeting will be holden at Norwalk, the last Tuesday of May next, at ten o'clock, a.m., for the purpose of organizing a medical society agreeable to said act. It is expected that there will be a general attendance of physicians of this district, as the eleventh section of the act provides that no person, other than members of one of the medical societies in this State shall be permitted to practice physic or surgery after the 1st of July next.

NORWALK, April 10, 1824. DANIEL TILDEN.

The above and the following are from the Sandusky *Clarion*, the latter being in the issue of June 2, 1824.

COMMUNICATION.—Agreeable to the act, on the 25th instant, came on at Norwalk the first meeting of the Fourteenth Medical Society in this State. The meeting was full, and upon the whole, we were much pleased with the respectable display of parchment. At three o'clock the gentlmen present proceeded to organize by choosing—

Dr. Tilden, of Norwalk, president; Dr. Anderson, of Sandusky, vice president; Dr. Mantor, of Elyria, secretary; Dr. Fay, of Milan, treasurer; Dr. Lucas, of Uniontown; Dr. G. C. Miller, of Mansfield; Dr Baker, of Florence; Dr. Sanders, of Peru; Dr. Strong, of Bloomingville, censors.

The annual meeting of 1825 was also held at Norwalk, a number of new members were received and the following officers elected: Nathan H. Mantor, president; John B. Johnson, vice president; Amos B. Harris, secretary; Lyman Fay, treasurer; George G. Baker, Moses C. Sanders, Daniel Tilden, Eli Dresback and Charles E. Ford, censors.

The third annual meeting was held May 30, 1826, and the following officers elected: Moses C. Sanders, president; George Anderson, vice president; Amos B. Harris, secretary; Lyman Fay, treasurer; George G. Baker, Daniel Tilden, Nathan H. Mantor, Daniel Brainard, Jr., and Joel Luther, censors.

The fourth meeting was held at Norwalk on the 29th of May, 1827, and the officers elected were as follows: Allen G. Miller, president; George G. Baker, vice president; A. B. Harris, secretary; Lyman Fay, treasurer; George G. Baker, William F. Kittredge, Moses C. Sanders, Daniel Tilden, and Eli Dresback, censors.

It was shown that there were at that time the following regularly licensed practicing physicians and surgeons in Huron county: George G. Baker, Daniel Tilden, M. C. Sanders, George Anderson, Lyman Fay, William F. Kittredge, William W. Nugent, C. B. Harris, H. M. Clark, Joseph Pearce, Andrew McMillan, Richard P. Christophers, Samuel Stephens, Charles Smith, Samuel B. Carpenter, W. Merriman, Lemuel Powers, and A. H. Brown, eighteen in all. The other counties of the district together had but sixteen.

The following are the officers for 1828 and 1829:

1828—President, George G. Baker; Vice President, Moses C. Sanders, Secretary, Amos B. Harris; Treasurer, Lyman Fay; Censors, Wm. F. Kittredge, Allen G. Miller, Eber W. Hubbard, Moses C. Sanders, Daniel Tilden.

1829—President, Moses C. Sanders; Vice President, Daniel Tilden; Secretary, Amos B. Harris; Treasurer, Lyman Fay; Censors, George G. Baker, Nathan H. Manter, Wm. F. Kittredge, Wm. W. Nugent, Henry Kuhn.

At the meeting in 1830, a resolution was passed approving the efforts then making for the suppression of intemperance. Geo. Anderson was elected President. No mention of the society can be found later than the above years, and it is probable that the organization was not sustained much later than the above date—the last one given.

THE DELAMATER MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

is the next in order. It was organized at a meeting of the medical profession of Norwalk and the neighboring towns, held at the office of Drs. Reid and Ford, November 18th, 1858. Drs. A. N. Reid, Thomas M. Cook, and L. Galpin were appointed to draw up a constitution, which, at a later session on the same day, was adopted. The constitution opened with a preamble expressing the fittingness of men of congenial minds and similar pursuits associating themselves together for the promotion of kind feeling and the free interchange of opinions, and in addition to this general statement of the objects of the organization, prescribed certain rules for self-government, and further exhibited its aim in the fifth and sixth clauses by expressions in favor of adopting the code of ethics of the American Medical Association, and of constituting itself a court, before which should be heard all complaints of breach of etiquette and all questions of ethics. The charter members of the association were Drs. Charles Smith, of Lyme; L. Galpin and W. F. Dean, of Milan; Thomas M. Cook, of Monroeville; Wm. W. Stillson and J. W. Goodson,

of Bellevue; A. C. Eaton, of Peru; S. McCarmon, of Greenfield; A. N. Read, J. B. Ford and ——Baker, of Norwalk. Dr. Charles Smith was elected president and Dr. J. B. Ford secretary. The society has, since its organization, held quarterly meetings in the various towns of Erie and Huron counties where it has had members, for the consideration of subjects interesting to the profession, and for the furtherance of social relations and well-being. Its constitution has been subscribed by many others than the few charter members, and bears the signatures of some of the most prominent physicians of the past and present in both counties. It has now over twenty active members. R. A. Severance is its president, J. B. Ford, secretary, and C. S. Kreider, treasurer.

THE ERIE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY,

composed of the allopathic physicians of Sandusky and vicinity, was organized, in the city just named, in the year 1850, its members being Drs. Daniel Tilden, Aaron Austin, E. S. Lane, Chas. Cochran, Robert R. McMeens and ——— Landerdall. The first president was Dr. Tilden, and the secretary, Dr. Lane. The society, during the war, did not maintain an active organization; but when the cause of distraction from civil pursuits no longer existed, it was resuscitated, and has ever since remained in active existence. Dr. H. J. Donahoe was for many years its president, and was succeeded by Dr. P. H. Clemens, the present incumbent. The vice presidents are Drs. Cook and Story, and the secretary, Dr. W. R. Page. The society has about twenty members, holds monthly meetings, and has done much to produce social good fellowship among members of the profession.

TEMPERANCE.

THE HURON COUNTY TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

This organization was a direct outgrowth of the very successful local organizations in Norwalk and other points in the county, and came into being June 7, 1850, at which time, pursuant to call, a meeting was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church of Norwalk. A preamble and pledge were adopted, and the following officers elected: Rev. S. C. Parker, president; G. F. Stewart, secretary; Charles E. Newman, treasurer. All of the officiating clergymen of the county who became members of the organization were made vice presidents.

After this preliminary organization, the first annual meeting of the league was held at Monroeville, November 8th, of the same year above designated, and the following officers were elected: Rev. J. C. Bowles, president; Charles E. Newman, secretary; Charles Vancise, treasurer. At the next meeting, held at Norwalk, December 6th, the constitution was so modified as to allow all temperance societies in the county to become auxilliary to the league. From this time on for several years temperance work was prosecuted with great diligence and to excellent effect, a strong public feeling being aroused and much good accomplished. All of the clergymen and other public speakers who were willing to give their labor for the cause were enlisted in the work; it was decided to have one temperance address delivered in each township every three months. The following gentlemen were enrolled as county lecturers, and made addresses in all parts of the county during the year 1851 and the first quarter of 1852: Rev. C. W. Clapp, Rev. S. B. Page, Rev. E. S. Grumley, Rev. M. W. Fairfield, Rev. E. P. Salmon, Rev. F. P. Hall, Rev. R. S. Lockwood, Rev. Mr. Boardman, Rev. Alfred Newton, Rev. S. H. Waldo, Rev. Ira Smith, Rev. John Kelley, John R. Osborne, S. T. Worcester, G. T. Stewart, Charles Kent, E. W. Tucker, DeMorris Pratt, D. H. Beckwith, Timothy Baker, Jr., C. F. Woodruff, B. T. Hunt, B. F. Roberts. It was arranged that quarterly meetings should be held in various places in the county, and that on the Fourth of July of each year should be held the annual temperance celebration, which should also be a patriotic reunion of all who had the cause of temperance at heart. The speeches delivered in the summer of 1851, preceding the State election, on the adoption of the new constitution, with a separate vote on the section prohibiting license for the sale of intoxicating liquors, had a great influence in throwing the vote of Huron county upon the anti-license side. The vote of the townships upon this question stood as follows:

	FOR LICENSE.	AGAINST LICENSE.		FOR LICENSE.	AGAINST LICENSE.
Bronson	116	73	Norwich	65	67
Clarksfield	20	153	Peru	65	62
Fitchville	32	111	Richmond	7	38
Fairfield	48	167	Ridgefield	109	89
Greenfield	80	99	Ripley	47	88
Greenwich	76	38	Sherman	56	39
Hartland	68	47	Townsend	108	61
Lyme	102	57	Wakeman	34	68
Norwalk	225	223			
New Haven	149	50	Total	1,480	1,635
New London	73	113			

The officers elected at the second annual meeting, held at Norwalk, July 4, 1851, were as follows: Gen. Jeremiah Cole, president; Charles E. Newman, secretary; Edward E. Husted, treasurer.

During the excitement of the presidential campaign of 1852, the meetings were mostly suspended, but they were resumed in 1853. The following officers were elected that year, the meeting being held July 4th, at Norwalk: James Green, president; Charles E. Newman, secretary; Edward E. Husted, treasurer. Following are the officers elected in later years: 1854, Frederick Sears, president; Frederick A. Wildman, secretary; Erastus Gray, treasurer. 1856, Charles B. Simmons, president; Charles W. Manahan, secretary; Erastus Gray, treasurer. The league was disbanded in 1857, because of the slavery agitation, the disruption of old political parties, the formation of new ones, and the prevalence of various absorbing and exciting problems in the nation. No attempt was made to revive it until 1870. A meeting was held upon the 8th of January of that year, and the following officers were chosen: Charles W. Manahan, president; Henry J. Baldwin, secretary; Levi Kilburn, treasurer.

This organized league did not long continue in existence. Something was accomplished, but not much. The interest died out, and the league was a second time disbanded. After the wide-spread and intense excitement of the crusade, in 1873, had roused the people to an intensity of action before unknown, the Huron county temperance league, at present in existence, was organized upon a strong basis, and including all other temperance societies, both township organizations, and those having a county breadth. The first officers of the new league were elected at a meeting held May 22, 1874, at the Methodist Episcopal church in Norwalk. They were as follows: N. S. C. Perkins, of Norwalk, president; Mrs. E. Sumner, Bellevue; Mrs. S. T. Guard, Monroeville; Mrs. R. C. Powers, New London; Mrs. Danforth, Peru; Mrs. L. S. Johnson, Peru, vice presidents; Mrs. H. Brown, Norwalk, secretary; Mrs. T. H. Drake, Monroeville, treasurer. The present officers of the league are: Rev. C. C. Creegan, president; Mrs. H. E. Farr, secretary; Mrs. M. A. Corwin, treasurer. The league has constantly kept up its organization, has been one of the most active in the State, and is, at the present writing, in a thoroughly prosperous condition.

THE FARMERS' EXPORTING COMPANY OF HURON COUNTY,

was one of the earliest organizations effected in the county, and was, for a short time, of considerable importance. No records of the organization exist, and only a little light is thrown upon the nature and object of the society, by the brief notices that are to be found in the files of the Sandusky *Clarion*. It appears that the Farmers' Exporting Company was organized some time prior to 1822, for an advertisement, dated July 26th, of that year, calls a "meeting to be held at Captain Boalt's inn, in Norwalk, for the purpose of taking measures for the transportation of a drove of cattle to the east." There were many difficulties at that early day, in getting a market for what little could be raised in excess of consumption, upon the Reserve, and this company assisted materially, for a few years, the farmers of the company, who could do but little except by organized effort. When, or by whom the company was formed, does not fully appear. The directors were Luther Coe, Ebenezer Guthrie, John McMillen, ——— Raymond, and Effeuctus Starr.

HURON COUNTY SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

The earliest Sunday school union of which there is any record, was organized in 1825, at a meeting held in Norwalk, and was known as the Huron County Sunday School Union. It remained in existence but a short time. The following were its officers: Rev. John Beach, president; Rev. Enoch Conger, David Gibbs, and Asahel Morse, vice-presidents; Ichabod Marshall, treasurer; Zachriah Marion, secretary; Henry Buckingham, depository.

The Sunday school union of Huron county, now in existence, was organized July 29, 1863, at a meeting held in Norwalk, pursuant to call, and attended by a large number of the churches of the county, without regard to denomination. Judge Parker, Henry M. Holliday, C. E. Newman, Rev. J. D. McCord, S. B. French, E. Bemiss, Rev. L. Bailey, R. G. Gannings, D. B. Simons, N. H. Spencer, J. L. Patton, and Rev. G. H. Walter were appointed a committee to draw up a constitution.

"The object of the union," as stated in this constitution, "shall be to unite all evangelical christians in the county in efforts to promote the cause of Sunday schools, establishing new schools where they are needed, and awakening an increased interest and efficiency in such as are already in operation."

The first officers of the union were as follows: N. S. C. Perkins, president; C. E. Newman, corresponding secretary; Rev. J. D. McCord, recording secretary; Joel Smith, treasurer; C. E. Pennewell, Rev. C. F. Lewis, and Rev. L. Bailey, central committee; Rev. A. Newton, Norwalk; Mrs. Johnson, Bronson; Rev. C. Moors, Fairfield; C. A. Willard, Lyme; Rev. J. E. Weed, Ridgefield; John Saunders, Peru; John Sherman, Wakeman; D. B. Simmons, Townsend; Rev. J. H. Walter, Milan; D. Laughlin, Hartland; J. L. Patton, Clarksfield; Judge Parker Greenfield; A. Morrifield, New London; J. H. Niles, Norwich; Rev. J. C. Thompson, Fitchville; Rev. F. C. Paine, Ripley; Reuben Linden, New Haven; E. Bemiss, Groton; Samuel Dodd, Greenwich, vice-presidents. The Sunday school union, now after an active and useful existence of sixteen years, is better than ever able to further the ends for which it was organized.

ERIE COUNTY FARMERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

This company, for the purpose of insurance against fire, upon the mutual plan, was organized August 13, 1877, at Sandusky, with the following charter members: Henry Miliner, Calvin Caswell, J. B. Witter, B. H. Rogers, T. B. Taylor, M. B. Rice, I. G. Taylor, T. B. Eddy, R. F. Fowler, E. A. Beebe, Orlando Ransom, E. W. Hughes, H. C. Norton, C. W. Livingood, W. G. Benschooten, Andrew Smith, Peter Mainzer, C. H. Rockwell, D. H. Benschooten, J. F. Greene, George Taylor, O. C. Tillinghast, Reuben Turner. The organization was perfected by the election of the following officers: Calvin Caswell, president; Gardner Benschooten, vice-president; Andrew Smith, Orlando Ransom, D. H. Benschooten, directors; T. B. Taylor, secretary; Reuben Turner, treasurer.

THE HURON COUNTY FARMERS' INSURANCE COMPANY

is the outgrowth of a movement that began in Ripley township, and its organization was effected March 11, 1878, the following gentlemen being the charter members: A. D. Stotts, R. C. Johnson, James R. Knight, A. W. Barker, A. Robinson, J. A. Frost, W. W. Martin, S. E. Peck, D. S. Washburne, Lorenzo D. Keller. On the 14th of March the following offi-

cers were elected: A. D. Stotts, president; R. C. Johnson, vice-president; R. C. Johnson, secretary; James R. Knight, treasurer; S. E. Peck, J. A. Frost, W. W. Martin, directors. The object of the company is to insure its members at the lowest possible rates consistent with sound business principles. During the first year of its existence, the company has assumed risks of over three hundred thousand dollars.

CHAPTER XIX.

MILITARY HISTORY OF THE FIRE-LANDS.

EIGHTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

THIS regiment was originally organized as a "three months' regiment," under the first call of the president, most of the companies having been enlisted between the 16th and 22d days of April, 1861, and all of them arriving at Camp Taylor as early as April 29th. On the 2d of May, all the companies having been mustered into the service, the regiment was ordered to Camp Dennison, where it arrived on the 3d, during a drenching rain, and many of the men, for the first time in their lives, slept in the open air, with only a soldier's blanket for floor, roof, walls and bed-clothes. The regimental organization was here completed by the appointment of the field and staff officers. Instructions in the "drill" now commenced, and vigorous efforts were put forth to fit the regiment for service; but it soon became evident that the troops at this camp would not be sent to the field as three months' men, and an effort was made to re-enlist the regiment for three years. To this every company responded except Company I, and the regiment of nine companies was mustered into the service for three years, on the 22d, 25th and 26th of June.

In the following September Company I joined the regiment at Grafton, Virginia.

On the 9th day of July, 1861, the regiment left Camp Dennison for Grafton, Virginia, and on the 12th arrived at West Union, Preston county, Virginia, on the summit of the Alleghany mountains where they are crossed by the great western turnpike, and along which Garnett's rebel army was then being rapidly driven by McClellan's troops. For some weeks after this, the regiment was stationed at various places among the mountains and along the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, during which time it suffered severely from typhoid fever. At one time over three hundred were in the hospital, and some thirty-four deaths resulted from the fever in a short time.

On the 24th of September the regiment participated in an attack on Romney. At the "Hanging Rock" it was exposed to a severe fire, and lost several men in killed and a number wounded. The regiment again participated in an attack on Romney, October 24th, which, being evacuated by the enemy, was occupied by the troops under General Kelly until January 12, 1862. The next fight was at Blue's Gap. In January the troops were removed to Patterson's creek, and the following month to Paw-Paw tunnel.

On February 14th the Eighth participated in a brisk fight at Bloomey Gap, in which Colonel Baldwin, with his staff and a part of his command were captured. General Lander died March 2d, and shortly after the division was sent to the Shenandoah valley, where General Shields took command.

On March 22d the outposts at Winchester were attacked by Ashby, and General Shields severely wounded. The next day the battle of Winchester was fought. But few of the troops had ever been under fire, and none of them, as then organized, in any serious engagements. Colonel Kimball commanded, and made the arrangements to whip "Stonewall" Jackson, who had arrived during the night. The battle was one of the most severe of the war. Jackson, toward evening, attempted to turn our right flank, but was met by Tyler's brigade in front, when Colonel Kimball threw several regiments on his right flank, and, after a desperate fight, which, in some instances, was hand to hand, the enemy was routed and driven from the field. [This was "hot" work; the writer was there, and knows whereof he speaks.] The regiment followed the enemy up the valley, skirmishing at Woodstock, Mount Jackson, Edinburgh and New Market; thence it joined McDowell at Fredericksburg. Here it remained a few days, and was ordered back to the valley again. In the meantime Banks had executed one of those *retrograde movements* for which he became *eminently conspicuous* ere the close of the war.

In August following the Eighth was united to the Second Corps, then commanded by Sumner, and with this corps it continued to act during the remainder of its service.

After much marching, skirmishing and a few light engagements, the Potomac was crossed at chain bridge, and the march through Maryland commenced which ended in the battle of South Mountain and Antietam, near Reedyville. The whole army was massed by the morning of September 16th, and a furious artillery duel commenced. One of the first of the enemy's shots killed W. W. Farmer, a color-sergeant of the Eighth. The cannonade lasted all day. The next day the battle of Antietam was fought. The Second Corps crossed the river and occupied the center of the line. It did effective work that day. In this battle the regiment lost one hundred and sixty-two in killed and wounded. Among the killed were Lieutenants Delany and Lantry, of Company B, Lieutenant H. H. Bill, Company E, and Lieutenant C. W. Barnes, Company D.

In the terrible battle of Fredericksburg, on December 13th, the Eighth formed the right wing of the forlorn hope. Among the killed in this battle was Captain Allen, Company I. At the battle of Chancel-

lorsville, beginning April 28, 1863, the Eighth was almost constantly under fire for four days, and yet its loss was only two killed and eleven wounded. The brigade was at this time and subsequently commanded by General Carroll, and the Eighth Regiment by Colonel Franklin Sawyer.

No further active service was had until the Gettysburg campaign. In that battle the regiment bore a conspicuous part, capturing three stands of colors, and losing in killed and wounded one hundred and four officers and men. After the escape of Lee's army across the Potomac, the Eighth marched with the army to the Rapidan. But we have not space to record all the fighting done by this regiment. Suffice it to say, that, from this date until June 25, 1864, when, its term of service having expired, and the little squad, numbering but seventy-two officers and men fit for duty, were taken from the trenches before Petersburg and returned to Ohio for muster out, they were almost constantly in active service of the severest character. The regiment was formally mustered out on July 13, 1864, at Cleveland, Ohio, by Captain Douglass, United States army.

THIRTY-SECOND OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This was one of the first organizations raised in the State on the basis of three years' service. Its rendezvous was Camp Bartley near Mansfield, but before completion it was transferred to Camp Dennison where it was completed, organized, equipped and sent to the field, under the auspices of Colonel Thos. H. Ford, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio.

On the fifteenth of September, 1861, the regiment left Camp Dennison for West Virginia. As was the case with most, if not all, of the first regiments from Ohio, it was poorly equipped and armed with the almost useless, old, smooth-bore muskets of a by-gone age. The regiment was moved by railroad, and arrived at Grafton September 18th, and marched the next day for Beverly, West Virginia, where it arrived on the 22d. It was here assigned to the command then stationed on Cheat Mountain summit.

The Thirty-second had been hurried to the field without discipline of any kind—in fact, it was hardly organized. Here, upon the rugged heights of Cheat Mountain, amid the wild scenery of the Alleghanies, the regiment received its first lesson in the art of war. On the 3rd of October, 1861, the Thirty-second led the advance of the army against Greenbrier, Virginia, through the mountains and pines of that region by midnight. It remained at Greenbrier during the fall of 1861.

On December 13th, it engaged in the advance on Camp Alleghany. In his report General Milroy complimented the regiment very highly on its gallantry and good conduct in its charge into the camp of the enemy. The loss of the regiment in this affair was four killed and fourteen wounded,—some severely.

On its return from this expedition, it was ordered to Beverly where it remained the remainder of the winter. In May it was at the engagements in the Bull Pasture valley. In the pursuit of Jackson up the Shenandoah Valley, the regiment participated in the battles of Cross Keys and Port Republic, on the 8th and 9th of June, 1862. Returning to Winchester, it did garrison duty until September 1st, when the place was evacuated by General White. The regiment then moved to Harper's Ferry, and assisted in its defence. After making a hard fight and losing one hundred and fifty of its number, the regiment with the whole command, was surrendered by the commanding officer of the post to the enemy as prisoners of war. The history of this unaccountable affair is yet to be written. The Thirty-Second was paroled, and finally transferred to Chicago, Illinois. December 1, 1862, it was transferred to Camp Taylor, Cleveland, Ohio. January 12, 1863, it was declared exchanged, and on the eighteenth, received orders to report to Major-General U. S. Grant at Memphis, Tennessee. It reached that point on the 25th of January, and was assigned to the Seventeenth Army Corps. At the battle of Champion Hills the Thirty-Second made a bayonet charge, and captured the First Mississippi Rebel Battery—men, guns and horses, with a loss of twenty-four men. For this gallant achievement the captured battery was turned over to the regiment, and manned by Company F, during the entire sieze of Vicksburg. The total loss loss of the regiment, during the campaign and siege of Vicksburg, was two hundred and twenty-five, rank and file. It participated in the battles of Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson and Champion Hills; and was in the extreme front of Logan's Division when Vicksburg surrendered. It was identified with its corps in Sherman's advance against Atlanta; participated in the assault on Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864, and Nicojack Creek, July 10th. Also, in the battles of July 20th, 21st, 22d an 28th, before Atlanta, and lost more than half its number in killed and wounded. After the fall of Atlanta the Thirty-Second moved with the army in pursuit of Hood, after which it rejoined General Sherman and accompanied him on his "March to the Sea." It participated in the grand review at Washington, and remained in camp near that city until June 8, 1865, when it took the cars for Louisville, Kentucky. It lay there until July 20th, when it was mustered out of the service, and proceeded to Columbut, Ohio, at which place the men received their final discharge, July 26, 1865.

The Thirty-Second entered the field September 15, 1861, nine hundred and fifty strong, and during the war, received more than sixteen hundred recruits. Only five hundred and sixty-five remained at its muster-out. It is believed that the regiment lost and recruited more men than any other from Ohio.

THE FORTY-FIRST OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Immediately after the battle of Bull Run a number of the citizens of Cleveland, Ohio, set about raising

a regiment, and the result of their labors was the Forty-First Ohio Volunteers, of which Capt. William B. Hazen, Eighth U. S. Infantry, was appointed colonel. The camp of rendezvous was established near Cleveland. By the 1st of September a large number of men were in camp, and the work of instruction had commenced. The regiment was mustered as complete, October 31, 1861. November 6th, the regiment moved by rail to camp Dennison, where arms were supplied. These consisted of the "Greenwood Rifles," a weapon nearly as dangerous as the scythes and pitchforks of our revolutionary ancestry. From this point the regiment went to Gallipolis, and thence to Louisville. It remained during the winter at Camp Wickliffe, Kentucky, and was assigned to Nelson's Division. February 14, 1862, the active service began. First came the battle of Pittsburg Landing. Here the Forty-First did noble work. Of the three hundred and seventy-three men who entered the engagement, one hundred and forty-one were either killed or wounded in half an hour. It was next engaged in the seige of Corinth; then at Perryville, Murfreesboro', (where one hundred and twelve were killed or wounded, out of four hundred and ten.) January 10, 1863, encamped at Readyville, where it remained until June 24th. August 15th tents were struck and the regiment moved against Chattanooga. September 19th the regiment was actively engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, during the entire fight, and soon after retired to Chattanooga. At three o'clock in the morning of October 27th, fifty-two pontoons, bearing the Forty-First and its brigade, pushed out silently from Chattanooga, and floated down the river. In half an hour the leading pontoons were passing in front of the enemy's pickets on the bank, hundred feet above. The conversation of the rebels could be distinctly heard, but their attention was not once directed to the twelve hundred silent enemies floating past within pistol-shot. Just as the first pontoon arrived opposite its landing, it was discovered; but the landing was effected, the pickets driven in, and the hill gained. When the morning haze cleared away the rebels on Lookout mountain saw the hills beneath them, commanding two roads to Bridgeport, covered with blue-coats, in a position from which they could not be driven, with a pontoon bridge to connect them with Chattanooga almost completed. The engagement which followed was the most severe in which the Forty-First was ever engaged, and it was personally thanked by General Thomas for its gallant conduct on the occasion. At Mission Ridge the regiment lost one hundred and fifteen in killed and wounded. At Clinch mountain the regiment re-enlisted, and was furloughed home for thirty days, reaching Cleveland, Ohio, on the 2d of February, 1864. Returning to the front, they were at Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Piney Top mountain, Peach Tree creek, and numerous smaller encounters. July 28th the regiment was in front of Atlanta, and was engaged more or less during the seige, and lost one hundred and fifty men in battle and eighty by disease. The regiment was with General Thomas in his movement against Hood, and had "hot work" on Overton knob. It finally rested at Huntsville, Alabama. In June, 1865, the corps embarked at Nashville for Texas. Near Cairo the steamer collided with a gunboat and sunk immediately. Fortunately no lives were lost. In Texas the regiment was stationed near San Antonio until November, when it was ordered to be mustered out. It was discharged at Columbus, Ohio, November 26, 1865, after four years and one month's service.

FIFTY-FIFTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This regiment went into camp at Norwalk, Ohio, on the 17th of October, 1861. Companies A, C, D, and I, were recruited from the counties of Huron and Erie, as was also the field and staff.

On the 25th of January, 1862, the regiment left Norwalk for Grafton, West Virginia, and after a short stay here, it moved to New Creek. From this point it made two severe marches, one to Romney, and the other to Moorefield; at the latter place it participated in a slight skirmish. The regiment returned to Grafton on the 19th day of February. Here it suffered greatly from measles and other diseases, by which more than twenty men lost their lives, and many more were rendered unfit for field service. At one time over four hundred men in the regiment were unfit for duty. On March 31st, the regiment was ready for service again. It moved by rail to Green Spring river, and marched from thence to Romney, where it joined General Schenck's brigade, moved to Moorefield, and went into camp, some four miles north of the town.

In the latter part of April, seven companies of the Fifty-Fifth moved with the brigade to Petersburg, and to McDowell, leaving companies D, E, and G, at Moorefield. In the battle of McDowell, or Blue Pasture mountain, the regiment constituted the reserve, and after the battle fell back to Franklin. On this march, and during the stay at Franklin, the regiment suffered severely on account of the scarcity of rations. On the 26th of May, the army broke camp at Franklin, and moved rapidly to Strasburg, a distance of ninety miles, a large portion of which had been passed over before Stonewall Jackson knew that the army had left Franklin. The regiment was present at Cross Keys, but was not engaged. July 7th, the regiment marched to Sperryville. Here it remained until August 8th, when it moved in the direction of Culpepper C. H., and at three o'clock, a. m., on the 10th, arrived on the battle-field of Slaughter mountain. On the morning of the 19th, the army commenced a retrograde movement northward, crossing the Rappahannock at White Sulphur Springs. On the 25th, the regiment was under severe artillery fire from Jackson's troops, and at night fell back to Centerville. Here it remained until November 2d, when it proceeded to Hopewell, *via* Manassas Junc-

tion. It remained here until November 20th, when it moved to the neighborhood of Chantilly. On the 10th of December, the regiment broke camp, and after a series of severe marches, arrived at Stafford C. H., on the 17th. On the 20th of January, 1863, General Burnside moved his army with the intention of attacking the enemy at Fredericksburg, and the regiment, with the division, was sent to Belle Plain landing, to defend that point. Heavy rains and bad roads arrested the movement of the army, and the regiment went into winter quarters at Brooks' station. On the 27th of April, the army moved upon Fredericksburg. The Eleventh Corps, to which the Fifty-Fifth was attached, marched up the Rappahannock, arriving at Chancellorsville on the 30th. The next day the army went into position. The Eleventh Corps occupied the extreme right, and the Fifty-Fifth was in the second brigade from the right. On the 2d of May the battle opened, and the result is too well known to be repeated here. In this engagement the Fifty-Fifth lost one hundred and fifty-three men, killed, wounded and missing. On the 5th, the army retreated, and the regiment went into its old camp, near Brooks' station. About the middle of May the regiment was transferred to the Second Brigade of the Second Division, and it remained in this brigade during the remainder of its term of service. The regiment marched into Pennsylvania with the army, and was present at the battle of Gettysburg. The battle-line of the regiment was not engaged, but the skirmish line was subject, most of the time, to a severe fire. The Fifty-Fifth lost in this battle about fifty men. The regiment followed the retreating enemy, and went into camp on the 25th of July, in the vicinity of the O. & A. R. R. Here it performed heavy picket duty. On the 24th of September, the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps took cars at Manassas Junction, and moved to Bridgeport, Alabama, arriving on the 30th. On the 25th of October, the troops moved for Lookout valley, and encamped in full sight of Lookout mountain. The enemy attacked the troops in the valley. The Fifty-Fifth was not in the early part of the engagement, having been on picket. The regiment moved to Chattanooga, on the 22d of November. In the battle of Mission Ridge the corps formed line to the left and front of Fort Hood, and moving forward rapidly, drove the rebel skirmish line beyond the East Tennessee railroad. On the afternoon of the 25th, the regiment was posted on the extreme left, and guarded the flank during the remainder of the battle. Immediately after this the regiment entered on the Knoxville campaign, and returned again to Lookout valley, December 17th. This campaign was made in extremely cold weather, without tents or blankets. On the 1st of January, 1864, three hundred and fnineteen men in the Fifty-Fifth reenlisted, and were furloughed home. Returning, it again encamped, on March 4th, in Lookout valley. About this time the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps were consolidated, and denominated the Twentieth, and the regiment formed a part of the Third Brigade of the Third Division.

The regiment started on the Atlanta campaign on the 2d of May, and participated in all the battles in which the Twentieth Corps was engaged. At the battle of Resaca, on May 15th, it suffered severely, losing upward of ninety men. It was engaged also at Cassville, Dallas, New Hope church, Marietta, and Kenesaw. On the 20th of July the regiment took position on the right of the Fourth Corps. During the seige of Atlanta the Fifty-Fifth occupied its place in the lines, assisting in the gradual but sure advancement of the parallels toward the city. On the 2d of September the troops entered the city. The Fifty-Fifth lost over two hundred men in this campaign. The regiment left Atlanta November 15, and moved toward the sea-coast. On the 21st of December it entered Savannah and camped near the city. Here it remained until early in January, 1865, when it was thrown across the Savannah river. On the 29th of January the regiment started on the campaign of the Carolinas. No incident worthy of mention occurred until March 16, when, at the battle of Smith's Farm the Fifty-Fifth lost thirty-six men killed and wounded; and again, on the 19th, it was engaged and lost two men killed, one officer and twenty-three men wounded, and seven men missing. On March 24th, the regiment reached Goldsboro' and was reviewed by General Sherman. On the 30th it commenced the march to Washington. On May 24th it crossed Long Bridge and participated in the grand review, after which it went into camp near Washington. On the 10th of June it proceeded to Louisville, Kentucky, where, on the 11th of July, the Fifty-Fifth was mustered out of the service. The regiment was transported to Cleveland, Ohio, where it was paid and discharged on the 19th of July, 1865.

During its term of service the regiment enrolled about one thousand three hunded and fifty men, and of these about seven hundred and fifty were either killed or wounded in battle. Ten officers were wounded once or more, and eight officers either died of wounds or were killed in battle.

Jay Kling, M. D., now of Monroeville, surgeon of the regiment, was mustered out after three years service. Embarking for home a few days subsequent, he was captured by the rebels and although paroled, yet he was obliged to remain with them many months before being allowed to pass through the union lines to freedom and home.

SIXTY-FIFTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This regiment was one of those included in the brigade raised at Mansfield, Ohio. It was organized at Camp Buckingham, on the 3d of October, 1861, and was mustered into service on the 1st of December.

The regiment left Mansfield for active duty December 18th, and moved to Lomisville, Kentucky, where it remained for a week, and then marched to Camp Morton, four miles east of Bardstown, arriving on the

30th of December. Here it was brigaded with the Sixty-Fourth Ohio, the Fifty-First Indiana, and Ninth Kentucky. It was assigned to General Woods' division.

On the 13th of January, 1862, the regiment moved to Hall's Gap. Here it was engaged in building corduroy roads until February 7th, when it marched to Lebanon, and on the 12th embarked on cars for Green river. It arrived at Mumfordsville, on the 13th, and remained there until the 23d, then marched for Nashville, where it arrived on March 13th. On this march the troops were forced, at times, to transport the contents of the baggage wagons on their backs over steep hills.

On March 29th, the regiment, with General Garfield in command of the brigade, marched to Savannah, where it arrived on April 6th, and the next morning moved on steamer to Pittsburg Landing. At four o'clock p. m. it was on the battle field, but was not actively engaged. It lost two men wounded. The regiment next participated in the movements against Corinth, and during the seige was under fire almost hourly. After the evacuation it moved to Bridgeport, where it did guard duty until the 29th of August, when it marched northward in pursuit of Bragg's army, arriving at Louisville September 24th. After resting a week it moved to near Perryville, and from there marched to Nashville. On December 26th the brigade moved on the Nashville pike, fighting its way to La Vergne and Stone river. On the night of the 29th, the brigade crossed Stone river, the men wading in the water to their armpits, in the face of a murderous fire. The opposite bank was gained, and a line formed, but supports failing to come up the brigade was forced to retire. This it did in good order. It lay on its arms all that night, and during the whole of the next day; it was waiting for McCook to move on the right. Early in the morning of the 31st, McCook's corps was driven back, and Harkness' brigade, in which was the Sixty-Fifth, was ordered to its support. The brigade met a storm of bullets, and a solid column of exultant rebels. For eight hours the brigade was heavily engaged, and at last succeeded in checking the rebel army. In this engagement the Sixty-fifth lost two officers killed and eight wounded, (one mortally), and thirty-eight men killed, one hundred and six wounded, nineteen missing, and three deserted in the face of the enemy. The regiment was under fire throughout the entire engagement. The regiment remained at Murfreesboro' until June 7, 1863, when it moved to near Chattanooga, and on the 7th of September skirmished with the enemy, losing one man.

During the first day of the battle of Chickamauga, the regiment was in reserve until five o'clock in the afternoon, when it became briskly engaged. It moved to the left center, and lay on its arms all night. The next day fighting was continued, with alternate success and reverse. On the night of the 20th, the entire army fell back finally to Chattanooga. The regiment participated in the battle of Mission Ridge, with a loss of fifteen killed and wounded. In the Atlanta campaign the Sixty-Fifth was under fire almost constantly. At Lookout Mountain it lost four men; at Resaca it lost twenty-eight men killed and wounded; at Dallas it lost six killed and wounded; at Marietta it lost twelve in killed and wounded. It was in a fight at Peachtree creek, at Atlanta, July 22d, and in the movement at Jonesboro'. After the evacuation of Atlanta, it went into camp there. After some three weeks there, it went in pursuit of Hood. On November 29th, it participated in the battle of Springfield, losing forty-one men killed, wounded and missing. November 30th, in the battle of Franklin, it lost forty-four killed, wounded and missing. The non-veterans were discharged October 3, 1864. The regiment was engaged in the battle of Nashville, and in pursuit of the rebel army across the Tennessee, after which it returned to Nashville, and went into camp. In June, 1865, the regiment embarked on transports for New Orleans, where it remained several weeks, and was ordered to Texas. At San Antonio it did garrison duty until December, 1865, when it was ordered to Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, where it was mustered out, paid and discharged on January 2, 1866.

SEVENTY-SECOND OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Fremont, Ohio, during the months of October, November and December, 1861. It was recruited from the counties of Sandusky, Erie, Medina and Wood.

On the 24th day of January, 1862, the regiment, numbering about nine hundred men, left Fremont for Camp Chase. Here it was fully equipped, and, in February, reported to General Sherman, at Paducah. Early in March, 1862, Sherman's Division proceeded up the Tennessee to Fort Henry, where the main army was concentrated. The Seventy-Second was on the steamer *Baltic*. From here the main army proceeded to Savannah; Sherman's Division, however, was ordered up to Eastport, Mississippi, intending to cut the Memphis and Charleston railroad. Heavy rains and consequent high water defeated this plan, and the men returned to Pittsburg Landing, encamping near Shiloh Church.

On the morning of April 6th, Buckland's Brigade, in which was the Seventy-Second Regiment, met the enemy and withstood the onset of three successive rebel lines; and held the position two hours, and was ordered to retire. At eleven o'clock it was again in position on the right of the national line. It was at the front constantly, and, on the 7th, participated in the final charge which swept the enemy from the field. The regiment lost in this affair one hundred and thirty-four, killed, wounded and missing.

In the siege of Corinth the Seventy-Second bore a conspicuous part. During the siege General J. W. Denver assumed command of the brigade. July 21st, the regiment entered Memphis. No clothing ha d

been drawn since the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and the men were covered with rags. January 9, 1863, it was ordered to Corinth. The Seventy-Second reached White's Station, nine miles east of Memphis, on January 31st.

On the 13th of March, the regiment moved to Memphis, embarked on steamer, and proceeded down the river. April 2d, it encamped near Young's Point. The regiment commenced the march for Vicksburg on May 2d. It participated in the battle of Jackson on the 14th, and the next day continued the march to Vicksburg, where it arrived on the 18th. It participated in the assault on the rebel works on the 19th and 22d of May, and then came the labor of the siege. It occupied a position on the right.

On the 22d of June, the regiment formed a part of the force ordered to Big Black river to intercept General Joe Johnson, who was attempting the relief of Vicksburg. The Seventy-Second was thrown out on the advance picket-line, and continued to hold that position until the surrender of Vicksburg. The regiment then moved against Johnson at Jackson, and, after the battle, pursued the rebels to Brandon, where it had an engagement After destroying a portion of the railroad, it returned to Big Black to rest and refit. About the middle of November the division was ordered to Memphis. January 2, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted, and, on February 23d, received its veteran furlough; returning to Fremont it was heartily welcomed. Returning to the front, it moved, on the 8th of April, by rail to Cairo, and from there to Paducah, Kentucky, to assist in the defense of that place against Forrest. Nothing of importance transpired here, and, on the 22d, the regiment embarked for Memphis, where it arrived the next day.

On the 1st of June, the regiment formed part of an expedition against Forrest; the result of which, through the incompetency of the commanding officer, was a total panic—the baggage trains were captured, as were a large portion of the men. The above referred officer in command, at an early stage of the affray, surrounded himself with cavalry and started for Memphis, leaving the infantry, as he expressively and feelingly (?) remarked, "to go to the devil;" and it was only by the most arduous effort on their part that they did not all go where he designated, or to an *infinitely more barbarous locality, a rebel prison.* We are unable to give the name of this unfeeling brute, very much to our regret.

Incredible as it may seem, nine officers and one hundred and forty men of the Seventy-Second reached Germantown, one hundred miles, in forty-one hours after the battle, and this, too, without a morsel of food. Eleven officers and two hundred and thirty-seven men of the regiment were killed, wounded, or captured; the greater portion were of the latter class, and but few ever returned to the regiment. June 22d, the Sixteenth Corps, to which the Seventy-Second Regiment was now attached, started on an expedition in the direction of Tupelo, Miss. In this movement McMillan's Brigade, barely nine hundred strong, was in the rear of the infantry column, and just in advance of the wagon train. When two miles west of Tupelo, Bell's Brigade of N. B. Forrests' command, which was in ambush, attacked the column. This fell mainly on the Seventy-Second. The Regiment at once charged the enemy. The remainder of the Brigade was brought into action, and within twenty minutes the rebels driven from the field, utterly routed. On the return march McMillan's Brigade again marched in rear of the infantry column; and just as it was going into bivouac for the night, Bell's Brigade fell upon the Cavalry rear-guard and drove it into camp. McMillan's Brigade formed rapidly and advanced. A volley checked the enemy, and a charge drove him from the field. On the 1st of September the division started on a wild-goose chase into Arkansas and Missouri, resulting in nothing except an immense amount of marching and hardship. It finally reached St. Louis on November 16th. Its rest was brief. The division was ordered up the Cumberland, and on the 30th of November it joined the forces under General Thomas, at Nashville, and was posted on the right of line. On the 7th of December the Seventy-Second was on a reconnoisance, and became warmly engaged, losing eleven men killed and wounded. During the first day of the battle of Nashville, the regiment participated in a charge, in which three hundred and fifty prisoners and six pieces of artillery were captured. It also took part in the fight on the 16th, and was engaged in the charge on Walnut Hills. In this battle McMillan's Brigade, numbering less than twelve hundred men, captured two thousand prisoners and thirteen pieces of artillery, while its total loss was only one hundred and sixty. The division moved to Eastport, Mississippi, and went into camp. Supplies were scarce, and the troops subsisted for some days on parched corn.

In February, 1865, it moved to New Orleans and camped on the old battle-ground. On February 28th it embarked on the ocean steamer Empire State, and on March 3d, landed at Fort Gaines, on Dauphin Island. On the 19th it moved up Fish river, landing some thirty miles east of Spanish Fort. On the 27th the fort was invested. The siege lasted until April 8th, when the fort was evacuated. In these operations the the Seventy-Second lost one man killed and three wounded. On the 19th of April the regiment moved against Fort Blakely, which was captured the same day. The brigade was finally ordered to Meridian, Mississippi, where it remained, doing garrison duty until June, when it was placed along the line of the railroad west of Meridian. About this time the men whose term of service would expire before October 1, 1865, were mustered out. In September, the regiment moved to Corinth, but it was soon ordered to Vicksburg, where it was mustered out on the 11th of September, 1865. It at once embarked for Ohio, and was paid and discharged at Camp Chase.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized in the latter part of July, 1862, its nucleus being four companies, called the "First Battalion of Governor's Guards, Ohio Volunteer Infantry." It was mustered into the service by Captain A. E. Drake, United States army, October 27, 1862, and was at once placed on duty at Camp Chase, near Columbus, then filled with rebel prisoners. The duty here was very arduous. The prisoners were confined in three separate tenements, and it required the whole strength of the regiment to fill the details. In a few months the service became exceedingly monotonous to both officers and men, and all were clamorous to go into the field. The regiment was recruited to the maximum number July 29th. George W. Neff, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Kentucky Infantry, who had but recently been released from a thirteen-months' imprisonment in rebel prisons, was appointed its Colonel. He at once placed the regiment under the strictest discipline, and soon had it drilled to the highest point of efficiency; and the hope was cherished by the officers and men that they would be afforded a chance to display their acquirements at "the front." This hope was soon dissipated, orders having been received for the regiment to remain on duty at Camp Chase. A small detachment only was permitted to visit West Virginia and Maryland. This was soon brought back to aid in the capture of the freebooter John Morgan and his thieving horde. During this raid the Eighty-Eighth did effective service. In October, 1863, the regiment relieved the One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio at Cincinnati. They did provost duty in that city until the latter part of December, when it became necessary for the regiment to resume their duties over the "grey-backs" at Camp Chase, and it remained on the same duty until July 3, 1865, when it was formally mustered out of the service.

The Eighty-Eighth Ohio was a complete and well-drilled regiment, and, if given a chance, would have undoubtedly performed good service in the field.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This regiment was one of that series of patriotic organizations raised in the dark days of 1862, when the national cause seemed to be drifting into final defeat. It was recruited from the counties of Huron, Erie, Seneca, Crawford, and Wyandot, and organized and mustered into the service at Monroeville, Ohio, on the 30th day of August, 1862. Companies A, B, D, and G were recruited from the counties of Huron and Erie.

On the 4th of September, although not quite ready for field service, the regiment was hurried by rail to Cincinnati, and thence across the river to Covington, Kentucky, to assist in repelling a threatened raid by Kirby Smith. After lying in camp near Covington until September 24th, it was taken by rail to Louisville, Kentucky, and incorporated with Buell's army. It was assigned to Carlin's Brigade, Mitchell's Division. On October 1st the regiment marched in pursuit of Bragg, and on the 8th, was engaged in the battle of Perryville. In this, the first encounter with the enemy, the regiment bore itself well and bravely, and received the praise of its brigade and division commanders. It lost several men. Following in pursuit of the rebels, it had a pretty severe skirmish with their rear guard at Lancaster. The march was continued to Nashville, Tennessee. Here Jeff. C. Davis took command of the division, and on December 26th it marched with the Army of the Cumberland. On the afternoon of the same day, the enemy was met, and a line of battle formed. The Second Brigade, in which was the One Hundred and First Regiment, soon engaged the enemy with spirit, sustaining a sharp fire until it was dislodged. Following the enemy some two miles, another sharp engagement took place. This resulted in driving the enemy from the field, and capturing several guns.

On December 30th, this brigade was the first to reach the battlefield of Stone River. It at once engaged the enemy's outposts, drove them back, and just at night became busily engaged. The regiment lay on its arms all night, and was fully prepared to receive the shock of battle that came with daylight on the 31st of December. The brigade stood firm, repulsing every attempt to break it, until Johnson's Division and Post's Brigade, of the First Division, on the right, being driven from their positions, the enemy appeared on the right flank and rear of the brigade, when it fell back and took a new position, and held the enemy in check. The regiment continued in the hottest of the fight, taking up six different positions, and stubbornly maintaining them during the day. Colonel Stem and Lieutenant-Colonel Wooster were both killed on the front line, on the right of the army. Both of these officers died while leading their men to deeds of daring. The regiment was held on the front line, on the right, until January 2d, when disaster was threatening the left. It was one of the many regiments that were transferred to the left, and with the bayonet helped to turn the tide of battle. It remained there until the close of the battle, losing seven officers and two hundred and twelve men killed and wounded.

During the remainder of the winter the One Hundred and First was engaged constantly on expeditions through the country surrounding Murfreesboro', suffering very much from fatigue and exposure. It was no uncommon thing to see as many as fifty men of the regiment marching *without shoes on their feet*, and so ragged as to excite both the sympathies and the risibilities of their companions. This marching up and down the country—the purposes or utility of which were, oftentimes, wholly unknown—lasted until April, 1863, when the regiment was allowed to go into camp at Murfreesboro' for rest.

On the 24th of June, the Tullahoma campaign was inaugurated. The One Hundred and

First moved in the direction of Liberty Gap, and was engaged for two days at that point, with Cleburne's rebel division. It followed the fortunes of the army up to Chattanooga, and at the close of that campaign was with Davis' division at Winchester, Tennessee. August 17th, it marched on the Chattanooga campaign going over Lookout Mountain to Alpine, Georgia. From here it countermarched over the mountain to the field of Chickamauga, where it participated in that battle on the nineteenth and twentieth of August, displaying great coolness and gallantry. During the heat of battle on the second day, the One Hundred and First retook a National battery from the enemy, fighting over the guns with clubbed muskets. Retiring to Chattanooga, it became a part of the First Brigade, Fourth Division, Fourth Army Corps, and on October 28th, marched to Bridgeport, Alabama.

Here it remained until January 16, 1864. On May 3, 1864, it marched on the Atlanta campaign, meeting the enemy's outposts at Catoosa Springs. The regiment was thrown forward as skirmishers, and drove the enemy steadily up to Tunnel Hill. At Buzzard's Roost it advanced to within thirty or forty yards of the enemy's main line of works, but the fire was so murderous that the men were obliged to seek shelter under the overhanging rocks, and remain until the darkness at night gave them an opportunity to retire. As the campaign progressed, the regiment was almost constantly engaged in the fighting of that arduous march, and from Atlanta moved to Nashville.

At the battle of Franklin, just at night fall, the One Hundred and First was ordered to retake an angle of the works held by the enemy, which it did with the bayonet, and held the position until ten o'clock p. m., notwithstanding the rebels were almost within bayonet reach during all that time.

The One Hundred and First was engaged in the battle of Nashville, December 15th and 16th, and participated in the assault on the enemy's center on the 15th. After the battle it followed in pursuit of Hood to Lexington, Alabama, and marched thence to Huntsville, where it went into camp. It lay at Huntsville until June 12, 1865, when, with other regiments it was mustered out of service. It was then sent home by rail to Ohio, placed in Camp Taylor near Cleveland, paid off, and discharged.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This regiment was composed almost wholly of Germans. It was organized August 25, 1862, at Camp Taylor, near Cleveland. It lay in camp at this place, preparing for the field, until the latter part of September, when it moved to Covington, Kentucky. It lay there a short time, was taken by rail to Washington, and for a month was engaged in constructing fortifications. In the early part of November, the regiment marched to Fairfax C. H., Virginia, and thence to Stafford C. H. Here it was assigned to the Second Brigade, First Division, Eleventh Army Corps.

After considerable marching it went into winter quarters at Brook's Station. On the 29th of April, 1863, the One Hundred and Seventh, with its brigade and Division, moved to Chancellorsville, where, on May 2d and 3d, it took part in the battle of that name. In this disastrous affair the regiment suffered terribly, losing two hundred and twenty officers and men—killed, wounded, and prisoners. Returning to its former camp, it remained until June 12th, when it marched to Gettysburg. It reached there on the morning of July 1st, and was at once engaged with the enemy. In the first day's fight the regiment and entire Eleventh Corps were compelled to fall back through Gettysburg to Cemetery hill, where a new line was formed and held during the remainder of the battle. In falling back the regiment lost in killed, wounded and prisoners, two hundred and fifty officers and men. In the second day's fight, a charge was made, just at night, in which it again lost heavily. In this affair the regiment captured a rebel flag from the Eighth Louisiana Tigers. Its loss in the battle of Gettysburg—killed, wounded and prisoners—was over four hundred out of five hundred and fifty, rank and file, with which it entered. Captain Fisher, of Company F, was shot through the breast and arm; and Captain Vignus, of Company H, had his right arm shot off.

With one hundred and eleven guns, all that was left of the regiment, it joined in the pursuit of the rebel army. August 1st, the regiment sailed to Folly Island, S. C., where it performed picket duty until January, 1864. In that month it was taken in boats to Kiowah Island, and from there waded over to Seabrook Island, and drove the enemy from that point. On February 23d, the regiment was taken to Jacksonville, Florida. Here it had a few skirmishes with the enemy. December 29th, it was taken to Devos Neck, S. C. While here it had several skirmishes with the enemy, and lost five men killed and fifteen wounded. March 23d, it marched to Sumterville, met the enemy, defeated him, and captured three peices of artillery, six horses, and fifteen prisoners. In this affair the regiment lost four men wounded. Marching to Singleton plantation, it met and skirmished with the enemy, losing two men wounded. A few days later, near the same place, it captured a train of cars, which was destroyed, with thirteen locomotives and a large amount of provisions and ammunition.

On April 16, 1865, news was received of the surrender of Lee's and Johnston's armies; and, amid great rejoicings over the auspicious event, the regiment marched back to Georgetown, S. C. Three weeks thereafter it was taken by steamer to Charleston, where it remained on provost duty until July 10th, when it was mustered out of the service and sent home to Cleveland, where it was paid off and discharged.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Camp Monroeville, Huron county. Companies B, C, E, G., and a portion of H, I and K were recruited from Huron and Erie counties. Seven companies were mustered into the service on the 24th of September, 1862, two on the 29th, and one on the 16th of October. The regiment moved on the last-named day to Zanesville, Ohio, whence it was taken down the Muskingum river to Marietta; thence by rail to Belpre, and across the river to Parkersburg, Virginia; thence by rail to Clarksburg, reaching that place October 20th. On the 27th of October the regiment made its first march to Buckhannon, making twelve miles the first day, arriving there on the 30th. This was considered good marching, and almost exhausted the men, under the enormous loads then permitted to be carried on their persons and in their knapsacks. The regiment resumed the march on November 3d, first to Beverly, then to Huttonsville, and finally to Webster. On November 18th, it left this point and moved by rail to New Greek, where it remained in camp until December 12th. While lying in this camp, Captain Horace Kellogg, of Company B, was sent to St. George C. H, with orders to assess the rebel citizens of that place and vicinity for outrages committed on Union citizens by Imboden's guerillas. Five thousand dollars were collected under this order and paid over to the Union sufferers. From this point the regiment marched to Petersburg, West Virginia, arriving December 18th. On January 3, 1863, it was ordered to Moorefield to relieve the One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio, which was surrounded by rebel cavalry, and in imminent danger of capture. The rebels were driven off and the regiment rescued. January 10th, the regiment left Moorefield for Romney. It arrived on the 12th and remained some six weeks, doing scouting duty. On the 1st of March the regiment moved to Winchester, and while there made several raids up the Shenandoah valley. Nothing further of interest occurred until June 13th, at which time Lee's whole rebel army surrounded Winchester. On the afternoon of the 13th, the One Hundred and Twenty-Third, with its brigade, had an engagement with General Early's corps, in which it lost, in killed and wounded, nearly one hundred men. On the 14th the national forces were driven into their fortifications and hardly pressed by the overwhelming numbers of the rebel army. That afternoon they were under a heavy artillery fire for two hours. The outworks being carried by the rebels, it was decided to evacuate the place. The troops marched out of the works in silence at two o'clock in the morning, leaving the artillery in position, but spiked. At a point about four miles on the Martinsburg road, at four o'clock in the morning, the rebels were found in position along the road, and further retreat was cut off. In attempting to cut their way through, the regiment lost, in killed and wounded, about fifty men. In this affair the One Hundred and Twenty-Third made three distinct charges, but to little purpose. While it was forming for a fourth charge, Colonel Ely, of the Eighteenth Connecticut, temporarily in command of the brigade, surrendered to the enemy, and the whole brigade, except Company D of the One Hundred and Twenty-Third, were made prisoners of war. They were taken to Richmond, where the officers remained in Libby prison about eleven months. Two officers made their escape, and two were exchanged and sent home. The remainder of the officers were, after eleven months' confinement, removed to Macon, Georgia, thence to Charleston and *placed under fire* (southern chivalry?), thence to Columbia. From this point several officers made their escape, and made their way successfully into the national lines. Among these were Captains J. F. Randolph (Company B), O. H. Rosenbaum (Company G), and Lieutenants Frank B. Colver and B. F. Blair. Several officers were exchanged, among them Lieutenants Frank A. Breckenridge and Charles H. Sowers. Captain Charles H. Riggs (Company G) died in Charleston, South Carolina, of disease contracted in prison. The privates of the regiment were exchanged within a few months and sent to the paroled camps at Annapolis, Maryland, and Camp Chase, Ohio.

Major Horace Kellogg, who was wounded, made his escape from the enemy at Winchester, collected the stragglers of the regiment at Martinsburg, where the paroled men of the regiment, after exchange, joined him, about the first of September, 1863. At this place the regiment was newly armed and equipped. About the 1st of April, 1864, the regiment moved to Winchester. From there it marched to Cedar creek, and made a raid up the valley. After a sharp fight at New Market, (on May 15th), in which seventy-nine men were lost (killed and wounded), in the regiment, the forces fell back to Cedar creek. General Hunter took command, and on the 24th of May, started up the valley, arriving at Port Republic on the night of the 4th of June. On the next morning, at daylight, the enemy was encountered. A brisk fight ensued, in which the rebels were whipped, and two thousand prisoners captured. The next day the command entered Staunton. On June 11th, Lexington was reached. Here General Hunter destroyed the Virginia Military Institute, which had for years been preparing officers for the confederacy. From Liberty to Lynchburg, an almost constant skirmish was had with the enemy. On the morning of the 14th, the rebels were heavily engaged, the conflict lasting all day. After this, the army made the memorable and disastrous retreat to the Kanawha valley. This was almost a continual fight from Lynchburg to Salem. On this retreat the most intense suffering was endured from exhaustion and starvation. Numbers of men lay down by the roadside and died from one or the other of these causes. At length Gauley Bridge was reached, and supplies were distributed to the famished men. On the 2d of July,

the regiment, with its brigade and division, moved by steamboat and railroad a circuitous route to Martinsburg, from which the One Hundred and Twenty-Third had started two months and a half before, with seven hundred men. It now returned with two hundred and fifty. July 18th, the regiment, with the Army of West Virginia, was thrown across the Shenandoah river. Early's rebel corps was met, and a brisk fight ensued. The army was driven, and in attempting to recross the river, a number of the men of the One Hundred and Twenty-Third were killed, including Lieutenant C. D. Williams, of Company B. That night the rebels retreated to Winchester, and up the valley. On the 22d of July, the national troops moved after the rebels toward Winchester, and on the 23d, came up with them, and after a sharp skirmish, drove them. The next morning the rebels attacked in force, and in their turn drove the national troops. Soon a new era dawned upon the Shenandoah valley. The command of the National troops was placed in the hands of General Phil. Sheridan. Getting his troops well in hand, he moved them up the valley.

At Berryville the rebels were met, and skirmished with, both sides losing a few men. Following the rebels to Fisher's Hill, skirmishing by the way, the army went into camp for several days. Anticipating heavy rebel re-enforcements, our army retreated to Harper's Ferry, and entrenched themselves. August 26th, the army again moved up the valley to Charlestown. Berryville was the next point reached. Here the One Hundred and Twenty-Third had a sharp fight, losing twenty-five men, killed, wounded and captured. On the morning of September 19th, the enemy was met near Winchester, and another battle was fought. In this affair the regiment was engaged on the right, and formed part of the grand flanking column which changed the fortunes of the day. At about three o'clock in the afternoon, the regiment made a charge, which drove the enemy from the field, and decided the fortunes of the day. The routed rebel army was pressed by the infantry to a point two miles beyond Winchester, and the cavalry was then left to gather the fruits of the victory. At early dawn the infantry again took the road in pursuit. Reaching Strasburg, the enemy was discovered behind strong works. General Crook's command, in which was the One Hundred and Twenty-Third, was placed in the reserve. Moving his command to the right, he maneuvered to reach the left flank of the rebel army. The movement was successfully performed. Watching his chances, General Crook charged the rebels, and scattered them like chaff. In this action the regiment lost six men. Crook's command encamped near the battle-field. The national forces remained at Cedar creek until the 19th of October, engaged in building fortifications.

Now comes disaster. On the morning of October 19th at early dawn, the enemy, under cover of a dense fog, crept through a gap unfortunately left in the national line of pickets, and turned the left flank of the army, held by General Crook's corps, pushing the army back five or six miles, capturing the works and all that was in them. In this rout the Sixth Corps acted as a breakwater to the rebels, and held them in check until the national lines were re-formed. At this juncture General Sheridan, who had been absent at Winchester, appeared on the field, having made his famous ride of twenty miles. He at once infused new life into the demoralized forces. Making some slight changes in the order of battle, he rode down the lines amid the cheers of the men, and ordered an immediate advance of the entire line. The enemy were swept from the field, losing all their own artillery and that which they had captured in the morning. This rout of Early's forces was complete and final. The Shenandoah valley was cleared almost entirely of opposition to the national arms. Falling back to near Winchester the troops went into camp; next moved to Opequan creek, thence to Burmuda Hundred, and arrived at Deep Bottom, December 27, 1864. The regiment lay in camp in this vicinity until March 25, 1865, when it moved to Chickahominy, and from there to Hatcher's Run. On March 30th, an advance was made on the rebel works, and skirmishing continued until the morning of April 2d, when a general charge was made and the rebel works were carried. The One Hundred and Twenty-Third during this time was, for three days and nights, on the skirmish line without relief, and their rations were carried them by Lieutenant E. H. Brown, regimental quartermaster—a most dangerous duty. The loss of the regiment was quite severe. It captured two battle-flags and a number of prisoners. The rebels were followed toward Petersburg. On April 3d, the whole national army marched in pursuit of Lee toward Danville. On the 5th, the regiment was captured by Lee's rebel cavalry, not however until after a hot fight of three or four hours, with heavy loss on both sides. Captain J. F. Randolph (Company B) was shot through the right lung in this fight. The prisoners were carried with the rebel army to Appomattox C. H. At this point the rebel army surrendered to the national forces, and the prisoners were rescued.

The regiment immediately thereafter left City Point, on transports, for Annapolis, Maryland, and thence to Camp Chase, Ohio, where it remained until the 12th of June, and was then mustered out of the service.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This regiment, although chiefly occupied in guard-duty within the borders of the State, was an organization of three year's troops, enlisted and mustered into the United States' service, and was liable to service wherever required. It attained minimum strength on the 25th of December, 1863, and consisted of four companies, before known as "The Hoffman Battalion," raised at different times in 1862.

Six new companies were mustered in at Camp Taylor, near Cleveland, between the 8th and the 15th of January, 1864. The four old companies had been on duty at Johnson's Island nearly all the time since their muster-in, but had frequently furnished detachments for service elsewhere, including a short and very active campaign in pursuit of rebel troops in West Virginia, in 1862.

The One Hundred and Twenty-Eighth having been chiefly occupied at the frontier posts of Johnson's Island and Sandusky, its service necessarily involves much of the military history of these posts, and can be better understood by giving a brief synopsis of that history.

Early in 1862, Johnson's Island became a depot exclusively for rebel officers who were held as prisoners of war. The reports show that the average number of prisoners confined there, was as follows: 1862—788; 1863—1,205; 1864—2,480; total, 4,473. A cartel for a general exchange of prisoners of war had long been expected, and was finally agreed upon July 22, 1862. Under that cartel, exchanges went on until July, 1863, and a continuance was expected. This, with the belief of general loyalty in the north, and the want of help in Canada, had their legitimate influence on prisoners, and undoubtedly prevented efforts at outbreak and resistance until late in the fall of 1863. It would occupy too much space to give the details of efforts at rescue, or the attempts at escape and outbreak. The situation was, that at this point were confined officers enough for an army and navy of eighty thousand men. They were within a short distance of the Canada main, and still nearer to a Canada island. The prevailing sympathy in Canada was largely in favor of the rebels; and there every facility and encouragement, short of direct participation in our war, was extended to the large force from the rebel army and navy maintained in Canada to effect a rescue of these rebel officers. If, by such efforts, war should be brought on between the United States and England, a great point would be gained by the rebels. No other depot of prisoners of war was on a frontier, or exposed like this. During the season of navigation it could be reached in a few hours' night run, and during the winter season men and teams could conveniently cross the lake, from island to island, not over five miles of ice intervening in any place. During the season of ice the location of the depot of prisoners practically ceased to be an island. The rebel officers confined there had a large range of friends in the "loyal States." For them the rebel emissaries, traveling in those States, and the secret plotters against the national arms, known as the "Knights of the Golden Circle," and the "Sons of Liberty," had an especial sympathy, and were anxious to aid them by means of escape, or with places of refuge and concealment. These facts, with the difficulty about exchanges, stimulated machinations for rescue front and rear, and kept the prisoners constantly on the *qui vive*, ready for any desperate adventure until after the fall of Petersburg.

In view of the contingencies on the frontier, and in order to hold these posts with a less force, the construction of three forts was begun in the fall of 1864, one on Cedar Point, and two on the island. Laborers could not be hired at the wages offered, and the colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-Eighth detailed men from the regiment, who did the greater part of the work, including the mechanical. They completed the forts, and the magazines, and mounted the guns. This work was done in the most inclement seasons of the year, without extra pay, and at a time when the other details were very heavy. But in this instance, as in all others, officers and men applied themselves to the duties before them with an intelligence and zeal which promptly overcame difficulties, and attained the desired result in a very creditable manner. Soon after the surrender of the rebel armies, in the spring of 1865, the prisoners on the island were reduced to about one hundred and fifty. The One Hundred and Twenty-Eighth left the island on the 10th of July, 1865, and was mustered out of service on the 17th at Camp Chase.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIXTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, September 21, 1864, for one year. As soon as the organization was completed, the regiment was ordered to Nashville, Tennessee, and assigned to the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Twentieth Army Corps.

Soon after its arrival, it was detailed to perform provost guard duty at Nashville, and during the seige and battle of Nashville, it was in the works; but with the exception of a few companies, under Major Cummings, the regiment was not engaged. Quite a number of the officers and men were veteran soldiers, and their knowledge and experience gave the regiment considerable reputation for proficiency in drill and discipline.

The regiment was mustered out of service at Tod Barracks, Columbus, Ohio, on the 18th day of June, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SECOND OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Camp Chase, Ohio, March 9, 1865, and started to the field four days later. It arrived at Halltown, near Harper's Ferry, Virginia, March 16th, and reported to Brevet Major-General John R. Brooke, commanding provisional division. On March 20th, it was assigned to the Second Brigade. Strong picket lines were maintained, and some skirmishing occurred. On March 31st, the division marched through Charlestown, renowned for the execution of John Brown. It was afterward stationed at Stevenson station, and Reed's hill, above Winchester. Here the care of the entire country, including Luray valley, devolved upon the commandant of the regiment. These onerous duties

were discharged to general satisfaction. The conduct of the men was exemplary. The regiment stood high in the brigade and division for drill, discipline, and efficiency. All the field, and a majority of the staff and line officers, had served in the army previous to entering the One Hundred and Ninety-second, and many in the ranks were scarred veterans, who had faced the enemy on many bloody fields. The regiment was mustered out at Winchester, Virginia, September 1, 1865. It arrived at Columbus, Ohio, at midnight, September 3d, and was paid and discharged on the 6th of September, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIXTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Camp Chase, Ohio, and mustered into the service on the 25th of March, 1865. It immediately started for Western Virginia, where it was assigned to an Ohio brigade at Winchester. Here it remained until July, and gained the reputation of being a well-drilled and well-disciplined organization. In July it was ordered to Baltimore, and assigned to duty in the fortifications around the city, a portion of it being sent to Fort Delaware. On the 11th of September it was mustered out at Baltimore, Maryland, being the last volunteer organization in that department. Of the thirty-eight officers composing the field, staff and line, there were only two who had not served over two years, and the majority had served during the war in other organizations. More than two-thirds of the men had belonged to other regiments, and had been honorably discharged for wounds or expiration of term of service.

The men who composed the regiment were mostly young men, and as an organization it was probably excelled by but few in appearance, discipline and soldierly bearing; and though the regiment was not entitled to inscribe on its colors the name of any engagement, still nearly every battle field in the Union was represented in its ranks.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SEVENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This was not only the last regiment which Ohio sent to the field, but also the last complete organization which the State raised for service during the rebellion. Of its officers all except five had seen active service in other commands, and nearly one-half of the men were experienced soldiers. The first company was mustered in on the 28th of March, 1865, at Camp Chase, and the organization of the regiment was completed on the 12th of April. It was recruited to a total strength of one thousand and six men, but by the casualties incident to barrack life its effective force was reduced to about nine hundred. On the 25th of April it left Camp Chase by rail for Washington City, and on its arrival received the news of the surrender of General Johnston's army, dispelling every prospect of active service.

The regiment was temporarily assigned to the Ninth Corps, and was quartered near Alexandria; from here it went by rail to Dover, Delaware. May 31st, it moved to Havre de Grace, and engaged in guard duty.

The regiment re-assembled at Camp Bradford, near Baltimore, and was mustered out July 31st. It was paid at Tod Barracks, Columbus, Ohio, and disbanded on the 6th of August, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

There were eight companies of this intended regiment fully recruited and assembled at Camp Chase, all of which had been mustered into the service by companies, but not as an organization. Before the maximum was reached the "Confederacy" collapsed, and the men were sent to their homes.

FIRST REGIMENT OHIO HEAVY ARTILLERY.

This regiment was organized as the One Hundred and Seventeenth Ohio Infantry, at Camp Portsmouth, September 15, 1862, with eight companies of seven hundred and ninety-six men—aggregate strength. On October 2d, it moved into Eastern Kentucky. In January, it aided in dispersing a portion of Floyd's army. In February, it was ordered to Covington. During the spring it was engaged in numerous expeditions to Cynthiana, Paris, Lexington, Mount Sterling and interior points, to meet Morgan and other guerrilla thieves. On the 2d of May, 1863, the regiment was ordered by the War Department to be changed into the First Heavy Artillery, Ohio Volunteers, and recruited to the maximum strength of that organization. August 12th, it was so reorganized with twelve companies, of five officers each, and one hundred and forty-seven men, and an aggregate strength of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine officers and men. Company M was recruited entirely from Erie county. During its recruitment it constructed the fine and extensive fortifications around Covington and Newport, making Cincinnati one of the strongest fortified cities in the Union. Companies H, K, L and M were stationed at Camp Nelson, Kentucky, under Major Matthews. In January, 1864, the regiment moved to Knoxville, Tennessee, and assembling at Point Burnside, remained there till February 29th, when it started over the mountains in the heavy snow and very cold weather of that winter, under command of Major Matthews, and arrived at Knoxville, March 9th. In June, four companies were stationed at Loudon, and a detachment at Strawberry Plains. In August, Wheeler made his raid in rear of Sherman's army, and was driven from Sweetwater to Strawberry Plains, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, by the regiment. The regiment moved to Cleaveland, Tennessee, October 7th, and soon thereafter to Chattanooga. It joined in the cavalry raid against Saltville, and on the return of the expedition in December, as a provisional brigade, under Colonel Hawley, covered an extensive foraging expedition on the French, Broad

and Chucky rivers, in East Tennessee and North Carolina; during the winter of 1864 and 1865, occupying Danbridge, Allen's Ford, Leadville, Greenville and Newport. With constant detached fighting with guerrillas of Vaughn's and Debrill's commands, a large amount of grain, beef and pork was obtained and floated down to Knoxville. In the spring of 1865, the regiment was assigned to the First Brigade, Fourth Division, Colonel C. G. Hawley, commanding. In connection with General Stoneman's raid and the general advance of troops, the brigade moved toward Virginia and North Carolina, and occupied the mouth of Roane Creek and Taylorsville in East Tennessee, and State Gap, Boone, Watauga Gap and head of Yadkin, in North Carolina, shutting up all the mountain passes to the retreating rebels in Virginia. After the surrender of Lee and Johnston the brigade was sent down to Ashville, North Carolina, thence to Raban's and Saluda Gap, and at Webster, Tennessee, received the surrender of the hostile Indians, two thousand strong, under the chief, the rebel Thomas. Returning to Greenville, Tennessee, the regiment remained in camp till July 15th, when it started homeward for the muster-out, and was discharged and paid at Camp Dennison, August 1, 1865.

BATTERY B, FIRST OHIO LIGHT ARTILLERY

was organized at Camp Dennison, and mustered into the service October 8th, 1861, with an aggregate strength of one hundred and forty-seven men. It reported to Gen. George H. Thomas, at Camp Dick Robinson. The first experience it had in the field was a brisk little affair at Camp Wildcat, in which it fired twelve rounds and silenced one of the enemy's guns. November 5th, the battery moved to Fishing Creek, and for a month did scouting duty. It remained here until January 17th, and moved to Mill Springs, where it was engaged in the battle, and did very effective service. February 10th, the battery moved to Louisville and embarked on transports for Nashville, where it arrived March 4th, 1862. Here it was assigned to Barnett's Artillery Reserve, and until July 10th was engaged in expeditions through middle Tennessee. It was at the battle of Perryville, but was not engaged. At the battle of Stone River it was involved in the disaster on the right, but succeeded in withdrawing all its guns from the field. It lost seventeen men killed, wounded and missing, and twenty-one horses killed. June 24th, it joined in the advance on Tullahoma. At the battle of Chicamauga it was charged repeatedly by the rebels, and at last overwhelmed and compelled to leave two guns in the enemy's hands. It was cooped up in Chattanooga and suffered all the privations of the siege. October 19th, it went into quarters at Black Oak ridge, where it remained until the battle of Chattanooga. It then moved to Nashville.

January 4, 1864, sixty-five of the original members of the battery re-enlisted as veterans and were furloughed home.

Returning to Nashville, in March, it reported on the 16th at Bridgeport, Alabama, where it remained until July, 1866. It was then sent home to Columbus, and mustered out, being one of the last organizations to leave the service.

THIRD OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

This regiment was organized in September, 1861, at Monroeville, Huron county. It was largely recruited from Huron and Erie counties. On January 14, 1862, the regiment moved to Camp Dennison. In February following, it went to Jeffersonville, Indiana. It arrived at Nashville, Tennessee, March 18th, and on the 29th it left for Pittsburg Landing. Arriving there on the 25th of April, it encamped four miles from the river. During this march Major John H. Foster went with a detachment to Mount Pleasant, and captured a large quantity of bacon which was turned over to the quartermaster. May 4th, the first battalion went on a reconnoisance. At Monterey the enemy were met and driven back to their main body. The Third then moved to within ten miles of Corinth. Here Major Foster advanced to within sight of the enemy's lines. In falling back, he was followed by the rebels, and a brisk fight ensued, resulting in the death of twelve rebels. May 27th, the enemy was discovered in force on the line of the Memphis railroad, west of Corinth, engaged and routed. After much marching, the regiment went into camp at Winchester, July 18th. Leaving this camp August 14th, the regiment and division moved to McMinnville. Here Major Foster took his battalion to Dunlap, five miles from this point. The enemy's pickets were encountered and driven in. Foster then returned to his division. September 3d, the division marched to Nashville, thence to Gallatin and Mumfordsville, where it arrived on the 21st. On the same day, the first battalion had a sharp engagement with three times its own number, and drove them into their works in three separate charges. It lost twelve wounded and two killed. The enemy lost thirty-eight killed and sixty wounded.

On the 22d of September, marched to Louisville, and on October 1st, resumed the pursuit of Bragg's rebel army. Near Bardstown, in an attack upon the enemy, Major Foster was disabled. On October 20th, a detachment of the Third, some two hundred and fifty, acting as special escort, were captured by John Morgan's thieves. After being robbed of their valuables, and dismounted, they were paroled, sent into the national lines, and ordered to Camp Chase, Ohio.

The remaining portion of the second and third battalions were next stationed on the line of the railroad from Bowling Green to the vicinity of Gallatin. John Morgan's guerrillas lay at the last named place. Colonel Zahm sent a detachment on a reconnoisance to Gallatin, to ascertain Morgan's strength and position. The rebel pickets were captured, and the required information obtained. At daylight, the next morning, the cavalry, supported by a brigade of in-

fantry, commanded by Colonel C. G. Harker, attacked Morgan's camp, and succeeded in capturing his camp equipage and a large number of prisoners. Morgan retreated to Lebanon, Tennessee. Here for the first time during an active campaign of seven months' duration, the second and third battalions of the Third Cavalry met the first battalion under novel circumstances. Colonel Zahm, on approaching Gallatin, was attacked by a cavalry force, which proved to be his own first battalion. This unfortunate mistake was probably the cause of Morgan's escape at that time, he being apprised, by the rapid firing, of the approach of the national forces.

From Gallatin the regiment moved to Hartsville, Tennessee, where it went into camp. A detachment, under command of Captain E. M. Colver, under orders, went up the Cumberland river to Carthage, to intercept a drove of mules and rebel stores, which were being removed by rebel quartermasters, and accompanied by an escort of Morgan's guerrillas. After a chase of twenty-six miles, fording the Cumberland river four times, they succeeded in capturing the entire rebel train, and drove off one hundred and forty six mules, routing the escort to the train, killing three, and capturing seventeen prisoners, among whom were two rebel quartermasters and a paymaster.

During the time the regiment was in camp at Hartsville, it was almost daily engaged in skirmishing. In December, this portion of the Third Cavalry, moved to near Nashville, and here the first battalion joined its regiment. December 21st, a reconnoisance in force was made to Franklin, Tennessee. The rebels were driven from the place, and some prisoners captured. The forces then returned to Nashville. In this affair the notorious rebel guerrilla, thief, and murderer, Dick McCann, was relieved of his anticipated Christmas dinner by some of the boys of the Third Cavalry.

December 26th, the regiment took position on the right of Rosecrans' army, near Franklin. On the 27th, a second attack was made on Franklin, which resulted in a complete rout of the enemy. The regiment then moved toward Triune, and at night engaged the enemy.

On December 29th, a reconnoisance in force was made. On the evening of the 30th, the regiment was assigned position on the extreme right. At two o'clock on the morning of the 31st, the first battalion being on picket duty, apprised Colonel Zahm, of the advance of the rebel forces. The brigade was placed in line of battle, and the first battalion formed as skirmishers. At four o'clock in the morning the skirmish line was driven in, and the brigade attacked by Wheeler's rebel cavalry. After two hours' fighting, through superiority of numbers, the rebels forced the main portion of the brigade from the field. During the morning of the 31st, the "rebs" captured General McCook's corps ammunition train, and was removing it from the field. The second and third battalions of the Third Cavalry, who withstood the shock, and remained at their posts, made a dash at the enemy and recaptured the train, taking one hundred and forty prisoners, and killing a number of rebels and horses. During the afternoon of the 31st, the regiment lost, in sustaining a charge made by the rebels, thirteen killed and a large number wounded.

At noon of January 1, 1863, the Third Cavalry left the field to escort a train of four thousand wagons for Nashville, after supplies. The train was attacked at Stewart's creek by Wheeler's rebel cavalry, and the regiment, supported by the Tenth Ohio Infantry, repulsed the rebels with severe loss. Later in the day the train was attacked by the same force. A portion of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, eight hundred strong, being the rear guard, was attacked and completely routed by the rebels. The Third Cavalry, in the rear, came up and met the enemy. A sharp fight ensued, lasting until after nightfall, in which the rebels were repulsed. The train was safely taken through to Nashville, laden with supplies, and returned to Murfreesboro'. After the battle of Stone River, the Third Cavalry was sent in pursuit of the enemy, and near Middleton, Tennessee, attacked his rear guard and captured one of his trains. The regiment then returned and went into camp at Murfreesboro'. While stationed here, the second battalion was detached, and reported to Colonel Hazen, at Readyville. Here it skirmished frequently with John Morgan's outlaws. While in camp at Murfreesboro', a detachment of the third battalion, while on a scout, was attacked and completely surrounded by the enemy. A demand was made for surrender, and refused. Lieutenant Brenard, in command, ordered a saber charge, and cut his way through the enemy's lines with slight loss, taking a number of rebel prisoners. On the general advance of the army from Murfreesboro', in July, 1863, the Third was engaged in skirmishing almost daily. In the Sequatchie valley the enemy was encountered, and a running fight of three days' duration ensued. During the battle of Chickamauga the regiment occupied a position on the extreme left, and afterward moved in pursuit of the rebel Wheeler's cavalry, through Tennessee, engaging them at McMinnville and Farmington. The latter engagement was a handsome and successful cavalry fight. Wheeler's forces were completely routed and demoralized, large numbers of the rebels being killed and captured. In this engagement the Third Cavalry lost two men killed and twenty-three captured.

In November, 1863, detachments of the regiment scouted through the mountains of East Tennessee. In January, 1864, at Pulaski, Tennessee, the Third Cavalry re-enlisted. Of the original number of thirteen hundred, only four hundred effective men were left at this date. On the 4th of February, it left Nashville for Ohio, and reached Monroeville, where it met with a cordial reception. On March 2, 1864, the Third reassembled at Monroeville. Through the efforts of Major Charles W. Skinner and Captain E. M. Colver, nearly one thousand recruits were enlisted, and on its

return to the front at Nashville, it numbered over fifteen hundred strong. At Nashville it was re-equipped, armed and mounted.

About May 1st, the Third moved from Columbia, Tennessee, as the advance guard of the Seventeenth Army Corps. At Courtland, Alabama, the regiment was engaged with the rebel General Rhoddy's command. The rebels were routed with the loss of a lieutenant-colonel, major and upward of thirty men killed and wounded. Reaching Rome, the Third Cavalry was assigned to a position on the left flank of Sherman's army, and participated in the engagements at Etowah, Kenesaw Mountain, Noonday Creek, and at the crossing of the Chattahoochie river. It was sent to Roswell, Georgia, to destroy the rebel stores and factories at that place. In this affair four hundred factory-girls were captured and sent through the lines. At McAfee Bridge; on July 9th, four companies of the Third Cavalry, under command of Captain E. M. Colver, engaged a superior force of rebel Texan cavalry, killing a lieutenant and seven men, and capturing a large number of prisoners and horses.

The regiment was engaged in the battle of Peach Tree Creek and Decatur, and in the raid to Covington, Stone Mountain, and in the Stoneman raid, in each of which it suffered severely. After the occupation of Atlanta the regiment encamped at Decatur, Georgia. It was sent in pursuit of Hood. It was engaged in the battles of Franklin, and before Nashville. It was engaged in the Wilson raid through Alabama and Georgia, and at Selma, Montgomery, Macon and Griffin. It was engaged in the chase after Jeff. Davis. Lieutenant D. C. Lewis and a number of other officers were captured at Selma. Lieutenant Lewis was afterward paroled, and while on his way home, was killed in the explosion of steamer Sultana, near Memphis.

Under orders from General Thomas, the Third turned over its horses and arms at Macon. It proceeded to Nashville, and was mustered out, from thence to Camp Chase, Ohio, where it was paid off and discharged on the 14th of August, 1865, having served four years,—less twenty days.

COMPANY —, THIRD REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEERS.
(MEXICAN WAR.)

The following is the muster roll of a company in the Third Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Samuel K. Curtis, and called into the service of the United States by the President, under the act of congress approved May 13, 1846. All but two were enrolled at Norwalk, by General McLaughlin, and mustered into service at Camp Washington, Cincinnati, Ohio, by Captain Shriver, June 24, 1846. They were discharged August 31, 1846.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Chauncey Woodruff.
First Lieutenant William W. Robinson.
Second Lieutenant Owen Francis.
Second Lieutenant Edward T. Croxford.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Benjamin R. Pratt.
Sergeant Ebenezer S. Sacket.
Sergeant Samuel Haskell.
Sergeant Daniel Leslie.
Corporal Charles Tupper.
Corporal Hiram Brant.
Corporal Elie D. Eaton.
Corporal Samuel N. Terrillanim.

PRIVATES

John Austin
William W. Ackerman.
Silas Bemus.
Joseph Bosler.
Mathew R. Birdsell.
Charles Bailey
John Van Buskirk.
Samuel Barus.
Albert Bartholomew.
Hudson T. Curtis.
Alexander Cole.
John D. Curtis.
George Clark.
Leonard C. Cronk.
William Church
Milo Caton.
Hiram A. Curtis.
Orlando Chamberlin.
David M. Catlin.
George Dart.
Joseph Dunlap.
Samuel C. Dean.
George S. Davis.
James Elliot.
Jasper Flint.
Cyrus Francis.
Samuel W. Gordon.
John Gingerich.
George H. Goodwin.
Joseph Hoover
Slyvester Hoyt.
John Jones.
Alfred Jacobs.
Newton Leonard.
Sidney C. Miller.
John McGookey.
Tibius Mabie.
Simeon Preston.
Husted Pierce.
William McPherson.
George I. Read.
Henry Ray.
Joseph Smith.
Edward D. Stephens.
Alfred B. Stephens.
Samuel Shields.
Andrew I. Todd.
Warren Z. Webster.
James A. Wilson.
Reuben I. Woolcot.
George Woolcot.
Harry Woodruff.
Fry Williams.
Thomas Riley.
James G. Wilson.
Charles Burr.
John Gruesbeck.
Ambrose Steel.

Charles Burr died at Brazos Santiago, July 28. 1846, of solar remittant fever.

John Gruesbeck died at the same place, July 31, 1846, of congestion of the brain.

Ambrose Steel was discharged at Matamoras, August 17, 1846, on surgeon's certificate.

COMPANY C, FIFTEENTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

This company served during the Mexican War as follows: August 20, 1847, in the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco; September 8th, battle of Molino del Rey; September 11th, battle of Chepaultepec; and marched into the City of Mexico, under General Scott, September 14, 1847.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain J. A. Jones.
First Lieutenant G. A. Sutton.
Second Lieutenant Cornelius Ketchum.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Fred. Laubenheimer.
Sergeant A. J. Dewaldt.
Sergeant Anthony S. Sutton.

PRIVATES.

Crawford White.
A. J. Sutton.
Joseph Kelble.
Robert Buck.
George A. Dean.
Simeon Jones.
Alfa Jones.
Lester Huyck.
Anda Riker.
William Boothe.
Joseph Maltby.
E. Little.
—— Ward.
—— Zahn, and others whose names are forgotten.

CHAPTER XX.

ROSTER OF SOLDIERS.

EIGHTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY D.

Mustered into the service at Camp Dennison, Ohio, June 24, 1861. Mustered out of service July 13, 1864.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Franklin Sawyer, promoted to Major June 28, 1861; to Lieutenant Colonel November 2, 1861; and to Brevet Brigadier General March 1, 1865.

First Lieutenant Daniel C. Daggett, promoted to Captain July 9, 1861; resigned June 27, 1862.

Second Lieutenant Anthony S. Sutton, resigned March 1, 1862.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant John Reid, promoted to Captain February 6, 1862.
Sergeant John G. Reid, promoted to Captain of Company H.
Sergeant Salem T. Howe, discharged on Surgeon's certificate March 11, 1863.
Sergeant John Briggs, killed in action at Antietam September 17, 1862.
Sergeant Elijah T. Rust, killed in action at Winchester, Virginia, March 23, 1862.
Corporal Charles S. Manahan, promoted to First Lieutenant March 1, 1864; killed at Spottsylvania May 12, 1864.
Corporal Samuel P. Bonett, killed at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862.
Corporal William W. Farmer, killed in action at Antietam, Maryland, September 17, 1862.
Corporal Ezra Stevens, mustered out at expiration of service.
Corporal William Gridley, Jr , mustered out at expiration of service.
Corporal Robert W. Park, discharged December 1, 1862, for disability.
Corporal Ebenezer K. S. Bunce, died March 7, 1862, of wounds received in the battle of Winchester.
Corporal Hubert W. Bowker, discharged August 2, 1862, by reason of wounds received at battle of Winchester, Virginia, March 23, 1862; promoted to Captain U. S. A.
Musician, Albert Yeatman, mustered out at expiration of service.

PRIVATES.

Aaron Alvord, transferred to Invalid Corps December 15, 1863.
George H. Allen, discharged May 11, 1862, for disability.
Ira H. Brooks.
Silas Bemis, discharged January 20, 1862, for disability.
Cornelius Booman, transferred to Company C, June 25, 1861.
Jay L. Curry, discharged October 27, 1862, for disability.
Daniel F. Curtiss.
George W. Chandler, promoted to First Lieutenant, West Virginia Cavalry.
Clarence Doneman, died October 18, 1861.
Joseph Dewaldt.
David Ennis.
Virgil N. Ennis.
William S. Foster, promoted to First Lieutenant, Third Ohio Cavalry.
Robert Foster, discharged November 22, 1862, by reason of wounds received in the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862.
Frederic W. Fowler, discharged January 22, 1862, for disability.
Horace Fling.
Charles Fisher.
John Finn.
William Grover, died at Grafton, Virginia, October, 1861.
James S. Graves, died December 17, 1862.
Peter Griffin, transferred to Company C, June 25, 1861.
Adam Haumer, discharged December 27, 1862, for disability.
David W. Hindman.
Samuel Holmes, discharged February 1, 1862. for disabillty.
Samuel Holmes, discharged for disability.
Lucius Hoyt, killed in action at Antietam, September 17, 1862.
Charles Johnson.
Joseph E. Jameson.
Nathan Jump.
Charles B. Keeler, died of disease in the service.
George Klinnell, discharged February 1, 1862.
Joseph B. Knox.
David W. Long, transferred to Company C, June 25, 1861.
Thomas Lee, transferred to Sixth United States Cavalry, October 22, 1862.
Charles Locher.
George H. Long, transferred to Company C, June 25, 1861.
Michael McCarthy, discharged February 1, 1862, for disability.
Peter A. Miller, died at Grafton, October 2, 1861.
John Marvin, joined Sixth U. S. Cavalry.
Thomas McHenry, killed near Whitehouse, in battle.
William Mountain, killed in action, at Antietam, Maryland, September 17, 1862.
Alexander Melville, killed at battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862.
Thomas Matthews, died of wounds received in the battle of the Wilderness.
William F. Parker, discharged for wounds at Antietam.
Wilson S. Parker, promoted to Sergeant Major.
John F. Pycraft.
Lucius A. Palmer, discharged July 1, 1862, for disability.
Henry G. Rust.
William Reynolds, discharged for wounds at Antietam.
William Raymond, discharged January 9, 1862, for disability.
Josiah Raymond, discharged January 20, 1862, for disability.
Casper Rhoner, transferred to Fourth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, June 24, 1864.
Louis Rounds, transferred to Fourth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, June 24, 1864; promoted to Captain.
John J. Reiber, transferred to Company C, June 25, 1861.
Lewis S. Rouse.
Hubert H. Russell, died at Oakland, October 25, 1861.
Leo A. Sweet, discharged October 27, 1861, for disability.
Daniel Starks, transferred to Sixth United States Cavalry, October 22, 1862
Willliam Steel, died of wounds received at Petersburgh,
Charles Stewart, transferred to Sixth United States Cavalry, October 22, 1862
Frank Shaffer, killed in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3, 1863.
George A. Scott, transferred to Sixth United States Cavalry, October 22, 1862.
James Taggart, transferred to Sixth United States Cavalry, October 22, 1862.
Joseph Taylor, transferred to Fourth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, June 24, 1864.
Evander White.
David White, discharged for disability, October 7, 1862.
William J. Ward, died, December 28, 1863, at Stevensburgh.
David O. Ward, transferred to Sixth United States Cavalry, October 22, 1862.
Samuel F. Wend, transferred to Sixth United States Cavalry, October 22, 1862.
William Wallace, transferred to Sixth United States Cavalry, October 22, 1862
Samuel R. Welch.
Frederick E. West.
Christopher C. Wood, discharged January 20, 1862, for disability.
William W. Wells.
Evan Williams, discharged for disability.
John White.

The men not otherwise disposed of were mustered out with the Company.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY A.

MUSICIAN.

Arnold S. Johns, mustered January 30, 1864; discharged at San Antonio, Texas.

PRIVATES.

Andrew Decker, mustered January 14, 1864; mustered out with company.
William Dennis, mustered January 25, 1865; mustered out with company.
Samuel R. Gatline, mustered December 21, 1863; wounded October 16, 1864; discharged July 13, 1865.
Charles Hammond, mustered February 28, 1864; mustered out with company.
Solomon Hammond, mustered December 17, 1863; mustered out with company.
William H. Hammond, mustered February 10, 1864; date of discharge not given.
Jeremiah Hartney, mustered February 28, 1864; mustered out with company.
Francis Mullen, mustered February 19, 1864; mustered out with company.
Hugh McWhutter, mustered February 10, 1864.
Joseph Noble, mustered February 24, 1864; mustered out with company.
Joseph Whissen, mustered February 21, 1864; date of discharge not given.
James W. White, mustered January 15, 1864; wounded in action December 31, 1862; discharged April 10, 1863.
Peter Wycoff, mustered January 1, 1864; mustered out with company.
Parker C. Bird, mustered December 7, 1863; discharged May 27, 1865.
Peter Hammond, mustered February 10, 1864; wounded in action May 14, 1864; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Edward Richardson, mustered February 10, 1864; wounded in action May 27, 1864; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
John Wycoff, mustered June 30, 1864; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY F.

Mustered into service August 15, 1861, at Chattanooga, Tennessee. Mustered out of service October 9, 1865.

PRIVATES.

Isaac Ames, veteran volunteer; mustered out with company.
Dayton Andrews, recruit; discharged July 17, 1865.
William L. Benton, recruit; mustered out with company.
Daniel C. Brooks, recruit; discharged May 16, 1865.
Harvey M. Carley, recruit; mustered out with company.
John B. Coleman, recruit; mustered out with company.
John L. Dunbar, recruit; discharged October 31, 1864.
Harrison Eggleston, recruit; mustered out with company.
John L. Ennis, recruit; mustered out with company; appointed corporal.

Burns T. French, recruit; mustered out with company.
Solomon Foster, recruit; prisoner of war.
Joshua Foster, recruit; no record of discharge.
Leonard Henry, appointed corporal May 10, 1865.
William Jeffrey, recruit; discharged July 20, 1865.
Fred. A. Ketchum, recruit; mustered out with company.
Martin Osborn, appointed corporal August 18, 1865.
John J. Pillen, recruit; mustered out with company.
George Snyder, appointed corporal May 10, 1865.
Leonard R. Simmons, recruit; discharged June 3, 1865.
Philip Smith, recruit; mustered out with company.
Patrick Shannossey, appointed corporal September 12, 1865.
Thomas Weston, recruit; died of wounds December 15, 1864.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY F.

Mustered into service at Camp Ford, September 25, 1861. Mustered out of service at San Antonio, Texas, October 24, 1865.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant John F. Cook, discharged June 13, 1862.
Sergeant Edward L. Hall, discharged August 14, 1862.

PRIVATES.

Andrew J. English discharged at expiration of service.
William N. Fugate, died March 14, 1863 of wounds.
Israel D. Gonser, appointed corporal; wounded at Chickamauga, Georgia.
Robert Huston, discharged October 5, 1864.
Samuel McConnell, died November 25, 1862.
David M. Rainsburg, appointed corporal; mustered out with company.
John R. Ross, discharged October 5, 1864.
James P. Rainsburg, died February 22, 1862.
Peter Loveland, discharged October 5, 1864.
John B. Shipley, discharged October 1, 1862.
Harry H. Shipley, promoted sergeant; mustered out with company.
Jesse Varner, died October 19, 1862.

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY A.

Organized at Norwalk, Ohio, and mustered into service June 14, 1861. Mustered out of service June 22, 1864, at Columbus, Ohio.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Lyman M. Kellogg, resigned to accept an appointment in the Eighteenth United States Infantry. (No date given).
First Lieutenant Moses F. Wooster, appointed Adjutant of the regiment June 19, 1861.
Second Lieutenant William B. Sturges, promoted First Lieutenant July 23, 1861; to Captain February 28, 1862, and to Major of the regiment, November 7, 1863.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Thomas M. McClure, promoted to Second Lieutenant July 23, 1861, and assigned to Company B.
Sergeant Edgar R. Kellogg, promoted to Second Lieutenant July 25, 1861, and assigned to Company K.
Sergeant David N. Bodfish, died at Clarksburg, Virginia, August 4, 1861.
Sergeant John Acker.
Sergeant David A. Merrill, promoted Second Lieutenant June 6, 1862; assigned to Company F, January 10, 1863.
Corporal Hiram Whitney.
Corporal John H. Fosdick, promoted to Sergeant December 26, 1862.
Corporal Paul Spohn, transferred to Company E, December 14, 1861.
Corporal Nathaniel P. Burt, promoted to Sergeant December 26, 1861.
Corporal Sumner W. Smead, discharged to enlist in Fourth U. S. Artillery, October 23, 1862.
Corporal William W. Minor, promoted Sergeant February 28, 1863.
Corporal Francis W. Bacon, discharged April 8, 1863.
Corporal Charles B. Davis, discharged August 7, 1862.
Fifer Osmer B. Hall, discharged July 20, 1862.
Wagoner Otis H. Van Tassell.

PRIVATES.

Joseph Buckley.
Benjamin C. Brainard.
Daniel Burnham.
Edward Bartow.
Joseph E. Bonett, discharged November 5, 1861.
John Bub, discharged August 5, 1862.
George W. Brown, promoted First Lieutenant and assigned to Company C, August 15, 1864.
Henry E. Camp, discharged June 23, 1862.
John C. Coleman, discharged January 25, 1863, to enlist in Twelfth U. S. Infantry.
Charles Coleman.
James W. Crum, died June 27, 1862.
John Cook.
Clark Calligan, discharged March 5, 1862.
Henry Carr, veteran volunteer.
Cortes Elliott, died at Cheat Mountain September 1, 1861.
Isaac I. Furman, veteran volunteer.
Robert H. Herford, discharged June 25, 1862.
Danforth G. Henneway, discharged of wounds May 23, 1862.
Isaac Holman.
Carlton Humphrey, promoted Corporal January 14, 1863.
Charles I. Hoyt.
Arnold Hassler, promoted Corporal October 31, 1863.
James H. Jaques, promoted First Lieutenant July 4, 1863.
Epenetus P. Kinney, died of wounds May 6, 1862.
Joel W. Kinney.
Henry Klabish.
Lewis G. Kies, promoted Commissary Sergeant August 11, 1861.
Gottleib L. Klein, died May 18, 1862.
William C. Linn, died March 6, 1863.
Albert F. Le ·, promoted Corporal; died of wounds March 8, 1864.
Alexander McMillan, discharged January 20, 1862.
August Meyer, died November 5, 1861.
Frederick Meyer.
Joseph M. Millis.
Ambers E. Miller.
David M. Miller.
John A. Meak, died September 8, 1861.
Edwin Miller, discharged April 21, 1862.
Mitchell A. Minor, promoted Corporal October 31, 1863.
John A. Molock.
Charles G. Morehouse, promoted Sergeant Major December 18, 1861.
Harlan R. Page, died November 10, 1861.
Julius F. Pratt, veteran volunteer.
Addison Potter, veteran volunteer.
Milton F. Pettit.
Frank E. Pray.
George Quirin.
Jackson W. Ridgeway, discharged January 20, 1862.
Seneca Ronk, discharged October 22, 1863.
William Rice, discharged August 4, 1862.
George H. Stevens.
Levander Stacey, discharged October 22, 1862, to enlist in Fourth U. S. Artillery.
John A. Sheffield.
William E. Sherwood, appointed Wagoner October 31, 1863.
Henry F. Sherman.
John Thomas.
Robert E. Tillinghast, veteran volunteer.
Palmer Whitney, died of wounds April 17, 1862.
Edward Whitford, promoted Corporal January 14, 1863.
Michael H. Waggoner.
James M. Willson, veteran volunteer.
Lewis Sewell, promoted Quartermaster Sergeant March 3, 1862.
Charles Trowbridge, killed in battle April 7, 1862.
Edward C. Peck, died of wounds April 17, 1862.
Calvin L. Peck, died October 14, 1862.
Lathrop Taylor, died February 2, 1863.
Reuben F. Atherton, died February 6, 1864.

RECRUITS—PRIVATES.

Daniel D. Brooks, enlisted February 23, 1864.
Harry M. Carey, enlisted January 5, 1864.
John B. Coleman, enlisted January 5, 1864.
Harrison Egleston, enlisted February 23, 1864.
Burnice T. French, enlisted February 23, 1864.
William Jeffrey, enlisted February 23, 1864.
Martin Ausborn, enlisted January 4, 1864.
John J. Pillers, enlisted January 5, 1864.
George Snyder, enlisted January 5, 1864.
Erastus F. Squire, enlisted January 5, 1864.
Leonard R. Sanmons, enlisted February 23, 1864.
Daniel Walper, enlisted January 5, 1864.

ORIGINAL ENLISTMENT.

John F. Blandon, discharged June 6, 1862.
Angus McLaughlin, discharged July 29, 1862.
Horace C. Hill, discharged February 27, 1863.

COMPANY C.

Organized at Sandusky, Ohio; mustered into service, May 13, 1861: mustered out at Columbus, June 1, 1864.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Lieutenant Enoch Weller, transferred to Company H, October 3, 1861; promoted to Major, August 11, 1862; killed in action, December 31, 1862.
Second Lieutenant Dewitt C. Wadsworth, promoted to Captain, February 16, 1863; killed in battle of Chickamauga, September 20, 1863.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Frank L. Myers, mustered out with company.
Sergeant John M. Root, died August 24, 1861.
Corporal Alfred Marion, promoted to Sergeant, September 1, 1861; killed at battle of Stone river, December 31, 1861.
Corporal Francis Bradley; died, March 22, 1862.
Corporal Leonard B. Osborn.
Corporal John M. Shepard.
Wagoner Charles Mc Graves, discharged February 16, 1862.

PRIVATES.

Nelson Arnold.
John Ami.
Olle Anderson, killed July 25, 1861.
John Brokely, died July 4, 1862.
Thomas W. Carpenter, mustered out with company.
John Donevan, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
George Dart, killed by Joseph King, January 13, 1863.
Victor W. Frederick, transferred to Company H.
John Heater, veteran volunteer.
John H. Hibler.
Joseph King, sentenced to twenty years imprisonment, and pay stopped, for murder.
William Luff.
Michael McGookey, mustered out with company.
Henry Myers.
John Matt, promoted Corporal; discharged (no date.)
Peter Miller, mustered out with company.
George Neidle, discharged, May 17, 1862.
Jason R. Orton.
James Quinn.
Peter Ryan, discharged, April 3, 1862.
Jackson Ryan, discharged, May 17, 1862.
Jacob Rinehart, mustered out with company.
Lewis Ruble.
Charles Sills, discharged, January 20, 1862.
Richard Stetle, promoted Corporal.
Bohard Stinley, mustered out with company.
Charles Studenhover, mustered out with company.
Charles Shirley, mustered out with company.
Henry Trout, mustered out with company.
William Tetswood, discharged, January 20, 1862.
William Voit, mustered out with company.
George Vining, mustered out with company.
Charles Wilson.
Jacob Warner, mustered out with company.
Max Wolf.
William Luff, discharged, May 8, 1863.
Frederick Teater, discharged, September 8, 1862.

RECRUITS—PRIVATES.

John L. Dunbar, transferred to the Department of the Cumberland.
John L. Ennis, transferred to the Department of the Cumberland.
Solomon Foster, transferred to the Department of the Cumberland.
Joshua Foster, transferred to the Department of the Cumberland.
Henry Garrett, transferred to the Department of the Cumberland.
Leonard Henry, transferred to the Department of the Cumberland.
William Marlow, transferred to the Department of the Cumberland.
David Steigle, transferred to the Department of the Cumberland.
Philip Smith, transferred to the Department of the Cumberland.
Patrick Shunnessy, transferred to the Department of the Cumberland.
Thomas Weston, transferred to the Department of the Cumberland.

COMPANY G.

Organized at Monroeville, Ohio. Mustered into service May 18, 1861. Mustered out June 19, 1864.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Henry Terry, promoted to Major June 6, 1862; killed at the battle of Stone River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862.
First Lieutenant Samuel Clock, resigned October 28, 1861.
Second Lieutenant Robert G. Clark, promoted to First Lieutenant, and transferred to Company H, December 14, 1861.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant James G. Breckenridge.
Sergeant Charles W. Olds, promoted to First Sergeant January 1, 1863.
Sergeant Coleman Ehrman, wounded at Shiloh April 7, 1862.
Sergeant Frederick Hettell.
Corporal Benjamin F. Skinner, promoted Sergeant July 21, 1861.
Corporal Benedick Moser.
Corporal William Bennett, appointed Sergeant December 26, 1861; wounded at Stone River; discharged July 5, 1863.
Corporal David O. Williams, promoted Second Lieutenant December 14, 1861, and transferred to Company H.
Corporal John N. Sivers, killed at the battle of Shiloh, Tennessee, April 7, 1862.
Corporal William B. Clark, discharged March 11, 1863.
Corporal Victor R. Monroe.
Corporal James Smith, discharged November 6, 1862.
Wagoner, John O'Conner, discharged January 14, 1864.

PRIVATES.

Thomas C. Arnold, mustered out with company.
John R. Bloomer, mustered out with company.
John Bertch.
Jacob Born, promoted Corporal; died of wounds November 18, 1863.
James W. Conant.
Luther Conklin.
Charles C. Clemmons, killed June 30, 1862.
Robert Dutchman, discharged August 4, 1861.
Timothy Dorsey, died September 2, 1862.
Henry Dewitt.
William S. Finch, died February 7, 1862.
John G. Frederickson, discharged October 23, 1862, and enlisted in the Fourth United States Artillery.
Martin Frederickson, discharged on account of wounds, Feb 23, 1863.
John Friderger, died October 11, 1862.
Henry L. Griffin, discharged September 20, 1861.
Alexander I. Grant, captured at Stone River.
Peter Grisel.
Lucas Geffell, discharged October 29, 1862, to enlist in the Fourth United States Artillery.
Youngs Gregory, discharged January 2, 1863.
Gottleib Hilber, discharged July 20, 1862.
Emory A. Hulbert, discharged to enlist in Fourth United States Artillery, October 23, 1862.
John Harley, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
David W. Heath, discharged to enlist in Fourth United States Artillery, October 23, 1862.
Paul Hager, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
William H. Hughes.
William Hyber.
George M. Hulburt, discharged February 23, 1863.
James Herrington.
Charles W. Hopkins, discharged June 28, 1862.
Gotleib Holzer.
Martin L. Hahn.
William Jeffries.
Charles Kern, died August 14, 1861.
John A. Lantz, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Lewis Lemmon.
Stephen C. Lobdell, discharged August 5, 1862.
Thomas R. Mitchell.
Frederick Myers.
James McGrew, died October 21, 1862.
Berkhart Martz.
Hezekiah Masten, discharged February 23, 1863.
Abram R. Marsh, discharged September 23, 1863.
George F. Norman.
Dennis O'Brien, killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862.
Anton Peach, captured at Chickamauga.
John Rothgele, died March 29, 1862.
Joseph Rider, discharged October 16, 1863.
Joseph Reamer, 1st.
Joseph Reamer, 2d, captured at Chickamauga.
Joel W. Rickel, wounded at Chickamauga.
Heber Squires.
John Stephens, discharged October 23, 1863, to enlist in the Fourth United States Artillery.
John A. Smith.
Jacob Swartz, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Casper Seabolt.
Thomas G. Stuchfield.
John B. Smith, died October 13, 1862.
Abram Spoors.
August Thomas.
William Williams, discharged December 6, 1862.
Charles Weist, discharged August 5, 1862.
Edgar A. Welch.
Isaac Bennett.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY K.

Mustered into service, September 7, 1861, at Camp Dennison, Ohio. Mustered out of service, July 20, 1865, at Louisville, Kentucky.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain Jay Dyer, resigned April 10, 1862.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

First Sergeant Russell B. Bennett, promoted Chaplain

PRIVATES.

Albert C. Bailey.
Alonzo Blawett.
Benj. Y. Blaney.
Asa Carr.
Jacob Carr.
Amba C. Cole.
George H. Courter.
Aaron Clossen.
Hiram C. Fuller.
Gilbert Fravel.
Emery Garlinghouse.
John Gorsuch.
Erastus F. Granger.
Thomas C. Gaylord.
Thomas H. Grist.
Jesse W. Gardner.
Burton Hubbell.
William Z. Hubbell.
Nathaniel Haycock.
George Haycock.
Enoch Hartrum.
Ira Hartrum.
James Herroon.
Isaiah Irwin.
Willis Lake.
William B. Massman.
Aden Mullen.
Miles McLeod.
John C. Nutt.
George Osborne.
William Piper.
Harmon Robins.
Abraham Robins.
Thomas E. Rose.
John H. Stenbeck.
Charles E. Smith.
Selah J. Stark.
Hosea C. Sherman.
David Sherman.
John W. Taylor.
James S. Tyler.
Phillip H. Waters.
George Warfield.
Oscar F. Weeks.

This company became veterans on expiration of original enlistment. No muster out rolls of first muster out are on file in Adjutant General's Office.

THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY E.

Mustered into service, February 25, 1865, at Cumberland, Maryland. Mustered out of service July 27, 1865, at Wheeling, Virginia.

PRIVATES.

Transferred from Company E, Thirty-Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

John W. Emes.
William Fulkerson.
Theodore Gearing.
John Hecket.
Amos Hillborn.
James V. Kirk.
Isaac J. Mead
Jacob Mullenkoph.
William Shickler.
Samuel Sloan.

Dennis Mulligan, discharged May 14, 1864.

These men, with one exception, were mustered out with company.

THIRTY-SEVENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY A.

Mustered into service September 9, 1861, at Camp Brown, Ohio. Mustered out of service August 7, 1865, at Little Rock, Arkansas.

Corporal Jacob Fehr, mustered out with company.
Private Johann Engraff, mustered out with company.

COMPANY F.

Mustered into service September 23, 1861, at Camp Brown, Ohio. Mustered out of service August 7, 1865, at Little Rock, Arkansas.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Sebaldus Hassler, discharged for promotion April 19, 1863.
Sergeant Henry Reutsh, promoted Q. M. Sergt.
Corporal Peter Sailer, discharged October 8, 1862.
Musician, Gisbort Raymond, appointed Chief Bugler September 19, 1861.

PRIVATES.

Charles Bengel, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps April 30, 1864.
Theodore Dimisch, discharged for wounds June 1, 1862.
Henry Glaser, discharged June 11, 1862.
Casper Hardtman, discharged December 19, 1862.
Charles Happ, veteran volunteer; discharged for wounds April 5, 1865.
Frank Roth, promoted Corporal; discharged September 19, 1864.
John Straus, promoted Corporal; killed in action May 17, 1862.
Henry Stall, discharged for wounds May 25 (no year).
John Steinrich, killed in action May 24, 1863.
Henry Schmidt, veteran volunteer.
Adolph Schwab, veteran volunteer; mustered out with company.
John Wentzinger, veteran volunteers; mustered out with company.

COMPANY G.

Mustered into service September 19, 1861, at Camp Brown, Ohio. Mustered out of service August 7, 1865, at Little Rock, Arkansas.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Corporal August Roedicker.

PRIVATES.

Joseph Aborte,
Joseph Gartio,
George Metzger,
Lewis Schwartz.

FORTIETH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY I.

Mustered into service December 9, 1861, at Camp Chase, Ohio. Mustered out of service ———. [No muster-out rolls of this regiment on file at Columbus.]

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

First Lieutenant Milton Kemper.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant David R. Brown.
Corporal John Kearns.
Corporal Jacob Edwards.
Corporal James L. Kemper
Corporal Michael Shiltz.

PRIVATES.

Joshua Barker,
William Chambers,
Samuel Chambers,
James Corner,
Stephen Demona,
Conrad Fox,
William Grim,
Lewis Jones,
Nelson Maze,
Francis Pilliod,
Victor Soupp,
David Starret,
Christian Waggler,
Jacob Waggler.

FORTY-FIRST OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY H.

Mustered into service at Camp Wood, Ohio, October 29, 1861. Mustered out of service November 27, 1865.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant James McMahon, transferred to Company I, to accept promotion.
Sergeant John O. Strong.
Corporal William H. Pierce.
Corporal Daniel H. Smith.
Corporal William H. Rossitter, promoted to Sergeant.
Mus cian Alonzo Hosford.

PRIVATES.

Seneca A. Camp, killed in battle April 7, 1862.
Ranson H. Camp.
James H. Grant, killed in battle November 23, 1863.
Charles Gunsaul, killed in battle, November 23, 1863.
Edwin Hasbrook.
Lester E. Marks.
Aquilla Mains.
Emmur E. Rossitter, killed in battle December 21, 1862.
Floyd Rossitter.
Philander Talcott.

COMPANY I.

PRIVATES.

Sylvester M. Dawson, veteran volunteer, mustered out with company.
Peter Clucky, discharged May 16, 1865.
Henry Tuttle, promoted Corporal, 1865.
William Greene, discharged June 7, 1865.
Henry Talcott, killed in battle November 27, 1862.
John Gleason, discharged June 7, 1865.
Elmer N. Wilkinson, veteran volunteer; promoted Corporal.
Sherman R. Haskell, discharged January 9, 1865.
Francis Klenungger, mustered out. (No date).

COMPANY K.

Private Gilbert W. Sherman, died in hospital. (No date).

FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY K.

Mustered into service August 21, 1862. Mustered out of service June 3, 1865.

Private Michael Madden.

FIFTY-FOURTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY F,

Mustered into service October 31, 1861. Mustered out of service August 15, 1865.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Lieutenant Samuel Starr, promoted Captain; resigned March 15, 1863.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Corporal William Sprang.

PRIVATES.

Cornelius Boyd.
Peter Bates.
Peter Mahon.
Charles Merrit.
Andrew Nelson.
Martin Ordner.
Gilbert S. Orcutt.
John Ruth.
John Shaffer.
William Wilber.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel John C. Lee, resigned, May 8, 1863.
Lieutenant-Colonel George H. Safford, resigned, March 4, 1863.
Major Daniel F. DeWolf, resigned October 2, 1862.
Chaplain John G. W. Cowles, resigned, July 21, 1862.
Surgeon Jay Kling, mustered out on expiration of service.
Assistant-Surgeon Henry R. Spooner, promoted to Surgeon, November 20, 1863, and assigned to Sixty-First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
First Lieutenant and Adjutant Frank W. Martin, promoted to Captain.
First Lieutenant and A. Q. M. Robert G. Pennington, resigned, July 23, 1862.
Sergeant-Major Mahlon L. Lambert, appointed October 25, 1861.
Quartermaster-Sergeant Benjamin C. Taber, promoted First Lieutenant; July 17, 1862, appointed Regimental Quartermaster.
Commissary Sergeant James G. Millen, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Hospital Steward William E. Childs, re-enlisted as veteran volunteer, January 1, 1864.

COMPANY A.

Mustered into service at Norwalk, Ohio, December 31, 1861. Mustered out of service at Louisville, Kentucky, July 11, 1865.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Charles B. Gambee, promoted to Colonel, and killed in action at Resaca, Georgia, May 15, 1864.
First Lieutenant Benjamin F. Eldridge, promoted to Captain; resigned December 28, 1863.
Second Lieutenant William H. Long, resigned August 17, 1862.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Henry H. Moore, promoted to Captain; resigned January 15, 1865.
Sergeant John E. Kunkel, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Sergeant Charles M. Smith, promoted Second Lieutenant.
Sergeant Albert J. Dimick, mustered out at expiration of service.
Sergeant William H. Harrington, mustered out at expiration of service.
Corporal Lyman T. Ford, veteran volunteer, promoted Sergeant January 1, 1864.
Corporal John Stevens, discharged for disability July, 1862.
Corporal John Ryan, discharged for disability August 22, 1862.
Corporal James W. Saunders.
Corporal George A. Stillson, discharged for disability July, 1862.
Corporal Sidney F. Sinclair, discharged for disability July 22, 1862.
Corporal Oren J. Stark, discharged for disability August 7, 1862.
Musician, Daniel Herring, died a prisoner May 27, 1862.
Musician, George W. Goodell, veteran volunteer, mustered out with company.
Wagoner, William H. Cryder, died of small pox July 26, 1863.

PRIVATES.

Horace B. Adams, veteran volunteer, mustered out with company.
Nelson Barber, died of wounds May 20, 1863.
Philip Beckley, veteran volunteer, mustered out with company.
Thomas Beckley, veteran volunteer, mustered out with company.
Stephen Beckley, promoted Sergeant December 17, 1864.
James Boughton, veteran volunteer, mustered out with company.
Louis S. Bergstrener, transferred January 16, 1864.
Joseph Ball, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps September 1, 1863.
James Carver, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps September 14, 1863.
John Chinrock, died of wounds, July 31, 1863.
Howard M. Coleman, discharged October 25, 1862.
Albert Chapman, discharged April 26, 1862.
Albert P. Curry, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, January 15, 1864.
William Charvill, discharged September 1, 1862.
Milton Crockett, mustered out June 3, 1865.
Elliott A. Cobb, veteran volunteer, mustered out with company.
Alonzo Corser promoted Sergeant March 1, 1865; veteran volunteer.
Henry R Carver, mustered out June 22, 1865
Levi Close, mustered out June 2, 1865.
Miles Duesler, promoted Sergeant; died June 3, 1863, of wounds received at Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 2, 1863.
John J. Duesler, discharged on account of wounds August 14, 1863; right arm amputated
Francis Davis, mustered out with company.
George G. Dietrich, mustered out with company.
Uriah M. Eckhart, veteran volunteer; re-enlisted January 1, 1864; mustered out with company.
Martin J. Ford promoted Corporal January 1, 1864; veteran volunteer.
Benjamin F. Fulkerson, lost on steamer General Lyon, while a prisoner.
Arthur Franklin, killed at Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 2, 1863.
John Grubb mustered out with company.
William H. Goodson, discharged July 22, 1863.
Francis Gale, discharged November 24, 1862.
Henry Gale, discharged April 23, 1862.
John Gleeson, veteran volunteer.
Henry Gehring, discharged August, 1862.
George H. Gale, discharged May 18, 1862.
Charles Gale, mustered out December 20 1865.
Charles Haler, killed at Resaca, Georgia, May 15, 1864.
Henry J. Hayward, promoted Corporal January 1, 1864; veteran volunteer.
Henry Henney, veteran volunteer.
Theophilus P. Howard, discharged November 26, 1862.
William Hartman, received gunshot wound through right arm at Chancellorsville, Virginia.
Samuel Henney, veteran volunteer; died of wound received at Resaca.
William Hyde, died March 18, 1863.
Dexter R. Jones, discharged November 1 1862.
Rollin Jacoy, died March 30, 1862.
Thomas A. Kunkel, mustered out June 22, 1865.
Jesse Kline.
William E. Miller, promoted Sergeant January 1, 1864.
John Moyer, mustered out with company.
Charles R. Mathis, discharged December 10, 1862.
Amandus Mohr, died of wounds, July 14, 1863, received at Chancellorsville, Virginia.
Aretas Miller, mustered out with company.
James G. Millen.
David McCormick, veteran volunteer.
James B. Mohn.
George W. Orwig, veteran volunteer; mustered out with company; captured at Chancellorsville, Virginia; paroled and exchanged.
John Peightle, veteran volunteer; mustered out with company.
Silas P. Riley, killed at second battle of Bull Run, August 30, 1862.
Elias Smith, veteran volunteer.
William Stegman, mustered out with company.
Samuel Smith, discharged April 16, 1863.
Elias Stearns, discharged March 23, 1862.
Dewalt J. Swander, mustered out with company.
James Slinker, veteran volunteer.
Jonas Shoemaker, veteran volunteer.
William E. Sheffield, discharged December, 1862, of wounds received at the second battle of Bull Run.
James Sowards, died at Louisville, Kentucky, July 7, 1864, from wounds.
William Sowards, veteran volunteer.
Ashael P. Smith, promoted to Hospital Steward, May 1, 1865.
Ross C. Tremain, veteran volunteer; mustered out with company.
Amaziah Thorp, mustered out with company.
George W. Todd, discharged December 22, 1862.
Charles H. Welch, veteran volunteer; mustered out with company.
Eli C. Wright, died of measles March 2, 1862.
George O. Winters, not on muster-out roll.
Jefferson Wright, mustered out with company.
Moses W. Wilt, mustered out with company.
Russell S. Williams, killed near Bentonville, North Carolina, March 16, 1865.
Benjamin Zimmerman veteran volunteer; mustered out with company.
James H. Bitting, enlisted February 12, 1864; mustered out with company.
Sylvester Hevelone, enlisted Feb. 19, 1864; mustered out with company.

Martin Landenschaler, enlisted February 8, 1864; mustered out with company.
William M. Giles, recruit.
Frederick Close discharged October 12, 1864.
James J. Null, recruit.
Edward Farnsworth, discharged June 8, 1865.
George W. Price, discharged.
Nelson Crockett, promoted Second Lieutenant; wounded at Bull Run; discharged June 3, 1865.
Jacob B. Wales, recruit.
Walter E. Long, recruit.
Benjamin F. Moore, recruit.

COMPANY C.

Mustered into service October 16 1861. Mustered out of service July 11, 1865.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Captain Horatio N. Shipman, resigned March 10, 1863.
First Lieutenant Henry William Persing, promoted Captain and A. Q. M. July 18, 1863.
Second Lieutenant Arthur Cranston, resigned March 15, 1862.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Fi st Sergeant Walter W. Thomas, promoted Second Lieutenant March 15, 1862; died April 6, 1862.
Sergeant Thomas O. Leary, promoted First Lieutenant March 6, 1863; resigned December 28, 1863.
Sergeant James Young, discharged April 23, 1863.
Sergeant Stephen L. Saunders, veteran volunteer; wounded at Cedar Mountain Virginia, August 9, 1862.
Sergeant Robert Young, promoted Sergeant January 1, 1864.
Corporal John R. Lowe promoted Second Lieutenant; wounded at Bull Run August 30, 1864.
Corporal Henry B. Warren promoted First Sergeant; wounded at Gettysburg July 3, 1863.
Corporal Charles H. Lockwood, discharged March 29, 1862.
Corporal Edwin H. Butler, discharged January 20, 1863.
Corporal William Bellamy, banner bearer, killed August 30, 1862.
Corporal Bradford N. Kellogg, veteran volunteer; mustered out with company.
Corporal William H. Long, appointed Sergeant October 16, 1861; discharged October 27, 1862.
Corporal James D. Walker, discharged October 29, 1862.
Musician, John Bowers, discharged October 5, 1862.
Musician, Billy N. Messenger, discharged September 3, 1862.
Wagoner, Justus Squire discharged October 4, 1862.

PRIVATES.

Albert Q. Adams, discharged November 25, 1862.
Ernest Anson, wounded at Gettysburg July 3, 1863; mustered out with company.
Jack B. Burch, mustered out with company.
Xavier Bergamyer, veteran volunteer; mustered out with company.
Lewis Bauer, transferred Veteran Reserve Corps, 1863.
Frank P. Barton, promoted Corporal; wounded at Resaca, Georgia, May 15, 1864; died May 22, 1864.
William H. H. Bemis, discharged October 27, 1862.
Silas Brown, discharged June 22, 1865.
Robert Blake, veteran volunteer; mustered out with company.
Benjamin F. Bemis, killed November 23, 1863.
Enoch M. Bell, veteran volunteer; mustered out with company.
Thomas Carr, discharged January 1, 1863.
William A. Crawford, promoted Corporal; killed at Resaca, Georgia, May 15, 1864.
Milton N. Cowles, promoted Corporal; captured at McDowell, Virginia; exchanged; mustered out with company.
Andrew W. Clawson, promoted Corporal November 7, 1864.
William Coultrip, wounded at second Bull Run battle.
William Cowell, wounded at second Bull Run battle.
James M. Chaffee, discharged December 29, 1864.
William Dourian, discharged September 4, 1862.
Henry C. Ellis, discharged September 8, 1862.
Alden A. Emmons, died July 19, 1862.
Oscar F. Fuller, discharged January 30, 1863.
Henry J. Fay, promoted Corporal January 6, 1865.
Wesley C. Fay, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps March 1, 1864.
Nyrum Gregory, mustered out May 20, 1865.
Henry H. Hess, died a prisoner July, 1862.
Henry H. Hess, discharged June 8, 1865.
Edwin H. Hollister, discharged September 21, 1862.
Thomas J. Harris.
James Hartney, promoted Sergeant October 28, 1864.
Edward G. Harris, discharged April 10, 1863.
William Gaeger.
George E. Jefferson.
William Jurrett, discharged March 7, 1863.
David E. Jefferson, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, December 2, 1863.
Michael Kavanagh.
Alonzo Keeler, promoted Sergeant January 1, 1864.
Burnie M. Kline, veteran volunteer, mustered out with company.
Charles C. Lowe, promoted Corporal July 11, 1864.
Jacob Mitchell, killed at Gettysburg July 3, 1863.
John R. Myer, killed at Gettysburg July 3, 1863.
Samuel McGuckin, killed at second Bull Run August 30, 1862.
David McGuckin, discharged April 29, 1862.
Azenia A. Nickles, promoted Sergeant May 1, 1865.
Francis M. Nickles, promoted Corporal May 1, 1865.
Albert Niles, discharged May 20, 1865.
Williston Osborn, discharged October 9, 1862.
Cyrus M. Osier, discharged February 6, 1863.
John P. Patterson, died March 6, 1862.
William M. Parks, discharged October 27, 1862.
George W. Plue, discharged September 4, 1862.
Jackson N. Pinney, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, 1864.
Henry C. Pinney, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, 1862.
John C. Purdy, veteran volunteer, mustered out with company.
William E. Pollock, killed at Gettysburg July 3, 1863.
Lewis Ray, discharged December 3, 1862.
Edwin F. Russell, transferred to Volunteer Reserve Corps.
Lewis Roberts, veteran volunteer, mustered out with company.
William H. Robinson, discharged September 30, 1862.
George Ri z, discharged March 10, 1862.
Frank W. Sparks, discharged October 19, 1864.
Rush R. Sloan, died at Grafton, Virginia, March 8, 1862.
John Sprotberry, discharged September 14, 1863.
Sickinger Rinehart, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, January 15, 1864.
Anthony A. Simmons, veteran volunteer, mustered out with company.,
William B. Saeman, veteran volunteer, mustered out with company.
Charles S. Saeman, discharged November 11, 1864.
Daniel D. Stage, died October 20, 1862.
James H. Stage, veteran volunteer, mustered out with company.
Benjamin Tanner, discharged July 6, 1865.
John Taylor, veteran volunteer, mustered out with company.
Robert Vangorder, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, March 1, 1864.
Jonathan Welch, Jr., promoted Corporal May 1, 1865.
Francis A. Williams, discharged October 20, 1863.
David A. Warren, promoted Sergeant; veteran volunteer, wounded at Gettysburg and Bull Run.
George W. Wright, discharged September 9, 1862.
John White, discharged January 29, 1863.
Luther A. Welch, discharged April 16, 1863.
Sylvester Hull, killed May 15, 1864, at Resacca, Georgia.
Jay Hollister, died September 20, 1863.
Jerome Welch, wounded June 21, 1864; died July 10, 1864.
Corporal Francis Vangorder, discharged June 17, 1865.
Wilbert L. Green, discharged January 14, 1865.
Elihu Westfall, recruit, discharged September 16, 1863.

COMPANY D.

Mustered into service October 16, 1861. Mustered out of service July 10, 1865.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Frederick A. Wildman, resigned February 12, 1863.
First Lieutenant Charles P. Wickham, promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, June 6, 1864.
Second Lieutenant Frederick H. Boalt, promoted to Captain June 1, 1863; resigned September 13, 1864.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Charles M. Stillman, promoted First Lieutenant June 1, 1864; resigned.
Sergeant William S. Wickham, promoted Captain September 26, 1864.
Sergeant Luther B. Mesnard.
Sergeant Barna Cooper, discharged September 26, 1862.
Sergeant James P. Jones, promoted to First Lieutenant April 1, 1864; mustered out March 12, 1865.
Corporal Alvin B. Chase.
Corporal William C. Penfield, promoted Sergeant; captured at Gettysburg, Pennsyvania.
Corporal Frederick Rombo.
Corporal Theodore M. Wood, promoted Sergeant, wounded and taken prisoner at Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 2, 1863; exchanged; mustered out with company.
Corporal Jacob Fetterman, killed at battle of Bull Run August 30, 1862.
Corporal Noble Call, discharged July, 1862.
Corporal George Collingwood, promoted Sergeant; wounded at Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 2, 1863.

Corporal Edward E. Shayes, discharged November 20, 1863.
Musician, Guel M. Wood.
Musician, Wm. Waldron,
Wagoner, Charles Florence, veteran volunteer.

PRIVATES.

Samuel Ashbolt, veteran volunteer.
Andrew Anderson, discharged September 8, 1863.
Chauncey Adams, discharged January 12, 1862.
John Bitterman, discharged April 13, 1863.
David Battee, died July 3, 1862.
William Biler, discharged. (No date).
George Bailey, veteran volunteer.
Edwin Bedell, discharged February 8, 1863.
Finley Benson, veteran volunteer.
Irvin E. Barker, discharged December 23, 1862.
Moses P. Brewster, discharged February 15, 1863
Robert E. Bailey, veteran volunteer.
Jacob A. Brown, taken prisoner at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1863.
Jacob Brown, veteran volunteer.
David L. Carpenter, taken prisoner at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1863.
William F. Clark, discharged December 3, 1861.
John A. Cain, taken prisoner at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1863.
William Cromwell, discharged on account of wounds received at second battle of Bull Run. (No date).
Samuel Claffiger.
James Doran.
George Doll, died at Alexandria, Virginia. (No date).
Richard Dobney, discharged January 12, 1863.
Mathew Donnelly, discharged December 22, 1862.
Joseph L. Day, discharged October 10, 1862.
Thomas E. French, discharged, October 15, 1862.
Henry Freeman, discharged, February 28, 1862.
John J. Fisher.
Charles E. Ganung.
Jacob Goble, veteran volunteer.
Charles C. Godfrey, discharged, September 8, 1862.
Samuel Harrington, taken prisoner at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.
John Hannerott, veteran volunteer.
Henry W. Husted, killed at Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 2, 1863.
Evelyn E. Husted, promoted Corporal.
James M. Harland, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, August 13, 1863.
Charles H. Horton, promoted Corporal.
Charles L. Hurlbut, promoted Corporal.
Lorin C. Hill, veteran volunteer.
Michael Hartnick, veteran volunteer.
Harrison Jones.
John Keller, veteran volunteer.
Gustave Knapp, veteran volunteer.
Alonzo B. Keeler, captured at Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 2, 1863.
Phillip J. Keller.
Clarence L. Keeler, killed, June 7, 1862.
Philetus C. Lathrop.
Samuel Lane, discharged, August 23 1862.
Peter Ludwig.
Henry Miller.
Thomas Newberry, discharged, April 22, 1862.
Charles Olens, transferred to Fourth United States Cavalry.
Walter R. Perrin.
George P. Palmer.
Ludwig Reisterer, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, September 14, 1863.
Jairus H. Rowland.
Charles A. Stover, discharged, December 23, 1862.
Charles Stacey, captured at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1863.
John Stroubnour.
William K. Starr.
Anthony Shipman, discharged, (no date.)
Adolph Sibold.
Anthony Stienly.
Benjamin C. Taber, promoted Quartermaster Sergeant.
Abner D. Twaddle.
John M. Treadwell.
Thomas C. Taylor.
Jacob C. Utz, discharged for wounds, January 2, 1963.
Edward F. Volck, wounded at Bull Run; died September 25, 1862.
Sumner A. Wing.
Daniel Wells, discharged, December 2, 1862.
George H. Walsworth, died, July 10, 1862.
Thomas Wilson, killed at Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 2, 1863.
George Wilsey, discharged, (no date.)
Joseph Zimmerman, veteran volunteer.
Carl Zenders, wounded at Bull Run, August 29, 1862.
William Zarr.

COMPANY E.

Mustered into service at Norwalk, Ohio, December 31, 1861. Mustered out of service at Louisville, Kentucky, July 11, 1865.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Edwin H. Powers, promoted to Major December 20, 1861; promoted Lieutenant Colonel June 27, 1864; Acting Colonel when mustered out with regiment.
First Lieutenant Albert E. Peck, promoted to Captain March 6, 1863; killed May 15, 1864.
Second Lieutenant Francis H. Morse, promoted to Captain March 19, 1864; resigned April 20, 1864.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Hiram K. Preston, died June 18, 1862.
Sergeant Henry W. Crosby.
Sergeant Giles King, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps August 1, 1863.
Sergeant John H. Boss.
Sergeant Ambers Rice.
Corporal George W. Foote, discharged July 9, 1863.
Corporal Ira D. Peck, discharged April 16, 1863.
Corporal John West, discharged July 23, 1863.
Corporal John L. Flaharty.
Corporal Alpheus J. Peck, veteran volunteer.
Corporal John Bellman, promoted Sergeant; veteran volunteer.
Corporal John F. Wheaton, discharged September 22, 1863.
Corporal William F. Smith.
Musician, John Allman.

PRIVATES.

Sewell C. Briggs, discharged for wounds November 22, 1862.
Thomas Brumbay, died of wounds August 23, 1863.
Erastus Barrit, died April 5, 1862.
Henry Baxtuer, veteran volunteer.
Thomas E. Buckley, discharged for wounds March 3, 1863.
Thomas Banning, discharged May 18, 1862.
Lewis Bellman, died July 11, 1862.
William F. Crapo, discharged October 13, 1862.
John Coppins, veteran volunteer.
William Clinton, discharged November 21 1862.
William Collins, veteran volunteer.
John Coupe, promoted Sergeant; wounded in shoulder at second battle of Bull Run.
William E. Childs, appointed Hospital Steward November 21, 1861.
William Deleany, died February 14, 1863.
James Doughty, died March 22, 1862
Burton Farnsworth, discharged September 13, 1862.
John Furguson, discharged February 14, 1863.
David Gates, veteran volunteer.
George Howarth, transferred to Sixth United States Cavalry November 10, 1862.
William Harphain.
William Harris, died December 7, 1862.
William K. Horr.
Edward Hotchkins, discharged December 26, 1862.
Henry Heffron, veteran volunteer.
Michael Hinacey, wounded at Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 2, 1863, in left hand and arm.
Sidney Hooper, discharged April 10, 1862.
Edwin F. Hood, veteran volunteer.
Francis L. Jupp.
Mellville Jamison, veteran volunteer
Ira S. Jump, veteran volunteer.
William Jones.
Henry C. King, discharged October 19, 1862.
Henry Kloon, discharged August 29, 1862.
James H. Lowry, veteran volunteer; wounded in head at Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 2, 1863.
James Larkins.
Ezra Lee.
Alonzo McCord, discharged March 14, 1863.
George W. Minus, drowned April 18, 1862, while on duty.
George H. Malloy.
Rufus Norton, discharged June 9, 1863.
Henry W. Opfer, discharged July 2, 1862.
Henry Opfer, killed at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3, 1863.
Cyrrance A. Peck, discharged September 12, 1862.
Sterling H. Post, veteran volunteer.
Benjamin Pease, veteran volunteer.
Benjamin Pronto, veteran volunteer.
Anson Pease, veteran volunteer.
Myron B. Runyan, veteran volunteer.
Alexander M. Richards, discharged November 16, 1862.
Jonathan Smith, veteran volunteer, wounded at Chancellorsville, Virginia in the hand.

Horace Smith, died February 26, 1862.
Jedediah D. Smith, veteran volunteer.
Ambrose D. Smith, discharged July 12, 1862.
Robert Scott, veteran volunteer: wounded at Chancellorsville, Virginia, through hip and leg.
Edward Sharp.
William E. Sperart.
John W. Saftman.
Frederick J. Slatterie, discharged November 15, 1862
Martin Van Sickles, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
George Winkleplick, discharged November 16, 1862.
John Winkleplick, veteran volunteer.
Allen A. Winters veteran volunteer.
David Williams, discharged March 19, 1863.
Frank Wyatt, veteran volunteer.
Mahlon T. Lambert, promoted Sergeant Major, October 25, 1861.

COMPANY I.

Mustered into service at Norwalk, Ohio, December 31, 1861. Mustered out of service at Louisville, Kentucky, July 10, 1865.

COMMISIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Ira C. Terry, resigned October 31, 1862.
First Lieutenant Richard Patrick, resigned June 10, 1863.
Second Lieutenant Hartwell Osborn, promoted Captain August 4, 1863.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Nelson H. Nicholas, discharged January 1, 1863.
Sergeant Benjamin F. Eraus, promoted to Captain April 24, 1865.
Sergeant Rodney Sanford, died January 14, 1862.
Sergeant Albert Gage, discharged September 1, 1862.
Sergeant Robert Fenson, veteran volunteer.
Corporal Elias Burrough.
Corporal Mason Catlin, killed in action May 2, 1863, at Chancellorsville, Virginia.
Corporal Hiram W. McGlone.
Corporal Andrew J. Sykes, promoted Sergeant; veteran volunteer.
Corporal Russell S. Owen, promoted Sergeant.
Corporal Joseph Zuber, veteran volunteer.
Corporal Daniel Sweetland, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Corporal Henry C Love, died March 14, 1862.
Musician, Nathan Dancer, died July 12, 1862.
Musician, Dwight Lee.
Wagoner. Daniel D. Rogers, discharged July 12, 1862.

PRIVATES.

William H. Barber, veteran volunteer.
Lucius Babcock, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps January 14, 1864.
Randolph M. Bard, wounded at Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863, and at the second battle of Bull Run, August 3, 1863.
Jacob F. Beck, died July 3, 1863, of wounds received at Gettysburg, Virginia.
Clark Berry.
Hiram D. Barber.
Alonzo D. Barber, veteran volunteer.
William F. Babcock.
Henry Brown, discharged March 5, 1863.
Coleman Brown, discharged January 9, 1864.
Alonzo B. Burlingham, wounded at Gettysburg July 2, 1863.
Joseph Coxley, discharged March 18, 1863.
Frederick A. Corney.
Charles Clark, veteran volunteer.
Harvey A. Cross, veteran volunteer.
Charles A. Carr, veteran volunteer.
Elisha Cole.
Sebastian Daha, discharged January 31, 1863.
Minor L. Day, veteran volunteer.
Isaac De Puy, promoted Sergeant; wounded at Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 2, 1863.
Joseph A. De Puy, veteran volunteer.
Edmund Franklin, veteran volunteer.
Warren V. Franklin, veteran volunteer.
Jerome Franklin, veteran volunteer.
Burdette Goodell. veteran volunteer.
John Hoyles.
Frank M. Hunt.
Henry C. Hanford, discharged, March 8, 1863.
Zadock M. Hungerford, discharged, September 10, 1862.
Olin B. Johnson.
William Jenkins.
Hiram Johnson.
Brundage Knapp, died, August 12, 1862.
Jairus Knapp, discharged, March 2, 1862.
Joel Knapp, discharged, November 15, 1862.
William Allen Kirsey, discharged, December 2, 1862.
Luther J. Moore, discharged, December 11, 1862.
Joseph McConnell.
John T. McMorris.
James McConnell discharged, August 25, 1862.
George T. May, veteran volunteer.
Emery Owen, veteran volunteer.
William W. Potter, discharged for wounds, December 23, 1862.
Charles F. Pruden wounded in action at Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 2 1863.
Samuel Post, discharged, March 26, 1862.
Andrew Reed, discharged July 28, 1862.
Jerome Robinson, killed in action, May 2, 1863.
Oscar Rawson died September 4, 1862 of wounds received at Bull Run.
Edgar Richards.
Zetus Richards died, December 31, 1862.
Joseph S. Robinson, veteran volunteer.
Andrew F. Sweetland, wounded in action, at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1863.
Jonathan L. Shamp.
John Sutton, died, July 17 1862.
Reuben Sutton.
Jefferson Smith, discharged, July 28, 1862.
John Sha, veteran volunteer.
John W. Thorley.
Amos Turwillinger, discharged, April 16, 1863.
Loring Walsworth, died, Juiy 2, 1862.
Perry Walker, wounded in action at Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 3, 1863.
William L. Wilson discharged, January 1, 1862.
Jesse Woodruff, discharged, December 3 1862.
John White, discharged, May 20 1862.

SIXTY-FIRST REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY B.

Mustered into service, May 10, 1862. Mustered out of service, February 29, 1864.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant James H. Peabody, promoted to First Sergeant March 25, 1863.
Corporal Perry Flaherty, mustered out with company.

PRIVATES.

George H. Harris, captured at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863.
Samuel Pence, appointed Corporal May 19, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Virginia.
Benjamin Robbins, mustered out with company.

SIXTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY E.

Mustered into service, November 6, 1861. Re-enlisted, and finally mustered out December 3, 1865.

PRIVATES.

Alonzo Akers.
Henry H. Clark.
Irving Hough.
Lloyd A. Manley.
Jasper L. Ruggles.
William Rhinemiller.
Charles M. Saunders.

These names do not appear on final muster out roll. They were, doubtless, discharged on expiration of original term of enlistment.
George Stebbins, mustered out with company.

SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY C.

Mustered into service, December 1, 1861. Mustered out of service, November 30, 1865.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Second Lieutenant Frank B. Hunt, promoted to First Lieutenant Augus 8, 1862; resigned November 29, 1863.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Samuel H. Young. Corporal William B. Hunt.

PRIVATES.

Alvin M. Parker.
James Houston.
Marshall W. Johnson.
Hiram C. Parker.
Madison Baker, discharged January 27, 1865.
Theodore Belden.
Alfred Luin.
Janus L. McKibben.
Henry Moore.
Sherwood C. Nicholson.
James H. Packard.
Abijah Packard.
Josiah T. Parker.

John F. Buck.
John W. Chorus.
Levi Curtiss.
Alfred C. Ellsworth.
Ezekiel Gooddell.
Schuyler C. Gates.
Elias Luin.
Darias D. Rolf.
Adam Shanks
Medad F. Woodruff.
Andrew J. Young
Julius C. Young, discharged June 15, 1865
Decius P. Brown.

COMPANY G.

Mustered into service with regiment. Mustered out of service with regiment.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Dolsen Vankirk.
Sergeant John C. Zollinger.
Corporal Brewer Smith.
Corporal Augustus Keimlin.
Corporal H. C. Jennings.
Corporal John Mollaney.

PRIVATES.

Adam Apple.
Jacob Binhammer, captured; died in Andersonville prison.
Chris F. E. Blaich.
William Clark.
Charles Carpenter.
Martin Casey.
John C. Earnst.
Lewis Eckhart.
Jacob Fike.
Joseph Fellman.
John Geideman.
Theodore Geisey.
William Kalhorst.
Fred Koegele.
Henry Leidkie.
James Murty.
Michael Nash.
John V. Nicholai.
James Nolan.
George W. Philo.
John Sullivan.
J. C. Weidemieir.
William Walsh.

COMPANY K.

Mustered with regiment.

PRIVATES.

William Campbell.
William Hensow.
James Hensow.
Randolph J. Loecher.
Peter Wigle.
Henry M. Sprague.

No muster out rolls of this regiment (original enlistment,) are on file at Columbus, Ohio.

SIXTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY C.

Organized December, 1861. Mustered out December 31, 1864.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Corporal Christian Schwartz, promoted Sergeant; wounded July 18, 1863.

COMPANY F.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain Joseph P. Owen, promoted from Corporal of Company K; mustered out June 14, 1865.

COMPANY K.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant James J. Banks.
Corporal Joseph P. Owen, enlisted November 2, 1861; wounded in left hand at Fort Wagoner, July 18, 1863; promoted to Captain of Company F; mustered out June 14, 1865.
Corporal Henry Claflin.
Musician, Roscoe Caselten.

PRIVATES.

Homer Akers.
Lafayette Baird.
Jonah C. Barton.
Henry H. Gibbs.
Alonzo H. Hopkins.
Jeremiah McFall.
Comfort H. Ruggles, promoted Sergeant.
Edwin Russell.
Charles Sivers.
Frank M. Stewart.
John Turner.
Daniel B. Waggoner.
John W. Whiddon.
Eugene Whitney.

SEVENTY-SECOND REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY G.

Mustered into service February 18, 1862. Mustered out September 11, 1865.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain James Fernald, mustered out with regiment.
First Lieutenant William C. Bidle, promoted to Captain and transferred to Company E.
Second Lieutenant John H. Poyer, resigned, December 3, 1862.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

First Sergeant Jacob M Beecher, promoted to First Lieutenant in Seventy-First United States Colored Infantry. April 17, 1864.
First Sergeant Jonas Stanberry, wounded at siege of Spanish fort, Alabama; mustered out with company.
Sergeant George Downing, veteran volunteer mustered out with company.
Sergeant Charles Hawes, veteran volunteer, mustered out with company.
Sergeant William P. Shilk, veteran volunteer; mustered out with company
Sergeant George Taylor, veteran volunteer; mustered out with company.
Corporal Robert Dalzell, veteran volunteer; mustered out with company.
Corporal Elihu Fernald, veteran volunteer, promoted to Sergeant and transferred to Company E.
Musician, Christian Engle, veteran volunteer; discharged August 7, 1865.

PRIVATES.

Erasmus H. Andress, not on muster-out roll.
Sydney Adams, veteran volunteer; mustered out with company.
John R. Akers, not on the muster-out roll.
Ebenezer G. Allen, mustered out with company.
Burel Butman, mustered out with company.
David Brownell, veteran volunteer; mustered out with company.
Charles Barber, mustered out with company.
Peter Broms, mustered out with company.
Lewis C. Clark, veteran volunteer; mustered out with company.
Wilson S. Crum, veteran volunteer; discharged August 7, 1865.
John Coon.
John Call.
Samuel Dailey.
Eward Daniels, veteran volunteer; mustered out with company.
Willard Dike, discharged December 14, 1864.
William Davie, discharged December 14, 1864
Henry W. Daykin, discharged December 14, 1864.
Christopher Edwards.
Erastus Erskin, veteran volunteer; discharged May 13, 1865.
Henry L. Ewing, discharged June 11, 1864.
Louis A. Ervin.
Thomas C. Fernold.
Hiram B. French.
Henry French.
Eugene Frankenbury, died at Andersonville prison.
Norman Foster, veteran volunteer; mustered out with company.
John Franigan.
Edward B. Fuller.
Edward Gibbs.
Nicholas L. Grow.
John Haughn, discharged December 14, 1864.
Alfred Haun.
Charles Haughn, discharged to accept promotion July 10, 1864.
Francis Higgins.
James Hageny.
Solomon Hower.
Charles Harley, veteran volunteer; discharged August 7, 1865.
Joseph Imhaf.
David H. James.
John H. Jefferson.
Frantz Kromer.
Charles Kramus.
Andrew Loughlin.
John V. Ladd, discharged October 29, 1864.
Comfort M. Lewis.
Charles Lansen.
George W. Lewis.
Rufus W. Lawrence.
Dennis Lavler.
William H. McEnaliy, veteran volunteer; mustered out with regiment.
Dennis Mack.
Philip Mons, died in rebel prison.
Michael McCarty.
Augustus Mulchey, veteran volunteer; mustered out with company.
Robert Meek.
William Perry.
John D. Plum.
Calvin R. Porter.
James L. Porter.
William Rood.
William L. Robertson.
Albert Rice, veteran volunteer; mustered out with company.
Augustus Rice.
George W. Reed.
George H. Sutherland, discharged December 14, 1864.
Erastus Squires.
Merritt Sextons.

John C. Steward, discharged by reason of fracture of right ankle, September 27, 1864.
James M. Smith.
Frederick Schafer.
William Seitt, discharged February 10, 1865.
Henry Sprow.
Morris Sweet.
John Shadenck.
Joseph R. Turner.
Benjamin Thurlby.
John D. Turner, veteran volunteer; mustered out with company.
Michael Parchner.
Jonathan Taylor, recruit; mustered out with company.
De Witt C. Vance, died of wounds August 8, 1864.
Isaac Vanderpool.
Henry Wile.
Thomas J. Wright.
Harrison Warren.
William H. Walker.

COMPANY H.

Mustered with regiment.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

First Sergeant Andrew Meckel, promoted Second Lieutenant in Company A, April 29, 1864.

PRIVATES.

Rudolph Dilger,
Henry Dickman,
George Filmeier,
Fridolin Haid,
Charles Hubbard,
George Hubbard,
Martin Killian,
Frederick Loomis,
Jacob Lang,
Rochus Link,
Frank Mittler,
Frederick Mittler,
Lewis Raw,
John Raw,
William Roos,
Charles Smith,
Henry Stull,
Louis Schneider,
Andrew Schumaker,
Joseph F. Willi,
Peter Zimmerman, veteran volunteer; mustered out with company.

No muster-out rolls of original enlistments can be found.

The names are copied verbatim from the rolls, and the writer will not be responsible for errors in spelling.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY G.

Mustered into service June 10, 1862, for three months; mustered out at expiration of term of service.

PRIVATES.

William A. Barber.
Arthur W. Fitch.
Samuel P. Kenyon.
Thomas Kanaly.
George W. Rickard.
John C. Schneider
Kelsey Weeks.

COMPANY K.

Private Andrew C. Mavrill.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY H.

Mustered into service, July 31, 1863. Mustered out of service, July 3 1865.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Martin L. Coyer.
Sergeant Isaac P. Baldwin, discharged January 18, 1865.
Corporal Martin M. Ryerson.
Corporal Russell Prentiss.
Corporal John M. Sloan.

PRIVATES.

Clark H. Ames.
Palmer Amsden.
Charles I. Black.
James Bissell.
Sylvanus Burch.
Homer Brundage, discharged January 30, 1864.
Benjamin Curtit, discharged July 12, 1864.
Wilson L. Driver.
Asa Drake, discharged March 14, 1865.
George Daniels, discharged July 18, 1864.
Hiram Fisher.
George Fisher.
Samuel C. Gregory.
William H. Green, discharged March 18, 1865.
Charles Hooper, discharged October 25, 1863.
Scott Halloway.
William Hubbell, discharged July 6, 1864.
Giles W. Jump.
James Jacksou.
John H. Kandall.
Dallis Lawton.
Leonard Lane.
Adam Lootman.
Elias Mason, discharged July 6, 1864.
Harrison Mohn.
Ferdinand Market.
John S. Pierce.
Torance D. Parker.
Francis Rice, died January 17, 1864.
Taylor Sweet.
Munson L. Squire.
Ezra H. Smith.
Nelson Sutton.
Henry Tice, mustered out with company.
Samuel Weyenbacher.
Thomas H. Wood, discharged March 18, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Mustered into service August 30, 1862. Mustered out of service June 12, 1865.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Surgeon, Thomas M. Cook, mustered into service at Monroeville, Ohio, August 12, 1862; mustered out with regiment.
Assistant Surgeon, Walter Caswell, resigned July 28, 1863.
Chaplain, Oliver Kennedy, resigned November 17, 1863.
Adjutant, Leonard D. Smith, promoted to Captain and assigned to Company C May 30, 1863.
Sergeant Major, Jay C. Smith, enrolled as private in Company B; promoted Sergeant Major February 14, 1863, and to First Lieutenant, Company I, May 9, 1864.
Hospital Steward, Levi B. Lathrop, discharged April 14, 1863, at Louisville, Kentucky, on Surgeon's certificate.
Hospital Steward, J. Edward Mathews, enrolled as private in Company B; promoted to Hospital Steward April 15, 1863.

COMPANY A.

Mustered into service at Monroeville, Ohio, August 30, 1862. Mustered out of service at Camp Harker, Tennessee, June 12, 1865.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Charles Caligan, resignation accepted December 10, 1862.
First Lieutenant Asa R. Hillyer, died January 4, 1863, of wounds received at Stone River December 31, 1862.
Second Lieutenant Daniel H. Fox, promoted First Lieutenant February 1, 1863; mustered out July 29, 1864, to accept commission as Major of the regiment.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Justus F. Brisack, discharged for disability December 31, 1862.
Sergeant A. Ward Hillyer, discharged for disability December 19, 1862.
Sergeant David W. Smith, discharged for disability March 6, 1863.
Sergeant Benjamin F. Bryant, promoted to First Lieutenant February 1, 1863.
Corporal Andrew A. Jackson, promoted to First Sergeant May 12, 1864.
Corporal Willard E. Robbins, discharged for disability April 29, 1863.
Corporal Horace Hill, discharged for disability January 6, 1863.
Corporal James E. Ells (not on muster-out roll).
Corporal Gideon D. Webb, discharged for disability March 27, 1865.
Corporal Van R. M. Ryan, discharged for disability April 24, 1863.
Corporal Henry Kingsley, discharged for disability March 10, 1863.
Corporal Frederick J. Jefferson, promoted to First Sergeant November 1, 1863; killed at Rocky Face Ridge May 11, 1864.
Musician, Andrew Clock, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps March 15, 1864.
Musician, Mathew Park, discharged by order of Secretary of War May 16, 1865.
Wagoner, John Buck, discharged for disability March 7, 1863.

PRIVATES.

Delmer Atkinson, discharged for disability May 2, 1863.
James Allen, discharged for disability April 3, 1865.
Julius Austin, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps November 20, 1863.
Patrick Brady, promoted to Corporal May 1, 1865.
John Base, promoted to Corporal August 1, 1863; prisoner of war since September 20, 1863.

Traven Brady (not on muster-out roll).
Ransom Barnitt, discharged for disability December 4, 1862.
Newbury Barker, died at Nashville, Tennessee, December 1, 1862.
Miles E. Cartwright, died in service August 12, 1864.
William P. Cleveland, discharged for disability February 12, 1863.
Lucius A. Challer, died at Nashville, Tennessee, December 21, 1862.
George P. Coleman, died in service April 26, 1864.
Leonard Chance, died in service May 30, 1863.
Hiram C. Disbro, not on muster out roll.
Thomas Earl, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps November 20, 1863.
Henry Ernsberger, died in service November 4, 1862.
Andrew Evans, discharged for disability March 21, 1863.
Henry Fish, died in service April 25, 1863.
Charles R. Green, mustered out with company.
Thomas Green, discharged for disability July 1, 1863.
John R. Griffin, promoted to Corporal February 1, 1863.
Norman Gregory, killed near Dallas, Georgia, May 30, 1864.
Cornelius F. Harder.
John Harriman, mustered out with company.
Philip F. Henley, discharged for disability March 3, 1863.
Sidney Hoff, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps November 17, 1864.
Frederick J. Haller, mustered out with company.
Albert R. Hill, promoted Corporal September 14, 1862; discharged for disability January 31, 1863.
John W. Hasbrook, discharged for disability in the spring of 1863.
Abram Inman, died October 5, 1863, of wounds received at Chickamauga September 20, 1863.
Wilbur Kingsley, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps August 1, 1863.
Abel Knapp, promoted Sergeant November 1, 1863; mustered out with company.
Enoch H. Kilburn, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps March 7, 1864.
John King, promoted Sergeant May 1, 1865; mustered out with company.
George Lameron, killed at Chickamauga September 19, 1863.
Alpho Lowe, Jr., died at Louisville, Kentucky, June 14, 1864.
William M. Miner, transferred to Engineer Corps August 7, 1864.
John McGraw, discharged July 14, 1864.
James S. Moody, not on muster out roll.
Harman H. Martin, prisoner of war since September 20, 1863.
James Marks, not on muster out roll.
William L. McPherson, died of wounds received at Chickamauga, October 13, 1863.
Amos W. Polly, discharged for disability May 17, 1863.
Samuel A. Pike, died in service September, 1862.
Cyrus B. Prosser, died of wounds received at Stone River, January 12, 1863.
Edwin Bunyan, killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862.
John L. Riggs, died in service, January, 1863.
George P. Raidart, not on muster out roll.
William H. Russell, transferred to navy, April 15, 1864.
Oliver H. P. Springer, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, March 1, 1864.
Lovell R. Simmons, not on muster out roll.
Gersham R. Staunton, not on muster out roll.
Benjamin F. Strong, discharged for disability May 5, 1864.
Joseph Scott.
Joel Searl, died in service April 2, 1863.
John Stimson, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps January 14, 1864.
John Smith, discharged for disability January 4, 1864.
William W. Shanger, transferred to Engineer Corps August 7, 1864.
Marquis D. Stephens, transferred per General Order, No. 11.
Charles A. Turner, transferred to Mississippi Marine Brigade January 1863.
Isaac Vasburg, discharged for disability, January 1, 1863.
Vanscoy Vanrenssalaer, discharged for disability, winter of 1863.
Albert Whitney, promoted to Corporal May 1, 1865.
John Williams, discharged for disability June, 1863.
Harmon G. Webster, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, November 28, 1863.
Daniel Webster, died in service February 3, 1863.
Alpheus Welch, discharged for disability November, 1862.
Samuel J. Wilson, missing in action at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.
Marvin Wooden, died in service, January 12, 1865.
George Young, discharged by order of Secretary of War, March 11 1863, to enlist in Mississippi Marine Brigade.

COMPANY B.

Mustered into service August 30, 1862, at Monroeville, Ohio. Mustered out of service, June 12, 1865, in Tennessee.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Thomas C. Fernald, resigned on account of disability January 25, 1863.
First Lieutenant Stephen P. Beckwith, promoted to Captain February 1, 1863; resigned November 30, 1864, by reason of disability.
Second Lieutenant Otis L. Peck, dishonorably discharged January 25, 1865.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant John M. Butler, promoted First Lieutenant January 25, 1863; resigned December 27, 1863.
Sergeant Charles E. Smith, discharged for disability February 14, 1863.
Sergeant Jay C. Butler, promoted Second Lieutenant January 25, 1863, to First Lieutenant March 29, 1864, and to Captain March 16, 1865.
Sergeant James Gordon, discharged for disability March 8, 1863.
Sergeant Simeon Huntington, wounded at Stone River; died by reason of the same January 19, 1863.
Corporal Alonzo R. Sharp, discharged for disability June 1, 1863.
Corporal Henry J. Bly, discharged for wounds received at Stone River, February 17, 1863.
Corporal Joshua B. Davis, transferred to First U, S. Engineers July 29, 1864.
Corporal William D. Taylor, promoted Sergeant January 25, 1864; mustered out with company.
Corporal Francis L. Pease, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps April 6, 1864
Corporal William B. Bice, promoted to Sergeant January 25, 1863.
Corporal Jacob Merkley, mustered out with company.
Corporal John W. Ward, discharged for disability March 8, 1863.
Musician, George W. Hill, died at Perryville, Kentucky, November 12, 1862.
Wagoner, William P. Barton, mustered out with company.

PRIVATES.

Harper Austin, mustered out with company.
Seth A. Barton, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps January 4, 1864.
William Burrell, died in service January 28.
Allen M. Curran, promoted Sergeant January 25, 1863.
William H. Carpenter, discharged for disability January 15, 1863.
Edwin Claflin, discharged April 5, 1865, by reason of accidental wound.
Robert Cullen, mustered out with company.
Wilbur F. Cowles, promoted to First Sergeant January 25, 1863; captured at battle of Chickamauga.
William H. Colvell, transferred to Marine Corps, May 3, 1863.
John W. Dodge, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps February 4, 1864.
Milton C. Dodge, missing in battle of Chickamauga, September 20, 1863.
Simeon A. Davis, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps May 3, 1864.
Charles B. Dennis, mustered out with company.
Henry M. Elwood, discharged for disability, December 20, 1862.
Sidney W. Faxon, discharged for disability, January 28, 1863.
James C. Fitch, discharged for disability, May 29, 1865.
Amos W. Fox, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, July 1, 1863.
Alfred Foreman, discharged for disability, January 14, 1863.
Theodore Ford, wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, Tennessee, September 19, 1863.
Alfred Grant, discharged for disability, February 24, 1863.
Leonard Gay, discharged for disability, January 10, 1863.
James Glin, died in service, November 5, 1862.
Charles Gross, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, (date unknown).
Alexander C. Hosmer, transferred to Company A to receive promotion as Second Lieutenant.
William L. Hutton, discharged for disability, October 7, 1863
Jerome Holly, died May 8, 1863.
Harrison J. Hammond, died in service February 14, 1863.
Francis Houseman, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, March 18, 1864.
Orlando Holly, died in service, November 8, 1862.
Albert Hinman, discharged by reason of wounds received at Stone River, (no date).
Smith Harrington, discharged for disability, February 24, 1863.
David Hinds, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, (no date given).
Oliver Holbrook, discharged for disability, March 10, 1863.
Martin Ingles, died in service, December 9, 1863.
Philip Hunz, (not on muster out roll).
Emmett Lincoln, transferred to marine service, (date not given).
George W. Littleton, mustered out with company.
James H. Laden, discharged for disability, April 7, 1863.
George W. Ladd, promoted Sergeant January 25, 1863.
Justus Luhrs, promoted to Corporal June 1, 1864.
Charles McGettigan, transferred to Veteran Rererve Corps, May 3, 1864
Dennis Mullen, mustered out with company.
Joseph T. Marshall, discharged February 28, 1863, by reason of wounds received at Stone River.
William Meacham, mustered out with company.
John F. Miller, died May 26, 1864, from wounds.
J. Edward Matthews, promoted to Hospital Steward, April 14, 1863.
Charles D. Pierce, discharged for disability, June 11, 1863.
Edwin C. Pomeroy, died June 30, 1864, from wounds received at Chattanooga, Tennessee.
Oscar Pertschman, promoted to Corporal March 1, 1865.
Henry B. Penfield, discharged for disability, December 30, 1863.
William R. Pope, discharged March 12, 1864, by reason of wounds received at Chickamauga.
Theodore Rebadue, prisoner of war.

Aden Rice, Clerk at Headquarters Fourth Army Corps, mustered out with company.
Jay C. Smith, promoted Sergeant Major, January 4, 1863
Robert Schetb, mustered out with company.
Charles Shupe, prisoner of war, no record of discharge.
Orange Seamans, discharged for disability, January 9, 1863.
Bradford J. Seavery, mustered out with company.
Ralph E. Taylor, discharged for disability, October 9, 1863.
David W. Thompson, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps September 20, 1863.
Royal H. Tucker, discharged for disability May 29, 1865.
Joseph Terril, captured Septemper 20, 1863, and died from starvation in rebel prison April 1, 1865.
Joel S. Wolverton, discharged for disability December 30, 1862.
Daniel Wood, discharged for disability January 7, 1864.
Michael Wood, discharged for disability December 30, 1863.
Anton Wauck, discharged for disability December 30, 1863.
Henry O. Wright, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps. (No date given).
Samuel G. Wright, discharged for disability December 30, 1863.
Dustin Washburn, transferred to U. S. Engineers August 29, 1864.
Jacob Young, promoted Corporal March 1, 1865; mustered out with company.
Jacob M. Zimmerman, died in rebel prison January 9, 1864.
Robert Sankey, died at Nashville, Tennessee. (No date given).

COMPANY D.

Mustered into service August 30, 1861, at Monroeville, Ohio. Mustered out of service June 12, 1865, in Tennessee.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Captain H. G. Sheldon, resigned by reason of disability January 28, 1863.
First Lieutenant J. B. Cnrtis, resigned by reason of disability January 2, 1863.
Second Lieutenant J. M. Lattimer, Jr., promoted First Lieutenant March 5, 1863, and to Captain March 21, 1863; mustered out with company.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Manferd D. Slocum, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps August 1, 1863.
Sergeant G. W. Payne, discharged March 28, 1863.
Sergeant Ira Beman Reed, promoted to First Lieutenant March 21, 1863, and to Captain March 29, 1864; assigned to Company E.
Sergeant John D. Blair, killed at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.
Sergeant Dutton Jones, discharged September 9, 1863.
Corporal Elbert J. Squire, promoted to First Lieutenant March 29, 1864; captured near Huntsville, Alabama, January 17, 1865.
Corporal Charles E. Marsh, discharged December 28, 1862.
Corporal Enos L. Marsh, discharged by reason of wounds May 9, 1863.
Corporal Jerome G. Gibson, discharged January 7, 1863.
Corporal Justus N. Brown, mustered out with company.
Corporal George N. Mead, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps February 15, 1864.
Corporal Minor Lawrence, discharged March 28, 1863.

PRIVATES.

Luzerne Amsden, discharged March 23, 1864.
Duane Austin, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps August 10, 1864.
Jacob M. Abbott, died at Nashville, Tennessee, January 25, 1863.
Clark Barber, died at Louisville, Kentucky, July 7, 1863.
Charles F. Brewster, discharged April 25, 1863.
William R. Bell, discharged March 13, 1863.
Egbert M. Burgess, died at Louisville, Kentucky, December 3, 1863.
Charles C. Bacon, died at Nashville, Tennessee, January 1, 1863.
Frederick G. Brown, discharged February 3, 1864.
Delas Bishop, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps August 1, 1863.
Joseph L. Bishop, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, November 1, 1863.
Alonzo F. Bishop, discharged April 27, 1865.
William W. Conover, discharged February 3, 1863.
Chester H. Carpenter, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps January 15, 1864.
Enoch Cole, mustered out May 16, 1865.
George W. Curtiss, discharged January 13, 1863.
Jotham A. Curtiss, died August 15, 1864, of wounds received in action near Kenesaw Knob, Georgia.
John H. Crawford, captured at Chickamauga September 20, 1863.
E. W. Cunningham, discharged June 22, 1863.
George F. Drake, discharged July 15, 1863.
William L. Dickinson, died at Louisville, Kentucky, December 12, 1862.
William S. Denton, died at Chattanooga, Tennessee, June 26, 1864.
Henry G. Dills, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps September 30, 1863.
Constantine Frank, died at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, May 31, 1863.
George W. Fish, died at Gashville, Tennessee, January 5, 1863.
Edward P. Fowler, mustered out with company
Myron H. Furlong, discharged February 10, 1863.
Leroy L. Guthrie, mustered out May 15, 1865.
Charles A. Gowdy, died at Bardstown, Kentucky, December 8, 1862.
G. W. Goodman, discharged February 6, 1863.
Hamilton Wilson, promoted to Corporal May 1, 1863; discharged August 24, 1864.
James Holloway, mustered out with company.
George Hunt, discharged February 9, 1863.
George N. Hubbell, promoted to First Sergeant September 20, 1863.
Thaddeus Hackett, discharged March 25, 1864.
W. W. Hopkins, mustered out with company.
Janus H. Hopkins, died at Bowling Green, Kentucky, December 4, 1862.
John N. Hopkins, died at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, June 15, 1863.
E. M. Hume, discharged February 9, 1863.
Eugene Hawkes, captured at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863.
John W. Johnson, mustered out May 17, 1865.
Flavel B. Jones, killed in action at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 19, 1863.
George N. Keeler, mustered out with company.
Corydon Kingsbury, promoted to Sergeant March 1, 1864.
Simeon W. Kinsey, mustered out with company.
William Leak, mustered out with company.
George Lawrence, transferred to Veteran Corps, April 29, 1864
George A. Lawrence, mustered out with company.
E. E. Lyons, discharged December 13, 1863.
George E. Mattoon, mustered out with company.
William F. Merit, died at Danville, Kentucky, November 12, 1862.
Charles H. Mead, promoted to Sergeant May 1, 1864.
Henry M. Newton, promoted to Sergeant May 1, 1863.
Charles Pickens, died of wounds received at Stone River, January 1, 1863
Charles Penfield, discharged on account of wounds, May 4, 1863.
Albert Palmer, mustered out with company.
D. G. Palmer, mustered outMay 22, 1865.
Job Peterson, mustered out with company.
Charles B. Rose, mustered out with company.
Erastus S. Russell discharged February 14, 1863.
John H Rickey, died of wounds June 23, 1864.
Watson W. Rowland, died January 31, 1863, at Nashville, Tennessee.
Levi O. Rowland, discharged February 15, 1864.
Samuel L. Smith, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, January 10, 1865.
George H. Sowers, promoted Sergeant May 1, 1864.
William H. Snyder, discharged December 28, 1862.
Charles Scott, killed in action at Kingston, Georgia, May 19, 1864.
John C. Sprague, discharged February 14, 1863.
Orrin S. Sutton, mustered out with company.
Luther L. Terry, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, February 5, 1864.
James E. Terry, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, February 15, 1864.
Hiram N. Townsend, discharged March 7, 1863.
William H. Trumbley, discharged March 8, 1863.
Jacob Truxell, Jr., discharged December 12, 1863.
Homer Truxell, discharged February 14, 1863.
Merit Wycoff, disharged January 10, 1863.
William C. Wyckes, promoted to Corporal May 1, 1864; mustered out with company.
Samuel C. White, died of wounds received at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 20 1863.
W. J. Washburne, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, September 30, 1863.
Lemuel Wood, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, January 15, 1864.
Jesse W. Bell, discharged February 7, 1863.

COMPANY G.

Mustered into service, August 30, 1862, at Monroeville, Ohio. Mustered out of service, June 12, 1865, in Tennessee.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain John Messer, promoted to Lientenant Colonel, to date January 3, 1863; resigned January 7, 1864.
First Lieutenant John P. Fleming, promoted Captain May 23, 1863; mustered out with company.
Second Lieutenant Horace D. Olds, promoted to First Lieutenant May 27, 1863; discharged December 25, 1864, to accept promotion in First United States Volunteer Veteran Engineer Corps.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant William H. Van Ness, discharged October 26, 1863.
Sergeant Ambrose B. C. Dunman, captured September 19, 1863.
Sergeant Jonathan Cooke, transferred to First United States Volunteer Veteran Engineer Corps August 7, 1864.
Sergeant George W. Fleming, discharged March 4, 1863.
Corporal Squire A. Butler, promoted to First Sergeant May 3, 1864; mustered out with company

Corporal George Mordoff, promoted to Sergeant July 2, 1864; mustered out with company.
Corporal Isaac C. Capen, promoted to Sergeant March 4, 1863; killed in battle September 19, 1863.
Corporal Francis M. Miller, discharged October 17, 1862.
Corporal George L. Smith, died December 4, 1862.
Corporal Jasper F. Webster, promoted to Second Lieutenant May 3, 1864, and to First Lieutenant February 1, 1865; mustered out with company.
Corporal John White, promoted to Sergeant October 15, 1863; mustered out with company.
Musician, Rhoderick Russell, discharged March 26, 1863

PRIVATES.

Franklin Andrews, promoted to Corporal March 1, 1865
Emerson Andrews, mustered out with company.
Squire Abbott, mustered out with company
Henry E. Burahauk, not on muster out roll
Isaac Baldwin, died June 12, 1863.
David S. Barber, discharged February 21, 1863.
Oliver W. Benschooter, died December 28, 1862.
Albert A. Blair, mustered out with company.
James C. Burkholder, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, May 27, 1864.
Walter C. Beardsley, captured September 19, 1863.
Oliver M. Butler, mustered out with company.
Marcus Crannell, wounded December 15, 1864; mustered out with company.
John Daniels, died February 19, 1863.
Hezekiah S. Drake, promoted Corporal March 1, 1865.
John J. Dunning, discharged July 16, 1863.
William Dunham, killed at Kenesaw Mountain, June 25, 1864.
Floron Dalzell, died January 28, 1863.
Henry E. Dwight, mustered out with company.
Henry D. Fisher, mustered out with company.
Alpha B. Falley, discharged June 23, 1863.
George L. Fowler, promoted Sergeant July 1, 1864; mustered out with company.
Ralph G. Fuller, mustered out with company,
James Ford, transferred to Mississippi Marine Brigade March 11, 1863.
Alfred Ford, discharged for wounds May 13, 1865.
Peter Greiner, transferred to Signal Corps October 22, 1863.
Oliver Gardner, mustered out with company.
Daniel W. Harris, mustered out with company.
George Hewett, killed at the battle of Stone River January 5, 1863.
George Hoover, mustered out with company.
Jacob Hay, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps May 3, 1864.
William Hutchinson, killed in battle of Nashville, Tennessee, December 5, 1864.
Malachi Humphrey, discharged for wounds May 25, 1865.
Daniel B. Higgins, mustered out with company.
Miles E. Hale, discharged January 31, 1863.
Edgar F. Horn, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps. (No date).
Alba Howey, mustered out with company.
John Howey, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps. (No date).
John Howell, mustered out with company.
Frederick Houck, mustered out with company.
Benjamin Jones, mustered out with company.
Peter Landin, discharged February 7, 1863.
Laban D. Lowry, discharged December 11, 1863.
Charles Long, mustered out with company.
Alexander Lewis, died December 2, 1862.
Charles D. Morehouse, discharged February 28, 1864.
Curtis B. Mullenox, killed in battle of Stone River January 2, 1863.
Andrew Meikle, killed in battle of Stone River January 2, 1863.
Francis Magill, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Lafayette Miller, transferred to Engineer Corps August 7, 1864.
Daniel Myers, mustered out with company.
Andrew J. Miller, promoted Corporal March 1, 1865.
William Munson, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps April 10, 1864.
George B. Morse, promoted Corporal January 1, 1865.
Leroy Mullenox, died from wounds July 25, 1864.
Lewis Osborn, died in Libby Prison December 14, 1863.
Stephen Paxton, promoted Corporal May 10, 1863; mustered out with company.
James J. Pike, discharged January 6, 1864.
David Plue, promoted Corporal July 1, 1864; mustered out with company.
John Russet, mustered out with company.
Charles Russet, mustered out with company.
Giles W. Ray, promoted Corporal July 1, 1864.
Horace V. Ramsdell, discharged of wounds March 11, 1863.
Lyman B. Russell, mustered out with company.
Almon W. Sherman, mustered out with company.
Elisha D. Smith, discharged June 4, 1864.
Russell Sanders discharged August 15, 1863.
George W. Shaffer, died June 19, 1864.
Alfred Sutton, mustered out with company.
DeWitt Thompson, mustered out with company.
Martin V. Wilbur, discharged for wounds March 27, 1865.
John D. Wheat, mustered out with company.
Madison E. Wells, promoted Sergeant July 1, 1864; mustered out with company.
George W. Wheat, discharged February 4, 1863.
Andrews Bradley, starved to death in Andersonville prison, September 24, 1864; captured September 23, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY F.

Mustered into service September 9 1862, at Cleveland, Ohio. Mustered out of service July 10, 1865, at Charleston, South Carolina.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Henry Bernhard, discharged March 2, 1863.
Sergeant George Beck, missing in action at Gettysburg July 1, 1863.
Sergeant Justus Thornberg promoted First Lieutenant; wounded May 2, 1863.
Sergeant Carl Groesh, discharged December 22, 1862.
Sergeant Leopold Weinman, mustered out with company.
Corporal John Becker, mustered out with company.
Corporal Frederick Frey, promoted Sergeant March 5, 1863; mustere out with company.
Corporal Charles Wahler, wounded in action July 1, 1863.
Corporal Henry Roder, mustered out with company
Corporal Henry Frey, died November 1, 1862.
Corporal Joseph Fels, discharged for wounds May 27, 1864.
Musician, Stephen Schnurr, mustered out with company.
Wagoner, Joseph Meier, mustered out with company.

PRIVATES

Herman Breunmy, discharged April, 1863.
Jacob Bretz, died October 8, 1863.
T. Xavier Buerge, mustered out with company.
Augustin Berzikafer, mustered out with company
Jacol Beecher, mustered out with company.
John Bucher, mustered out with company.
Frederick Biehl, captured at Gettysburg; eight months a prisoner.
Adam Bergheeler, promoted Corporal; mustered out with company
John Becker, wounded at Gettysburg; promoted Corporal.
John Breil, died May 14, 1865.
Frederick Busch, mustered out with company.
Joseph Bishop, died December 31, 1862,
Andrew Bengel, killed in action March 2, 1863.
John Ernst, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps September 26, 1863.
John Ensdorff, promoted to Sergeant October 1, 1864; mustered out with company
Charles Frauck, mustered out with company.
John G. Fott, mustered out with company.
Charles Gerdes, mustered out with company.
Edward Gessler, mustered out with company.
Edward Giteman, mustered out with company.
Joseph Hormes, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, by reason of wounds.
George Helmech, killed in action July 2, 1863.
Henry Hossle, mustered out with company.
William Heinzman, not on muster out roll
William Hacker, missing at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863.
Martin Indlekofer, died June 19, 1865.
John Kastor, mustered out with company.
Charles Krumbholz, not on muster out roll.
Henry Klappel, promoted Corporal March 1, 1864.
Anton Lung, mustered out with company.
Ferdinand Loeblein, killed in action May 2, 1863.
Alphonse J. Leffler, not on muster out roll.
Frank Mangin, mustered out with company.
John Moos, mustered out with company.
Jacob G. Miller, absent, sick, when company was mustered out.
Conrad Missig, promoted to Corporal March 1, 1864; wounded May 2, 1863, in breast and shoulder.
August Mathew, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps May 20, 1863.
Joseph Mueller, mustered out with company.
Frank Newberger, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps May 20, 1863.
Gustav Phillips, promoted to Corporal November 24, 1862; wounded in action May 2, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps August 22, 1864.
Peter Reader, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, March 5, 1864, by reason of wounds.
Peter Reis, died from wounds July 10, 1863.
August Raber, died of wounds August 2, 1863.
Nicholas Rimel, died in Libby Prison.
Henry Ross, mustered out with company.
John Surren, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps February 1, 1864.

William Sneider, promoted to Principal Musician.
Adam Schaub, wounded in action March 1, 1863; mustered out with company.
Valentin Sheidler, not on muster out roll.
John Schomer, mustered out with company.
John Smith, not on muster out roll.
Christian Thomas, mustered out with company.
Wendel Viethauer, not on muster out roll.
Jacob Walter, wounded in action May 2, 1863; mustered out with company.
Garret Walter, missing in action July 1, 1863.
Anthony Wintersteller, not on muster out roll.
Jacob Zuber, not on muster out roll.

COMPANY H.

Mustered into service September 9, 1862, Cleveland, Ohio. Mustered out of service July 10, 1865, at Charleston, South Carolina.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Edward Reitz, mustered out with company.
Sergeant William Bowers, promoted to First Lieutenant, Company B, April 25, 1865.
Otto Shick, mustered out with company.
Corporal Andrew Myers, captured at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863; mustered out with company.
Corporal George A. Wise, mustered ont with company.
Corporal Romig, wounded at Gettysburg; discharged May 21, 1864.
Corporal Henry Setzler, wounded at Chancellorsville; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Wagoner, Joseph Myers, mustered out with company.

PRIVATES.

Amos Arbogast, mustered out with company.
Philip Buliong, mustered out with company.
Jacob Bauman, died February 4, 1863.
William H. Bauman, died December 2, 1863.
Harry Baursax, promoted Corporal September 9, 1862; mustered out with company.
Samuel Cane, mustered out with company.
George Denhart, captured at Chancellorsville.
Jacob Egli, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps November 28, 1863.
Martin Gross, wounded at Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps September 1, 1863.
Joseph Gruner, mustered out with company.
Nicholas Huther, mustered out with company.
Christopher Heer, mustered out in hospital (no date).
Christian F. Hildwein, promoted Sergeant July 1, 1863; mustered out with company.
Melchoir Kechely, mustered out with company.
James W. Myers, mustered out with company.
George Metz, died of wounds June 2, 1863.
Conrad Metz, promoted Corporal March 5, 1863; mustered out with company.
Frederick Metz, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps January 16, 1864.
Philip Oakleaf, promoted to Corporal December 4, 1862; died January 2, 1863.
Philip Ohlemacher, mustered out with company.
Franklin B. Price, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps March 2, 1864.
John Parker, mustered out with company.
Alphonse Reamer, captured at Gettysburg; mustered out with company.
Philip Raw, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps January 16, 1864.
George Roedersdorf, mustered out with company.
Philip Seel, promoted Corporal January 1, 1864; mustered out with company.
Michael Seitz, wounded at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps March 2, 1864.
John Soulter, died June 3, 1863.
Joseph Sneider, died April 10, 1863.
Peter Frautman, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps January 16, 1864.
Joseph Weis, wounded at Gettysburg; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Peter Weilnan, died June 7, 1863.
John W. Weisenheimer, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Simon Yeager, captured February 5, 1865; paroled, and at Annapolis, Maryland, when company was mustered out.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY A.

Mustered into service September 5, 1862, at Camp Toledo, Ohio. Mustered out of service June 27, 1865, at Salisbury, North Carolina.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Charles Baker, promoted to Second Lieutenant, Company K, May 1, 1864.
Corporal Gemira G. Burton, mustered out in hospital (no date).
Corporal Henry Vanbuskirk, mustered out with company.
Corporal John R. Ramsey, discharged (no date).
Musician, Janus Current, died June 29, 1864.

PRIVATES.

William H. Arling, discharged at Louisville, Kentucky (no date).
Robert Long, mustered out with company.
Jacob Parker, not on muster out roll.
Joseph A. Porter, mustered out with company.
Edward Sibrell, mustered out with company.
John Scanlen, discharged January 10, 1865.
John Stoll, mustered out with company.

COMPANY G.

Mustered into service September 5, 1862. Mustered out of service with regiment.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Patrick F. Dalton, promoted to Second Lieutenant in Company H, April 8, 1865.
Corporal Philip Mathia, wounded at Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864; discharged from hospital at Columbus, Ohio (no date).

PRIVATES.

George W. Crowell, promoted to Second Lieutenant, Forty-Eighth U. S. C. I., January 2, 1865.
Richard K. Dalton, died at Bowling Green, Kentucky, November 23, 1862.
Silas Dymond, mustered out with company.
Frederick S. Story, died at Bowling Green, Kentucky, November 21, 1862.
Orrison Smith, discharged from hospital (no date).
John Tuckerman, severely injured by railroad disaster near Gallatin, Tennessee, March, 1863, while in line of his duty as train guard.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY B.

Mustered into service September 24, 1862, at Monroeville, Ohio. Mustered out of service June 12, 1865, at Camp Chase, Ohio.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Horace Kellogg, promoted to Major April 6, 1863, and to Lieutenant Colonel December 14, 1864; mustered out with regiment.
First Lieutenant John Fitz Randolph, promoted to Captain March 6, 1863; mustered out with regiment.
Second Lieutenant Caleb Dayton Williams promoted to First Lieutenant March 6, 1863; killed in action July 18, 1864.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant George Joseph Frith, wounded in action at Winchester, Virginia, June 15, 1863; died June 20, 1863.
Sergeant Eugene Smith, promoted to First Sergeant; prisoner at Richmond, Virginia, from June 15 to July 15, 1863; mustered out in hospital.
Sergeant Benjamin F. Blair, promoted to Captain, and transferred to Company K May 27, 1865.
Sergeant Harris E. Smith, promoted to First Lieutenant in Thirteenth U. S. C. A. January 9, 1863.
Sergeant George A. Drake, prisoner of war at Richmond, Virginia, from June 15 to July 15, 1863. No date of discharge.
Corporal Ira D. Wells, wounded in action at Hatcher's Run, Virginia, March 31, 1865.
Corporal George Buskirk, wounded at Winchester, Virginia, June 13, 1863. Discharged November 19, 1863.
Corporal William H. Thomas, promoted to Second Lieutenant in the One Hundred and Twenty-Seventh United States Colored Troops, March 13, 1865.
Corporal Samuel B. Caldwell, prisoner of war from June 15, to July 15, 1863.
Corporal Edward L. Husted, prisoner from June 15 to July 15, 1863.
Corporal Ezra A. Wait, discharged December 5, 1863.
Corporal William G. Alling, discharged in hospital.
Corporal Josiah R. Fisher, wounded at Winchester, Virginia, June 13, 1862; discharged July 14, 1864.
Musician, Joseph Sallaland, mustered out with company.
Musician, George Williams, mustered out with company.

PRIVATES

Nelson Armstrong, promoted to Corporal; no date given; mustered out with company.
Malvern H. Barnhart, died at Winchester, Virginia, May 12, 1863.
Albert Blish, captured June 15, 1863; discharged in hospital.
Enoch L. Birdseye, promoted to Corporal; no date; mustered out with company.
Albert Burch, mustered out with company.
John Y. Benfer, captured June 15, 1863; discharged in hospital.
Anson T. Bowen; discharged June 21, 1864.
Edwin J. Beverstock, promoted to Hospital Steward September 1, 1864.
William Barhite, promoted Corporal September 26, 1862; captured June 15, 1863.

Orrin G. Bond, mustered out with company.
Stanley F. Bond, starved to death at Andersonville prison, August 16, 1864, by order of Jeff. Davis.
Jehile Castle, discharged in hospital.
Elijah S. Conger, killed in battle at Winchester, Virginia, June 13, 1863.
Henry S. Clapp, promoted to Second Lieutenant in Nineteenth United States Colored Troops, August 11, 1864.
Iriwng Cole, wounded in action at Winchester, Virginia, June 13, 1863; right arm amputated; discharged October 3, 1864.
Judson Castle, discharged in hospital.
William C. Cummings, captured June 15, 1863; discharged in hospital.
Richard Evans, died of wounds July 10, 1863.
Michael Freund, discharged in hospital.
Reuben Fox, captured June 15, 1863; discharged in hospital.
Amos Fox, captured June 15, 1863; discharged in hospital
Jordon Fox, discharged in hospital.
John L. Greggs, died April 29, 1863.
Emanuel F. Goodell, captured June 15, 1863; discharged in hospital.
Serah Godfrey, discharged in hospital.
Andros J. Gilbert, captured June 15, 1863; mustered out with company.
Elmer E. Husted, mustered out with regiment as First Lieutenant and Adjutant.
Rufus T. Holcomb, died August, 1863.
Palmer D. Hatch, discharged in hospital.
Benjamin Holcomb, died of wounds July 3, 1863.
Philip A. Hoffman, captured June 15, 1863; discharged in hospital.
Ezra A. Hoffman, captured June 15, 1863; discharged from hospital.
William W. Hill, captured June 15, 1863; discharged in hospital.
Ebenezer B. Harrison, discharged in hospital.
Heury C. Hicks, discharged in hospital.
Louis Kutcher, captured June 15, 1863; discharged in hospital.
George Kutcher, captured June 15, 1863.
Leonard Keller, killed in action June 13, 1863.
Francis Little, discharged (records lost).
Solon Lane, discharged in hospital.
Noyes S. Lee, captured June 15, 1863; discharged in hospital.
William Letts, discharged in hospital.
Alfred W. Miller, discharged in hospital.
Uriah Mogg, captured June 15, 1863; discharged in hospital.
William Mann, captured June 15, 1863; discharged in hospital.
Sylvanus A. Messeldine, discharged in hospital.
Albert T. Nye, discharged in hospital.
William R. Prouty, discharged (records lost).
Emery Prouty, discharged in hospital.
Clinton Prouty, discharged December 21, 1864.
Charles H. Reynolds, discharged (records lost).
Henry C. Rushton, promoted Corporal (no dates).
Charles Roe, mustered out with company.
Louis Rutherford, wounded July 18, 1864, at Snicker's Ferry, Virginia.
Bowen W. Schnebley, killed in action June 13, 1863.
Riley Sparks, discharged (records lost).
Henry C. Stultz, killed in action July 18, 1864.
John L. Smith promoted Corporal January 1, 1865; mustered out with company.
Henry J. Spangler, missing in action at Snicker's Ferry, Virginia.
Thompson Smith, mustered out with company.
Edward Strickfather, mustered out with company.
Martin Stockmaster, wounded at Hatcher's Run, Virginia, March 31, 1865; mustered out with company.
Wagner R. Smith, captured June 15, 1863; mustered out with company.
John Slater, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps (records lost).
George W. Slater, captured June 15, 1863; mustered out with company.
William Slater, wounded at Hatcher's Run, Virginia, March 31, 1865.
Benjamin F. Skinner, mustered out with company.
Joseph Tuman, died May 1, 1863.
Anson H. Taylor, mustered out with company.
Loren Twiss, captured June 15, 1863; mustered out with company.
A. Woodruff, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps (records lost).
Fred. C. Wickhauer, promoted to Commissary Sergeant September 26, 1862.
Seymour Waldron, discharged (records lost).
Benjamin H. Williams, killed in action June 15, 1863.
Edward H. Williams, promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant October 25, 1863.
Victor Weiss, captured June 15, 1863; mustered out with company.
Abraham W. Walter, died of wounds June 25, 1863.
Robert W. Burns, captured June 15, 1863; mustered out with company.

COMPANY C.

Mustered into service September 29, 1862, at Monroeville, Ohio. Mustered out with regiment June 12, 1865.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Charles V. Parmenter, resigned for disability, October 3, 1864.
First Lieutenant Edgar Martin, resigned for disability, February 13, 1863.
Second Lieutenant Abner Snyder, promoted to Captain January 6, 1865, and mustered out with regiment.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Frank A. Breckenridge, promoted to Second Lieutenant April 5, 1863; mustered out with company.
Sergeant John Kennedy, mustered out with company.
Sergeant Augustin L. Smith, discharged February, 1863.
Sergeant James Amadell, discharged March, 1863.
Sergeant Lewis White, drowned while in action July 18, 1864.
Corporal Marion C. Lester, captured June 15, 1863; promoted First Sergeant; mustered out with company.
Corporal Philander Miles, discharged for disability, (no date).
Corporal George A. Webster, in Salisbury prison from September 3, 1864, to March 1, 1865.
Corporal William Odell, captured June 15, 1863; mustered out with company.
Corporal William H. Ramey, discharged for disability, March 20, 1863.
Corporal Norman H. Tillotson, mustered out with company.
Corporal Addison Barker, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, (no date.
Corporal Lymau P. Blake, mustered out with company.
Musician, Dennis K. Canfield, promoted to Principal Musician September 1, 1864.
Musician, Clark Canfield, captured June 15, 1863; mustered out with company.

PRIVATES.

Nelson Baker, captured June 15, 1863; mustered out with company.
Albert S. Blanchard, captured June 15, 1863; mustered out with company.
William L. Burnham, captured June 15, 1863; mustered out with company.
Thomas N. Beers, mustered out with company.
Romane Curtis, promoted to medical cadet, May, 1863.
William Carson, discharged in hospital.
Sidney Carpenter, in Richmond, Virginia, on muster out; discharged July 29, 1864.
Jacob Carson, wounded May 14, 1864, and September 19, 1864.
William Carr, captured June 15, 1863; discharged in hospital.
Patrick Clark, discharged March 18, 1863.
Orrin Cole, captured June 15, 1863, (no date of muster out).
Willis H. Conklin, prisoner from July 24, 1864, to March 1, 1865.
Eureka Coit, captured May 15, 1864; died in rebel prison September 1, 1864.
Wilson Day, mustered out with company.
Hugh Debow, no date of muster out.
Orry Decker, killed in action June 13, 1863.
Henry W. Erswell, captured June 15, 1863; mustered out with company.
Charles Erswell, captured June 15, 1863; mustered out with company.
Martin Fay, mustered out with company.
Daniel T. Fink, March 1, 1865, mustered out with company; promoted Sergeant.
George L. Fish, discharged for disability, February, 1865.
John B. Fairchilds, captured June 15, 1863; discharged in hospital.
Addison M. Frye, promoted Sergeant February 19, 1864; captured May 15, 1864.
Harvey E. Garrison, starved to death in rebel prison, February 14, 1865.
Henry Goodenough, mustered out with company.
Crary Green, killed May 31, 1863.
Franklin Green, discharged February 18, 1863.
Thomas Grannals, discharged from Cumberland hospital, March 14, 1863.
Frederick Heminway, captured June 15, 1863; mustered out with company.
Seymour C. Lester, promoted Sergeant April 5, 1863; captured June 15, 1863; mustered out with company.
William McKee, discharged in hospital.
John W. Miller, promoted Corporal March 1, 1865; mustered out with company.
John Miller, discharged April, 1863.
Wilson Moore, discharged March 20, 1863.
Nelson S. Mosier, discharged March 20, 1863.
Charles Nixon, died in rebel prison December 11, 1864.
John S. Phillips, mustered out with company.
Franklin Phillips, captured June 15, 1863; mustered out with company.
Joseph H. Rhodes, promoted Corporal April 5, 1863; wounded in action, September 19, 1864; captured June 15, 1863; discharged in hospital.
Napoleon Robinson, mustered out with company.
James Spence, died September 1, 1863.
John Salisbury, captured June 15, 1863; mustered out with company.
Wallace D. Skinner, captured June 15, 1863; mustered out with company.
Levi J. Steel, died May 14, 1863.
Simon Steel; wounded April 6, 1865; discharged from hospital.
Jacob Steel, mustered out with company.
Josiah Snyder, died a paroled prisoner March 29, 1865.
Lyman R. Shepard, prisoner at Salisbury, North Carolina, from October 19, 1864, to March 1, 1865; mustered out with company.

Lorin L. Spronger, captured June 15, 1863; mustered out with company.
Homer S. Seeley, died June 20, 1863.
John Siflet, captured June 15, 1863; mustered out with company.
Fernando Sly, died June 20, 1863.
Otis Syker, wounded in action September 19, 1864; limb amputated; discharged in hospital; captured June 15, 1863.
Christopher E. Tillotson, captured June 15, 1863; mustered out with company.
Cyrus Taylor, discharged from hospital.
William Waggoner, mustered out with company.
Samuel White, captured June 15, 1863; discharged from hospital.
John R. Wilson, *starved to death* in Andersonville prison October 31, 1864.
Albert H. Wait, promoted Corporal February 19, 1864; captured June 15, 1863; mustered out with company.
Hiram Whitmour, discharged February, 1863, for disability.
Alphord Bascom, discharged February 14, 1863, for disability.
Silas Simpson, killed by cars December 19, 1864.
Alonzo Linn, died from wounds received June 17, 1863.
John Murfy, discharged February 14, 1863, for disability.
Lafayette Loveland, discharged for disability (date not known).
Nathan Beers, mustered out with company.
David B. Moore, recruit; wounded at High Bridge, Virginia, April 6, 1865; mustered out with company.

COMPANY E.

Mustered into service September 29, 1862, at Monroeville, Ohio. Mustered out with regiment June 12, 1865.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Samuel W. Reed resigned February 12, 1863.
First Lieutenant Dwight Kellogg, promoted to Captain April 5, 1863; mustered out with company.
Second Lieutenant Martin H. Smith, promoted to Captain of Company D, June 7, 1865.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant William S. Rulison, died at Cumberland, Maryland, December 10, 1862.
Sergeant Martin V. Aldrich, discharged March 18, 1863.
Sergeant Charles H. Sowers, promoted to First Lieutenant December 9, 1864.
Sergeant Charles Loring, promoted to First Sergeant April 5, 1863; mustered out with company.
Sergeant James Angel, discharged for disability April 15, 1863.
Corporal Horace Lawrence, promoted to Sergeant December 10, 1862; mustered out with company.
Corporal David H. Hutchison, captured June 20, 1864; in rebel prison when company was mustered out.
Corporal James Wheaton, discharged April 24, 1863, for disability.
Musician, Samuel Bratton, died in rebel prison February 17, 1865.
Wagoner, William Stone, on detached service when the company was mustered out.

PRIVATES.

William Burge, sick in hospital when company was mustered out.
James Bennington, discharged January 25, 1865.
Jeremiah Cassner, sick in hospital since September 20, 1864.
Moses Cassner, captured at Cedar Creek, Virginia, October 19, 1864.
Henry Coats, absent on detached service.
Hudson Catlin, absent with pontoon train.
Jacob Dorn, killed in action at Winchester, Virginia, June 15, 1863.
Alexander Dennison died in rebel prison February 18, 1864.
Hamilton Dennison, died July 6, 1863, of wounds received in action.
Nicholas Durgin, died August 1, 1863.
Joseph Dignan, promoted Corporal, January 8, 1864.
John Ensign, discharged December 23, 1862.
Michael H. Fulkert, discharged September 30, 1863.
Henry Gibson, wounded at Winchester, Virginia, September 19, 1864.
James Gregory, mustered out with company.
John Ghoram, discharged March 18, 1863.
Elias Hankison, mustered out with company.
Richard Howell, mustered out with company.
John Hanserd, mustered out with company.
Peter Letts, mustered out with company.
Daniel Mead, mustered out with company.
Victor F. Mosier, mustered out with company.
James S. Moody, mustered out with company.
Isaac Odell, promoted Corporal April 5, 1863.
Lucius Palmer, mustered out with company.
George Pipher, died in rebel prison, Agust 9, 1864.
James B. Reed, died April 18, 1863.
David Reed, mustered out with company.
Thomas Shamp, died March 28, 1865.
Lorenzo Sweetland, discharged, from wounds received in action, September 15, 1863.
Frederick Shafer, died in rebel prison December 25, 1864.
Edmond P. Snyder, promoted Corporal April 5, 1863; mustered out with company.
Edwin Snyder, promoted Sergeant October 12, 1864; mustered out with company.
James B. Smith, discharged March 18, 1863.
Lambert N. Sackett, discharged April 1, 1863.
James Smith, starved to death in rebel prison, about October 15, 1864.
Newell B. Salisbury, died October 1, 1864, of wounds received in action September 30, 1864.
Edwin Trimmer, promoted Corporal April 5, 1863.
George W. Tucker, discharged October 15, 1863.
Willard C. Vanlere, discharged December 1, 1863.
Charles Vogal, killed in action at Winchester, Virginia, June 13, 1863.
Lemuel Veil, absent in hospital when company was mustered out.
David Williams, discharged April 21, 1863.
Perry C. Wyrick, discharged December 23, 1862.
Mathias Zimmerman.
Ralph C. Poiner, (name not on muster out roll).
John W. Garrison, mustered out with company.

COMPANY G.

Mustered into service September 24, 1862, at Monroeville, Ohio. Mustered out of service with regiment June 12, 1865.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Charles H. Riggs, died September 15, 1864, from starvation, while in rebel prison at Charleston, South Carolina.
First Lieutenant Oswald H. Rosenbaum, was private to August 22, 1862, when he was promoted to First Lieutenant; promoted to Captain March 7, 1865.
Second Lieutenant Frank B. Colver, promoted to First Lieutenant June 1, 1863; discharged by special order War Department, April 4, 1865.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Sherman A. Johnson, promoted Second Lieutenant January 14, 1864; discharged for wounds June 15, 1865.
Sergeant George A. Scobey, transferred to Non-Commissioned Staff April 6, 1863.
Sergeant Wesley B. Jennings, promoted to First Sergeant January 1, 1864.
Sergeant Charles M. Keyes, transferred by promotion to Company K, April, 1864.
Sergeant Martin L. Skillman, captured June 15, 1865; mustered out with company.
Corporal Myron E. Clemons, promoted to Sergeant; wounded at Hatcher's Run, March 31, 1865.
Corporal John Steele, discharged March, 1863 (records lost).
Corporal Augustus O. Garrett, promoted to Sergeant; captured June 15, 1863.
Corporal Frank W. Canfield, discharged for disability (records lost).
Corporal Jacob Wentz, died in rebel prison January 27, 1865.
Corporal William Gallard, killed in action June 13, 1863.
Corporal William H. Metcalf, name not on muster-out roll.
Corporal William H. Levering, name not on muster-out roll.
Musician, William Jennings, mustered out with company.
Musician, William Allen, mustered out with company.
Wagoner, George R. McConnelly, absent as brigade teamster.

PRIVATES.

Louis Buyer, captured June 15, 1863.
Solomon Brown, died of wounds November 21, 1864.
Charles Brumm, discharged for wounds March 20, 1865.
Napoleon Buyer, absent when company was mustered out.
Luther Barnard, wounded in action September 19, 1864; captured June 15, 1863.
Henry C. Barnard, captured June 15, 1863; mustered out with company.
George N. Bonn, captured June 15, 1863; mustered out with company.
Jay Bogart, mustered out with company.
Albert D. Buck, mustered out with company.
James Burns, captured June 15, 1863; mustered out with company.
Henry Blosier, captured June 15, 1863; mustered out with company.
Michael Clark, captured June 15, 1863; mustered out with company.
John Clavin, discharged for disability (records lost).
James Cross, captured June 15, 1863; mustered out with company.
William H. Chamberlain, discharged for disability (records lost).
Cornelius D. Congor, captured June 15, 1863; mustered out with company.
George B. Drake, promoted Corporal; captured June 15, 1863; mustered out with company.
Benjamin Drake, captured June 15, 1863; mustered out with company.
Jacob Detless, died from wounds received in action November 21, 1864.
Martin Dippel, discharged for disability (records lost).
Benjamin E. Deeley, captured June 15, 1863; mustered out with company.

Edward Forester, on detached service.
Conrad Filmore, absent—sick in hospital.
Joseph Groff, captured June 15, 1863.
Joseph H. Goff, captured June 15, 1863; mustered out with company.
George W. Greenhoe, captured June 15, 1863; mustered out with company.
Charles W. Gillen, discharged for disability (records lost).
William Golden, captured August 16, 1864
George Golden, Jr., died June 21, 1865.
Bryant Headley, transferred by promotion to the One Hundred and First United States Colored Troops, September 1, 1864
Charles Hegony, no date of muster out.
John Harper, captured June 15, 1863.
James Hoyt, died March 6, 1863.
William Hoyt, died May 25, 1863.
Richard Howe, captured June 15, 1863; mustered out with company.
Charles Hammond, discharged for disability; no record
John Hines, on detached service.
George Hines, captured June 15, 1863; mustered out with company.
Henry D. Johnson, died from wounds received in action June 15, 1863.
Charles G Knight, promoted Corporal; captured June 15, 1863.
Thomas Keyes, captured June 15, 1863; mustered out with company
Lyman Luce, mustered out with company.
Patrick Laughlin, captured May 15, 1864; exchanged March 11, 1865; mustered out with company.
John La Fere, died in rebel prison (date not known).
Andrew J. Lewis, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps (records lost)
Frank Littlefield, discharged for disability (records lost).
James P. McElwain, died in rebel prison (date not known).
William Morgan, mustered out with company.
Barney McGookey, died in hospital May 9, 1865.
Richard Martin, missing in action June 15, 1863.
Foster Neil, captured June 15, 1863.
Thomas Neil, died in Andersonville prison (starved to death).
Theodore Ocks, killed in action March 31, 1865.
Albert Ott, killed in action July 12, 1864.
William Oehm, in hospital when company was mustered out.
August Raab, absent in hospital when company was mustered out.
Conrad Rhoela, discharged for wounds received in action June 13, 1863.
Delos C. Ransom, captured June 15, 1863.
William Reed, captured June 15. 1863; mustered out with company.
James Reed, died from wounds July 12, 1864.
Samuel E. Stowe, captured June 15, 1863; mustered out with company.
Andrew Strawson, captured October 19, 1864.
Albert Srutley, name not on muster out roll.
John R. Savenack, mustered out with company.
Peter Sheur, captured June 15, 1863; mustered out with company.
George Stockley, captured June 15, 1863.
George Shesley, on detached duty.
Benjamin Thompson, on detached service.
Frederick Tucker, in hospital when company was mustered out.
Alfred C. Vantyne, discharged for wounds, Febru ary 20, 1865.
George A. Warren, died in hospital at Cumberland, Maryland (no date).
Albert L. Walker, promoted to First Lieutenant March 14, 1865; assigned to the One Hundred and Eighty-Sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
William P. Wheeler, promoted Corporal; wounded in action September 19, 1864; discharged from hospital.
Solomon Kriss, discharged for disability, (record lost).
William Stahl, discharged in hospital, (no date).
George Weber, captured June 15. 1863.
John McGookey, mustered out with company.
Richard H. Trimmer, wounded in action; captured June 15, 1863.
Thomas Persons, captured June 15, 1863.
Milo H. Wager, wounded in action; captured June 15, 1863.
William Kelly, wounded in action; captured June 15, 1863.

COMPANY H.

Mustered into service September 8, 1862, at Monroeville, Ohio. Mustered out of service with regiment June 12, 1865.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant John O. Davis, prisoner from May 15, to December 6, 1864; mustered out with company.
Corporal Frederick Staley, promoted Sergeant September 1, 1865; captured June 15, 1863; mustered out with company.

PRIVATES.

Daniel Ambrosier, wounded October 19, 1864, and left in hospltal.
Shannon Blackford, name not on muster out roll.
William Beck, captured June 15, 1863; mustered out with company.
Samuel K. Swisher, captured June 15, 1863; mustered out with company.
William L. Foy, died while a prisoner, June 24, 1864.

COMPANY I.

Mustered into service September 24, 1862, at Monroeville, Ohio. Mustered ont of service June 12, 1865.

PRIVATES.

Joseph Sidell, mustered out with company.
Samuel S. Carson, discharged for disability (records lost).
H. M. Carey, captured June 15, 1863; mustered out with company.
Thomas McClintock, discharged for disability (records lost).
James W. English, captured June 15, 1863; mustered out with company.

COMPANY K.

Mustered into service October 16, 1862, at Monroeville, Ohio.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant James Healy, captured June 15, 1863; mustered out with company.
Sergeant Joseph Goodsal, died of wounds, September 5, 1864.
Corporal Ignatius Buff, discharged May 4, 1863.
Corporal Thomas Robinson, promoted Sergeant; captured June 15, 1863; mustered out with company

PRIVATES.

David S. Ames, mustered out with company.
Thomas W. Boyce, promoted First Lieutenant of Company F, March, 1864.
James Caul, died June, 1863.
Andrew Dunahoe, killed in action, at Hatcher's Run, March 31, 1865.
James Duffey mustered out with company.
Arthur Donnelly, discharged at Cumberland, Maryland, (no records).
John Grant, promoted to Corporal; wounded September 3, 1864.
Francis Higgins, captured June 15, 1863; mustered out with company.
John Hastings, transferred to Company B, October 16, 1862.
Michael Hyde, transferred to Company B, October 16, 1862.
Daniel McGrady, mustered out with company.
George R. Marvin, captured June 15, 1863; mustered out with company.
John Robinson, died of wounds received in action, September 12, 1864.
Benjamin Spittle, captured June 15. 1863.
Edward Lavenack, transferred to Company B, October 16, 1862.
Ozias Huntley, in hospital at City Point when company was mustered out.

HOFFMAN'S BATTALION — COMPANY B—ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Mustered into service, February 27, 1862, at Johnson's Island, Ohio. Mustered out of service July 13, 1865, at Camp Chase, Ohio.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Leroy W. Bailey, promoted to First Lieutenant.
Sergeant William Koch, discharged to accept promotion as First Lieutenant in the One Hundred and Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
Sergeant Marshall Duray, promoted First Lieutenant; resigned December 15, 1864.
Sergeant John Doherty, discharged August 7, 1862.
Corporal Frank Berger, discharged at expiration of term of service.

PRIVATES.

George Aikin, mustered out with company.
Michael Abele, mustered out with company.
Henry Brewer, mustered out with company.
Frank Bridenbaugh, mustered out with company.
Jacob Brunner, mustered out with company.
John H. Carrington, mustered out with company.
Michael Carroll, mustered out with company.
Christopher Crock, mustered out with company.
John Eikler, mustered out with company.
Franklin Ellis, mustered out with company.
George Fleming, mustered out with company.
Benjamin F. Fowler, mustered out with company.
John Gould, mustered out with company.
William Hart, mustered out with company.
James A. Harvey, mustered out with company.
Alfred Luff, mustered out with company.
Basil Mark, mustered out with company.
Henry Motry, mustered out with company.
Ariacus Offerman, mustered out with company.
Frederick Offerman, mustered out with company.
George W. Rohbacher, mustered out with company.
George O. Sharp, mustered out with company.
Samuel Steck, mustered out with company.
Christian Steebig, mustered out with company.
John Werner, mustered with company.

Abram C. White, mustered out with company.
Benjamin F. Withington, mustered out with company.
Seth Woodward, mustered out with company.
Edwin R. Woodworth, mustered out with company.
David Wright, mustered out with company.
John Wright, mustered out with company.

COMPANY C.

Mustered into service June 6, 1862, at Johnson's Island, Ohio. Mustered out of service July 13, 1865, at Camp Chase, Ohio

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Corporal Emery Burcan, discharged June 5, 1865.

PRIVATES.

John Burge, discharged June 5, 1865.
Joel V. Bidwell, discharged December 7, 1862.
Ler Bates, discharged June 5, 1865.
John L. Davis, discharged June 5, 1865.
Charles A. Graves, mustered out with company.
Joshua S. Harris, mustered out with company.
Samuel Knight, discharged June 5, 1865.
James McCarty, discharged June 5 1865.
Philip Morton, discharged August 20, 1863.
Edwin Moore, promoted to First Lieutenant in the One Hundred and Second United States Colored Troops, September, 6, 1863.
Loeb Mark, discharged December 7, 1862.
George Van Buskirk, discharged June 5, 1865.

COMPANY D.

Mustered into service September 16, 1862, at Johnson's Island, Ohio. Mustered out of service July 13, 1865, at Camp Chase, Ohio.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Corporal Charles Waucke, mustered out.
Corporal John Gluck, mustered out.

PRIVATES.

Frank Beitchman, discharged April 25, 1863
William Beith, mustered out.
John Baunling, mustered out with company.
George Currie, mustered out with company.
August Glasier, mustered out with company.
Charles Hittle, mustered out with company.
John Heyler, mustered out with company.
Valentine Henn, mustered out with company.
Jacob Hartmann, discharged August 13, 1863.
Joseph Koleuber, mustered out with company.
John N. Lehman, mustered out with company.
John Lechler, mustered out with company.
Jacob Metzgan, mustered out with company.
George Martin, mustered out with company.
William Raymond, mustered out with company.
Frank Rettman, mustered out with company.
Frederick N. Smith, mustered out with company.
Charles Solomon, mustered out with company.
Sebastian Schwinford, mustered out with company.
Mike Schlagter, mustered out with company.
Jacob Wellinger, mustered out.
Samuel S. Yoder, promoted September 26, 1864.
Benham Zahm, died January 26, 1863.

COMPANY K.

Mustered into service January 7, 1864, at Cleveland, Ohio. Mustered out of service July 13, 1865, at Camp Chase, Ohio.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Second Lieutenant Foster V. Follett, transferred to Company A, April 4, 1865.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Ervin Hewit, mustered out with company.
Corporal Louis Ray, mustered out with company.
Musician, Aloys Baumeister, mustered out with company.

PRIVATES.

August Bottger, mustered out with company.
Boyd Clendenning, mustered out with company.
Barney Conley, mustered out with company.
Francis Conley, mustered out with company.
John Conley, mustered out with company.
Moses Dildine, mustered out with company.
Benjamin S. Ervin.
William Ford, mustered out with company.
Doctor C. Gardner, mustered out with company.
Dyark W. Gardner, mustered out with company.
Andrew J. Hastings, mustered out with company.
Aaron J. Hunt, mustered out with company.
William Hunt, mustered out with company.
William Jones, mustered out with company.
John Lahrman, died September 24, 1864.
David T. Livingood, mustered out with company.
Urban C. Livingood, mustered out with company.
Jacob Long, mustered out with company.
John Noss, mustered out with company.
Edward S. Philo, mustered out with company.
George Reiter, mustered out with company.
James Ruggles, mustered out with company.
William Ruggles, mustered out with company.
Joseph Shebeley, mustered out with company.
Frank Speildenner, mustered out with company.
George Spron, mustered out with company.
Jefferson Stephens, mustered out with company.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIXTH OHIO NATIONAL GUARD, COMPANY B.

Mustered into service May 15, 1864, at Norwalk, Ohio. Mustered out of service September 9, 1864, at Camp Cleveland, Ohio.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Edgar Martin. First Lieutenant Samuel W. Curtiss.
Second Lieutenant Sterry H. Cole.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Edw'd A. Comstock.
Sergeant Walter Petteys.
Sergeant George S. Hoyt.
Sergeant David M. Pelton.
Sergeant Thomas Milliman.
Corporal Edgar Barnhart.
Corporal George Willsey
Corporal Simon DeGraff.
Corporal Albert Dunn.
Corporal Lyman J. Swift.
Corporal Lorey Arnold.
Musician, Spencer C. Cornell.
Musician, Henry Butt.

PRIVATES.

David Acker
Cecil C. Abbott.
George Beers.
John Butt
Asa Briggs, Jr.
George F. Burton.
Michael Considing.
Garrah B. Clawson.
Nicholas Dunn.
Peter R. Draper.
Isaac N DeGraff
Charles V. Fay.
Charles H. Hoyt.
Frederick Hines.
William H. Haskell.
Chalres Isenhour.
William N. Jenkins.
Sydney S. Lloyd.
Robert Lester.
Josiah Lawrence.
James E. Lutts.
Allen Morrison.
Thomas W. Miller.
Samuel B. Newcomb
Seth W. Osborn.
Henry C. Owens.
John B. Perkins.
Henry Sayers.
Hiam Stout.
John R. Sly.
Marcus M. States.
Jared C. Tutsworth.
Benjamin Worthington.
Wilbur Waldron.
William H. Ames.
Cyrus Arnett.
Daniel A. Jas. Baker.
Jacob Burdue.
James N. Burdue.
Myron H. Bentley.
George W. Curtis.
Ashur M. Cole.
William C. Davis.
Horace Draper.
Reuben Emerson.
Thomas Hagaman.
Elhanan W. Hawks.
Edmund J. Husted.
Joseph Isenhour.
Abbott Jones.
Charles F. Lee.
Marshal Lester.
Andrew J. Lockwood.
Alonzo E. Lawrence.
Marshal W. Lowe.
Robert Mountain.
Carlos Norton.
Joseph Nast.
Allen D. Owens.
Harvey Palmer.
William Rice.
Elijah Soule.
John C. Sower.
Van Ransaelaer Swift.
William S. Smith.
Ezra Tutsworth.
Stedman Winchester.
Giles Yaples.

DIED.

Corporal Norris D. Fay, July 14, 1864.
Corporal Dwight Ruggles, August 3, 1864.

PRIVATES.

Spurry Green, July 31, 1864.
Charles E. Burr, August 15, 1864.
John Pinney, August 19, 1864.
Cornelius S. Plue, at home, September 2, 1864

COMPANY D.

Mustered with regiment. (No muster out roll of this company on file or roster of non-commissioned officers.)

COMMISSIONED OEFICER.

Captain Benjamin F. McCormick. First Lieutenant Sidney M. Owen.
Second Lieutenant John E. LaBarre.

PRIVATES.

Halsey D. Atherton.
Bryant I. Bloomer.
William H. Bishop.
D. E. Chaffee.
William Denman.
Robert Ellis.
John Ford.
George F. Gunn.
James Gray.
Lucius L. Hollis.
Thomas C. Hill.
Charles T. Hester.
Charles Higgins.
Harrison McConnell.
Jacob M. Miller.
Joseph Briggs.
Lewis P. Bishop.
James Conoly.
Byron Culver.
Benajah Dolba.
John I. Dewitt.
Augustus C. Fritchel.
Leonard P. Fernauld.
John Heffner.
George W. Harrington.
William Jones.
John Kunchel.
Robert Miller.
Henry L. Moore.
Andrew McFarland.
Henry C. Niver.
William Norton.
Alvin E Phillips.
William S. Prosser.
Benjamin Robinson.
John Roberts.
John W. Sage.
David Summerlin.
Thomas Simpson.
Eli Thomas.
Manson Terwilliger,
Peter V. Woodruff.
Daniel S. Watrous.
Ephraim Briggs.
Robert A. Bloomer.
George D. Cox.
Albert I. Crosby.
Andrew Dufner.
Frank E. Fitch.
George F. Fletcher.
Homer P. Gibson.
Addison Gardiner.
Heber Harris.
William G. Holliday.
J. P. Haskins.
George Jenkins.
Milo McCrillis.
Luther A. Amsden.
Doctor F. Brown.
Francis Childs.
Henry Cornell.
George W. Decker
Benjamin Dolba.
George W. Donelson.
M. E. Fenson.
Alonzo French.
Benjamin F. Heffner.
William Hales.
George Jillich.
John Kraps.
Marcus S. Miles.
Frank A. Moore.
John Nesbett.
John M. Niver.
Byron E. Noble.
Oscar Pease.
Ludwig Reimer.
Orlando E. Raymond.
William Richardson.
Judson H. Snyder.
William F. Smith.
John H. Smith.
Daniel Truman.
William H. Vogle.
Humphrey Winslow.
William Wheaton.
David Knapp.

Arza B. Gilson was first Captain of this company. On organization of the regiment he was elected Major, but through informality in election, he was not commissioned, and returned home.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY B.

Mustered into service in August and September, 1864, for one year. Mustered out of service June 14, 1865, at Nashville, Tennessee.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Ira B. Wambugh, promoted to Captain September 18, 1864; mustered out with company.
First Lieutenant Henry H. Crane, promoted to Captain, and assigned to Company G, April 3, 1865.
Second Lieutenant Joseph P. Owen, promoted to First Lieutenant, and assigned to Company E, February 3, 1865.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Alfred W. House, died at Nashville, Tennessee, December 19, 1864.
Sergeant William H. Smith, died January 6, 1865.
Sergeant Charles M. Fiser, appointed Hospital Steward, October 2, 1864.
Sergeant Nelson P. Hyland, mustered out with company.
Corporal Willis Hague, promoted Sergeant December 26, 1864; mustered out with company.
Corporal Joel S. Wolverton, promoted First Sergeant March 30, 1865; mustered out with company.
Corporal William Wright, promoted Sergeant October 25, 1864; mustered out with company.
Corporal Lafayette T. Trask, promoted Second Lieutenant March 22, 1865, and transferred to Company C.
Corporal John J. Lowery, mustered out with company.
Corporal Frederick M. Childs, discharged May 30, 1865.
Corporal Stacy Packard, discharged April 12, 1865.
Musician, George Kidd, died January 6, 1865
Musician, George Schneider, died January 6, 1865.

PRIVATES.

James C. Bard, mustered out with company
Eli Bushshawn, died January 12, 1865.
Edward Butcher, mustered out with company.
Anthony Bornes, died February 13, 1865.
Cornelius Chamberlain, mustered out in hospital.
Joseph Cooper, mustered out with company.
James P. Carl, mustered out with company.
William Coupples, mustered out with company.
Charles Collins, mustered out with company.
Jeremiah Chamberlain, mustered out with company.
Leonard Dellmater, promoted Corporal; mustered out with company.
Lewis Dieble, mustered out with company.
Frederick Dalton, this name is not on muster out roll.
Charles Darby, discharged May 3, 1865.
Jacob Darr, mustered out with company.
Thomas Evans, mustered out with company.
Henry Englebuy, mustered out with company.
Benjamin F. Fowler, discharged in hospital, (no date).
Sylvester B. Fleming, died February 5, 1864.
John G. Gassman, not mustered out with company.
Nelson Gunn, appointed Hospital Steward, February 13, 1865.
Simon Grubb, mustered out with company.
Calvin Hall, mustered out with company.
Cyrus Hinckley, appointed Corporal December 26, 1864; mustered out with company.
Robert Holley, died March 18, 1865.
Charles A. Hearth, died October 2, 1865.
Jeremiah Hinton, mustered out with company.
Charles Hall, died February 11, 1865
Erastus Hatch, mustered out with company.
Benjamin F. Holmes, mustered out with company.
Mills B. Hinsdale, mustered out with company.
Ovitt S. Hinsdale, mustered out with company.
Isaac L. Hendrixson, mustered out with company.
Charles W. Hill, mustered out with company.
Samuel Holmes, mustered out with company.
John R. Hoy, mustered out with company.
Christian A. Jeffers, mustered out with company.
Martin Kolb, mustered out with company.
John Keller, appointed Corporal October 25, 1864; mustered out with company.
Joseph Knapp, mustered out with company.
Thomas Lundy, discharged May 3, 1865.
Loran K. Loomis, died December 5, 1864.
William E. Lohr, mustered out with company.
Thomas Morrow, mustered out with company.
Jacob Middleton, mustered out with company.
Charles McKelvey, appointed musician; mustered out with company.
William S. McGowan, appointed Corporal December 14, 1864; mustered out with company.
Giles Mead, mustered out with company.
Thomas Mills, discharged May 30, 1865.
James Newman, mustered out with company.
John Paxton, mustered out with company.
John E. Patterson, appointed Corporal December 26, 1864; mustered out with company.
George B. Powers, appointed Corporal April 20, 1865; mustered out with company.
Newton Parsons, mustered out with company.
Barney Pratt, mustered out with company.
Robert Rice, discharged May 3, 1865.
Nelson Roby, mustered out with company.
John Reddisseller, not mustered out with company.
Henry Shartzer, mustered out with company.
Charles L. Shorts, mustered out with company.
Penell S. Shorts, died January 18, 1865.
Brobus Sterger, appointed Corporal December 26, 1864; mustered out with company.
Jacob Surgesson, mustered out in hospital.
John T. Slackford, discharged May 3, 1865.
John Snyder, promoted Sergeant March 30, 1865; mustered out with company.
Ezra Sturdevant, mustered out with company.
John Salt, mustered out with company.
Gabriel Spitzer, mustered out with company.
Addrew Shaffer, mustered out with company.
William J. Scott, mustered out with company.
James Smith, mustered out with company.

Charles Talbert, mustered out with company.
Thomas O. Taylor, mustered out with company.
Franklin Vanderpool, mustered out with company.
Thomas White, died February 3, 1865.
David E. Wells, died January 26, 1865.
Louis D. Woolsey, mustered out with company.
Jackson Warnick, died February 10, 1865.
Thomas Wilson, mustered out with company.
John Will, mustered out with company.
Barney H. Weigle, mustered out with company.
Isaiah Wilson, mustered out with company.
Willlam L. Wallace, mustered out with company.
Frank V. Young, mustered out in hospital.
Theodore J. Youngs, promoted to Corporal October 25, 1864; died at Nashville, Tennessee, December 14, 1864.

RECRUITS—PRIVATES.

John M. Byron, not mustered out with company.
William H. Fletcher, not mustered out with company.
Charles H. Fletcher, not mustered out with company.
James Grey, not mustered out with company.
Jameson Jameson, not mustered out with company.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY E.

Mustered into service September 26, 1864, for one year. Mustered out June 17, 1865.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Henry Ritz, died March 18, 1865.
Corporal Henry Martin, mustered out with company.
Corporal Hurman Callman, mustered out in hospital, (no date).

PRIVATES.

John Bichley, mustered out with company.
Ferdinand Eccard, mustered out with company.
Josiah M. Elder, mustered out with company.
Thomas Eagon, died, January 1, 1865.
Alvis Haren died, February 2, 1865.
John Hurbel, mustered out in hospital, (no date).
Alexander Kiefer, mustered out with company.
George McIntire, mustered out with company.
Antey Meier, mustered out with company.
George W. Osborn, mustered out with company.
William Oachs, mustered out with company.
Otis Olney, mustered out with company.
Ashley Quayle, died April 2, 1865.
Adam Schneider, mustered out with company.
Columba Z. Squires, mustered out with company.
Lucas Sickinger, mustered out with company.
Englebert Zimmerman, mustered out with company.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-THIRD REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY A.

Mustered into service August, September and October, 1864, for one year. Mustered out of service July 17, 1865, at Salisbury, North Carolina.

COMMISIONED OFFICER.

Second Lieutenant Samuel C. Hemphill, discharged, March 27, 1865.

PRIVATES.

James M. Bennett, mustered out in hospital, (no date).
John H. Carden, discharged, June 7, 1865.
Eli Decker, mustered out in hospital, (no date).
John F. Foster, appointed Sergeant, April 26, 1865.
George W. Earick, appointed Corporal, October 13, 1864, mustered out with company.
Charles R. Ford, missing in action, November 30, 1864.
Jacob Feels, mustered out with company.
James Gassard, discharged, May 25, 1865.
Philip Gossart, missing in action, November 30, 1864.
Francis I. Gossard, missing in action, November 30, 1864.
William H. Gossard, mustered out in hospital, (no date).
John A. Hemphill, mustered out with company.
Isaac Holt, died January 29, 1865.
Benjamin Holt, promoted Sergeant October 12, 1864, mustered out with company.
Benjamin M. Hites, mustered out with company.
David Mahon, mustered out in hospital (no date).
Joseph Reed, died February 10, 1862.
William Riley, discharged May 29, 1865.
John Richards, discharged at Camp Dennison, Ohio (no date).
Joseph K. Russell, mustered out in hospital (no date).
George Stimmell, mustered out with company.
George D. Stevenson, mustered out with company.
Thomas T. Sessler, died February 5, 1865.
William Sheldon, died of wounds, December 17, 1864.
Peter A. Thomas, mustered out with company.
Samuel P. Tidd, mustered out with company.
George W. Williams, discharged June 26, 1865.
Jesse A. Williams, mustered out in hospital (no date).
Joseph H. Williams, mustered out with company.
James Walters, died June 8, 1865.
James S. Wilson, discharged May 23, 1865.
Philip Zupp, mustered out in hospital.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY E.

Mustered into service February 27, 1865, for one year. Mustered out of service September 18, 1865, at Nashville, Tennessee.

PRIVATES.

Oliver T. Ames, mustered out with company.
Jeremiah Andrews, mustered out with company.
James Bowe, mustered out with company.
Dyer Drake, promoted to Sergeant July 8, 1865.
Lewis Eoy, mustered out in hospital (no date).
Stephen Gibson, mustered out with company.
Alexander Harnden, promoted to Corporal August 19, 1865; mustered out with company.
James S. Kinman, mustered out with company.
Galen D. Long, mustered out with company.
Theodore Ludwig, retained under General Order 101.
Giles Morey, retained under General Order 101.
Matthias Arendorf, Jr., discharged August 3, 1865.
Henry M. Smith, promoted to Corporal August 19, 1865; mustered out with company.
Robert A. St. John, mustered out in hospital (no date).
George Shuler, retained under General Order 101.
Frederick C. Wise, retained under General Order 101.
Leo Long, mustered out with company.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY G.

Mustered into service March 3, 1865, for one year. Mustered out of service September 21, 1865, at Nashville, Tennessee.

PRIVATES.

Philip Buigle, mustered out with company.
John S. Duncan, mustered out with company.
Samuel L. Eggleston, discharged May 25, 1865.
Joseph Eckhart, mustered out in hospital (no date).
Gabriel Gearhart, mustered out in hospital (no date).
Joseph Gearhart, mustered out in hospital (no date).
Sylvester Grover, mustered out with company.
Jacob Hartman, mustered out in hospital (no date).
Christ. Klepper, discharged May 3, 1865.
William H. Myers, retained under General Order 101.
William H. Owen, retained under General Order 101.
Fidill Saile, retained under General Order 101.
Samuel W. Thomas, retained under General Order 101.
Frederick Warren, promoted Corporal; mustered out with company.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIRST REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY G.

Mustered into service March 8, 1864, for one year. Mustered out of service August 27, 1865, at Winchester, Virginia.

PRIVATES.

John Akers, mustered out with company.
Nathaniel Bracy, mustered out with company.
Conrad Bauman, promoted to Corporal; mustered out with company.
Thomas Biznett, mustered out with company.
Bartholomew Biznett, mustered out with company.
Eleader Barrett, mustered out with company.
Sumner E. Barnes, mustered out with company.
Joseph Cavalier, discharged May 29, 1865.
John Couts, mustered out with company.
Norman Curtiss, mustered out with company.
James A. Conell, mustered out with company.
Sumner Converse, mustered out with company.
Joel Cooley, mustered out with company.
James Converse, mustered out with company.
Albert B. Cavelier, mustered out with company.
Amos B. Derby, mustered out with company.
James S. Darby, mustered out with company.

Austin R. Ellsworth, mustered out with company.
David Fatzenger, mustered out with company.
Samuel P. Foreman, mustered out with company.
Philip Felder, mustered out with company.
John B. Fisher, mustered out with company.
John Gensert, mustered out with company.
Frank Grill, mustered out with company.
Joseph Hadd, mustered out with company
Levi H. Harris, mustered out with company.
Hewitt Harding, mustered out with company.
Anthony Huber, mustered out with company
John C. Houghtlen, mustered out with company.
Robert H. Johnston, mustered out with company.
George Jenkins, promoted to Corporal; mustered out with company.
Hiram Miner, mustered out with company.
John W. Morse, discharged May 29, 1865.
Silas B. Mann, mustered out with company.
Cabin McNutt, mustered out with company.
Franklin McLucas, mustered out with company.
William B. McConnell, mustered out with company.
Asahel A. Pond, promoted to Corporal; mustered out with company.
Emmet Porter, mustered out with company.
John W. Page, mustered out with company.
Alva Richman, mustered out with company
Isaac W. Richards, mustered out with company.
Samuel W. Reed, promoted to Sergeant; mustered out with company.
Frank E. Smith, mustered out with company.
Jared W. Stocking, mustered out with company
John Sencrant, mustered out with company.
Isaac Scisinger, mustered out with company.
Reuben Shelden, mustered out with company.
Alanson E. Sheldon, mustered out with company.
Nathan Tanner, promoted to Corporal; mustered out with company.
Sidney Wheeler, discharged June 9, 1865.
William M. Wade, mustered out with company
Almond B. Wood, mustered out with company.
Eli Wolf, promoted to Corporal; mustered out with company.
Sebastian Williocker: mustered out with company.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SECOND REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY A.

Mustered into service March 9, 1865, for one year. Mustered out of service September 1, 1865, at Winchester, Virginia.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain Frank E. Pray, mustered out with company.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Amasa Heath mustered out with company.
Sergeant Henry C. Nickerson, mustered out with company.
Sergeant Lewis S. Rouse, mustered out with company.
Sergeant Richard H. Reid, mustered out with company.
Corporal Michael Beady, mustered out with company.
Corporal Sylvanus F. Bishop, mustered out with company.
Corporal Buel P. Barnum mustered out with company.
Corporal Frank Eagle, mustered out with company.
Corporal Charles B. Halsey, mustered out with company.
Corporal John W. Lee, mustered out with company.
Corporal William Selleger, mustered out with company.
Corporal Judson H. Snyder, mustered out with company.

PRIVATES.

Halsey D. Atherton.
Frederick Aves.
Virgil Brooks, died April 18.
Garit Bowman, mustered out with company.
John G. Brunner, mustered out with company.
Calvin Chaffee, mustered out with company.
William D. Crawford, mustered out with company.
Frank J. Casper, mustered out with company.
Joseph Casper, mustered out with company.
Alexander Chapin, mustered out with company.
Henry Dewitt, mustered out with company.
Martin Diggins, mustered out with company.
David Dalbee, mustered out with company.
Andrew Dufner, mustered out with company.
Jacob Darenback, mustered out with company.
William H. Eichert, mustered out with company.
Samuel Edwards, mustered out with company.
Phillip Feller, mustered out with company.
James Finch, mustered out with company.
Peter Fuhr, mustered out with company.
Elza Ferguson, discharged May 15, 1865.
James Fiser, mustered out with company.
Japheth Galagher, mustered out with company.
orace D. Hill, mustered out with company.
Thaddeus Hirbe, mustered out with company.
William Holmes, mustered out with company.
William Hyter, mustered out with company.
Daniel Houts mustered out with company.
Ambros Hubbell, discharged May 15, 1865.
Edgar Johnson, discharged May 13, 1865.
Lewis Johnson, discharged July 19, 1865.
William F. Kellogg, mustered out with company.
Sears Ketchum, mustered out with company.
Michael Kramer, mustered out with company.
Joseph Kebble, mustered out with company.
John Kreps, mustered out with company.
James C. Lutts, promoted Commissary Sergeant June 11.
McCurdy LeBean, mustered out with company.
Herman Longyear, mustered out with company.
Frank Meyer, mustered out with company.
Nicholas Mole, discharged June 17, 1865.
John Mosier, mustered out with company.
Cain Mahony, mustered out with company.
Robert March mustered out with company.
John Morrison, mustered out with company.
Michael Myers, mustered out with company.
Philip Maibadger, mustered out with company.
Herman Michel, mustered out with company.
Anthony Michel, mustered out with company
Charles Moore, mustered out with company.
Robert Mountain, mustered out with company
William D. Moor, mustered out with company.
Patrick Mackin, mustered out with company
Charles McCoy, mustered out with company.
William Norton, mustered out with company.
Joseph D. Nash, mustered out with company.
George S. Perry, mustered out with company
Partine Phillips, mustered out with company.
Charles Richardson, mustered out with company.
Edward Ritter, mustered out with company.
Jacob Reimel, mustered out with company.
Edward Rickey, mustered out with company.
Charles Sallebauk, mustered out with company.
Marcus Suydam, mustered out with company.
Myron B. Seymour, mustered out with company.
Emil Schick, mustered out with company.
Charles Siller, mustered out with company.
Samuel S. Smith, mustered out with company.
Philip Sowers, mustered out with company.
George Sohn, mustered out with company.
Robert M. Shaw, mustered out with company.
Rupert Stoker, mustered out with company.
Antony Steakley, mustered out with company.
William M. Sanders, mustered out with company.
Frank Tylor, mustered out with company.
Solomon Weckert, mustered out with company.
Franklin Wilcox, discharged May 15, 1865,
William Walker, mustered out with company.
Jacob Wessert, mustered out with company.
William Wheeler, name not on muster out roll.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-THIRD REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY E.

Mustered into service March 11, 1865, for one year. Mustered out of service August 4, 1865, at Winchester, Virginia.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Corporal Emanuel Sanders, mustered out with company.

PRIVATES.

Amos Baubecker, died July 30, 1865.
Levi Crawford, discharged June 6, 1865.
Henry Carson, mustered out with company.
Joseph Cory, mustered out with company.
Jackson Cory, mustered out with company.
John J. Close, mustered out with company.
George Carnuel, mustered out with company.
John J. Craig, mustered out with company.
Benjamin Guire, mustered out with company.
Jacob Glove, mustered out with company.
Joseph W. H. Gill, mustered out with company.
Peter Heners, mustered out with company.
William Hannah, discharged June 19, 1865.
Jacob Huntington, mustered out with company.
Hervey Hunting, mustered out with company.
Jacob Heneline, mustered out with company.
Lewis C. Holloway, mustered out with company.
John Hanan, mustered out with company.

Hiram G. Johnson, mustered out with company.
Nelson Johnson, mustered out with company.
Lester Knapp, mustered out with company.
Marqui Knowles, mustered out with company.
Joseph Mackey, mustered out with company.
Moses F. Mapes, mustered out with company.
John Mockerman, mustered out with company.
Thomas O'Harra, mustered out with company.
Philip M. Riker, mustered out with company.
Charles Reno, mustered out with company.
Alfred Stevens, mustered out with company.
Alfred Slocum, mustered out with company.
Henry Thomas, mustered out with company.
Samuel W. Vanpelt, discharged June 13, 1865.
George Vanpelt, mustered out with company.
Oliver Williams, mustered out with company.
Jacob Minzener, mustered out with company.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY C.

Mustered into service March 21, 1865, for one year. Mustered out of service September 11, 1865, at Baltimore, Maryland.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Alexander Cavilee, mustered out with company.
Sergeant George S. Supner, mustered out with company.
Sergeant Gates Scobey, mustered out with company.
Sergeant Joseph Shepard, mustered out with company
Corporal Alexander Collie, mustered out with company.
Corporal Zeriah D. Ells, mustered out with company.
Corporal Mason Green, mustered out with company.
Corporal William E. Geer, mustered out with company.
Corporal Washburn Underhill, mustered out with company.
Corporal Simeon O. Whaley, mustered out with company
Musician. Oliver O. Burgess, mustered out with company.

PRIVATES.

Charles E. Arnold, died April 17, 1865.
Benjamin Auspaugh, mustered out with company.
Albert Barber, mustered out with company.
Richard Boulton, mustered out with company.
John Boyer, discharged March 29, 1865.
James Borden, discharged June 2, 1865.
Edwin W. Chapman, mustered out with company.
Joseph Criver, mustered out with company.
Watson D. Chase, mustered out with company.
Samuel Chrysler, mustered out with company.
Josiah Coats, promoted to Second Lieutenant of Company C.
John M. Chrysler, mustered out with company.
David J. Collier, mustered out with company.
Peter Deel, discharged June 13, 1865.
George Deel, mustered out with company.
Jacob Darr, mustered out with company.
Sylvester Daniels, mustered out with company.
Henry C. Dwight, mustered out with company.
William Darr, mustered out with company.
Henry M. Easterly, mustered out with company.
Sylvester A. Filkin, mustered out with company.
John Ferguson, mustered out with company.
John R. Frank, mustered out with company.
Walter Grigs, mustered out with company.
Samuel E. Hartman, mustered out with company.
Ferdinand Hardenbrook, mustered out with company.
William W. Hutchinson, promoted Second Lieutenant.
Charles Higgins, died April 4, 1865.
Henry Hatfield, mustered out with company.
John Harley, mustered out with company.
George Isahart, mustered out with company.
Charles L. Jones, mustered out with company.
Josiah D. Johnson, mustered out with company.
Jacob Kollar, mustered out with company.
John Lowery, mustered out with company.
George Miller, mustered out with company.
Edward S. McCloe, mustered out with company.
James McCullough, mustered out with company.
John G. McCannise, mnstered out with company.
William Ogle, discharged June 2, 1865.
Nathaniel Robinson, mustered out with company.
Albert E. Reed, mustered out with company.
Henry Jones Rinou, mustered out with company.
John S. Snurr, mustered out with company.
William A. Thompson, mustered out with company.
Edwin Thompson, died March 29, 1865.
William Tarris, mustered out with company.
Alfred Vansickles, mustered out with company.
Gottleib F. Winter, mustered out with company.
Jefferson Wanzer, mustered out with company.
Francis Wells, mustered out with company.
Leonard Weis, mustered out with company.
Robert Wilson, mustered out with company.
Samuel A. Young, mustered out with company.
Joseph Zimmerman, mustered out with company.
Jeremiah Zimmerman, mustered out with company.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY B.

Mustered into service March 28, 1865, for one year. Mustered out of service July 31, 1865, at Camp Bradford, Maryland.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Benjamin Ferris, mustered out with company.
Sergeant Rineheard Sickinger, mustered out with company.
Sergeant James Turner, mustered out with company.
Sergeant George A. Trumble, mustered out with company.
Sergeant Daniel Wood, mustered out with company.
Sergeant Roland Vale, mustered out with company.
Corporal Eugene Emmons, mustered out with company.
Corporal Jacob Klapfer, mustered out with company.
Corporal Arthur L. Osborn, mustered out with company.
Corporal James E. Palmer, mustered out with company.

PRIVATES

Henry Butts, mustered out with company.
Perry Curtiss, mustered out with company.
Lewis A. Darling, mustered out with company.
Helor Dewit, mustered out with company.
Charles R. Elwood, mustered out with company.
Arnold B. Fuller, mustered out with company.
John C. Hill, mustered out with company.
Benjamin F. Howe, mustered out with company.
Hugh Menagh, mustered out with company.
John McEwen, mustered out with company.
Oscar Pease, mustered out with company
John G. Park, died April 18, 1865.
Eli A. Rosco, mustered out with company
Tinas S. Rickard, mustered out with company.
John Reeves, mustered out with company.
Peter Saeman, mustered out with company.
Franklin E. Shupe, promoted to Commissary Sergeant, April 12, 1865; mustered out with company.
David W. Soper, mustered out with company.
William L. Shupe, mustered out with company.
Lewis Slyker, discharged in hospital; no date.
William H. Speare, discharged in hospital; no date.
David Whiddon, mustered out with company.

COMPANY C.

Mustered into service April 1, 1865. Mustered out with Regiment.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Corporal William E. Sherwood, mustered out with company.

PRIVATES.

Perry B. Arnold, mustered out with company.
Seth Baxter, mustered out with company.
Byron H. Colven, mustered out with company.
George W. Cushman, mustered out with company.
Nicholas Deag, mustered out with company.
John Flarity, mustered out with company.
William Flickinger, mustered out with company.
George Gunn, died April 7, 1865.
Lester Gregory, mustered out with company.
Jacob Gibbons, mustered out with company.
Joseph Kritzer, mustered out with company.
Flavius Kilburn, mustered out with company.
Gilbert W. Lindsey, mustered out with company.
Harrison McConnell, mustered out with company.
Richard Pryce, mustered out with company.
Alvin E. Phillips, mustered out with company.
Bramir S. Smith, promoted to Hospital Steward, April 18, 1865.
Haver Schenble, mustered out with company.
Stephen Schualey, mustered out with company.
John Spaulding, mustered out with company.
Jesse Woodruff, mustered out with company.
George W. Young, discharged from hospital; no date.

COMPANY F.

Mustered into service, April 8, 1865, for one year. Mustered out with regiment.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant George Beatty, mustered out with company.
Sergeant Truman L. Blakman, mustered out with company.
Sergeant Alva Bartlett, mustered out with company.
Sergeant Thomas Banning, mustered out with company.
Sergeant Isaac S. Gibson, mustered out with company.
Sergeant David H. Lewis, mustered out with company.
Corporal Aaron J. Bretz, mustered out with company.
Corporal George J. Downing, mustered out with company.
Corporal Edward P. Fisher, mustered out with company.
Corporal Homer Millions, mustered out with company.
Corporal William Shechy, mustered out with company.

PRIVATES.

Samuel Aulger, mustered out with company
Learkin Bartlett, mustered out with company.
George Borer, mustered out with company.
Fredolin Borer, mustered out with company.
William Bohl, mustered out with company.
Cornelius Connor, mustered out with company.
David Darr, mustered out with company.
Richard C. Dimock, mustered out with company.
George Egerer, mustered out with company.
Andrew Fell, mustered out with company.
Edwin A. Gibson, mustered out with company.
Blake W. Griffin, mustered out with company.
Frederick Holchour, died May 5, 1865
Barthold Hartman, mustered out with company.
Cornelius Heath, mustered out with company.
Francis Howe, mustered ont with company.
George M. Jeffrey, mustered out with company.
Peter J. Kuhn, mustered out with company.
Jacob Klarrh, mustered out with company.
Conrad Kiefer, mustered out with company.
Perry W. Kuntz, mustered out with company.
Edward B. Lincoln, mustered out with company.
Ichabod Lasey, mustered out with company.
William C. Luff, discharged July 8, 1865.
John Merrills, mustered out with company.
Oliver Martin, mustered out with company.
John C. Pauley, mustered out with company.
Charles Rider, mustered out with company.
Henry C. Ransom, mustered out with company.
Nathan Shinn, mustered out with company.
Isadore Shell, mustered out with company.
Herbert W. Shaft, mustered out with company.
Charles Wilson, mustered out with company.
John Wilkinson, discharged June 8, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY B.

Mustered into service April 21, 1865, for one year. Mustered out of service May 8, 1865, at Camp Chase, Ohio.

PRIVATES.

John Blair, mustered out with company.
Harrison Barber, mustered out with company.
Judson D. Burns, mustered out with company.
William Bagent, mustered out with company.
Thomas Conner, mustered out with company.
William H. Endsley, mustered out with company.
James Endsley, mustered out with company.
Hiram Fowler, mustered out with company.
Charles R. Gardner, mustered out with company.
Julius Hammel, mustered out with company.
James Hanvill, mustered out with company.
Alzen Hale, mustered out with company.
John S. Jennings, mustered out with compauy.
Adelbert Jefferson, mustered out with company.
John Lichtey, mustered out with company.
William C. Tingley, mustered out with company.
Thomas Thompson, mustered out with company.
George S. Walter, mustered out with company.
Edward Ward, mustered out with company.
Edwin J. Williams, mustered out with company.

COMPANY F.

Mustered into service April 22, 1865, for one year. Mustered out with Regiment.

PRIVATES.

James E. Heater, mustered out with company.
Frank Mitchell, mustered out with company.
Jacob Osterlin, mustered out with company.

SHARP-SHOOTERS.

Rial Phelps, enlisted March 1, 1862.

TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS, COMPANY C.

Mustered into service February 26, 1864. Mustered out of service September 21, 1865.

PRIVATES.

James Ashland, mustered out with company.
Simeon Banks, transferred to Twenty-Third Regiment United States Colored Troops.
Isan Clay, discharged in hospital.
George Stanley, mustered out with company.

COMPANY D.

Mustered into service February 26, 1864. Mustered out of service with Regiment.

PRIVATE.

George Bailey, mustered out with company.

COMPANY E.

Mustered into service March 7 and 8, 1864. Mustered out of service with Regiment.

PRIVATES.

Allen Bobson, mustered out with company.
Bonrey Hidard, mustered out with company.

COMPANY F.

Mustered into service April 16, 1864. Mustered out of service with Regiment.

PRIVATE.

Franklin Treadwell, mustered out with company.

COMPANY H.

Mustered into service in 1864. Mustered out of service with Regiment.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Corporal William J. Thompson, mustered out with company.

PRIVATES.

John Farley, mustered out with company
Alexander Johnson, mustered out with company.
Cornelius Johnson, mustered out with company.
William Jones, mustered out with company.
James H. Qualls, mustered out with company.

FIRST REGIMENT OHIO HEAVY ARTILLERY.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Major Alvin M. Woolson, mustered into service August 5, 1863; mustered out of service July 25, 1865.
Hospital Steward, Wesley J. Andrews, mustered into service August 5, 1863: mustered out of service July 25, 1865.

COMPANY M.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Henry J. Bly, appointed Second Lieutenant June 23, 1863; promoted to Captain July 16, 1863; mustered out with company.
First Lieutenant James H. Ainsley, enlisted as private June 30, 1863; appointed First Lieutenant August 13, 1863; mustered out with company.
First Lieutenant Nelson E. Prentice, enlisted June 24, 1863; appointed Second Lieutenant August 13, 1863; appointed First Lieutenant September 5, 1863; mustered out with company.
Second Lieutenant James G. Fish, enlisted June 25, 1863; promoted to Second Lieutenant November 26, 1864.
Second Lieutenant Wallace E. Bratton, enlisted June 1, 1863; promoted to Second Lieutenant January 30, 1865.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant John B. Colby, enlisted June 28, 1863, veteran volunteer; mustered out with company.
Quartermaster Sergeant William H. Hallenbeck, enlisted June 21, 1863, veteran volunteer; mustered out with company.
Sergeant George W. Mears, enlisted June 28, 1863, veteran volunteer; mustered out with company.
Sergeant Thomas W. Hicks, enlisted July 13, 1863, veteran volunteer; mustered out with company.

Sergeant Romanas Shepherd, enlisted June 23, 1863; mustered out with company.
Sergeant Simeon Yetter, enlisted June 22, 1863; mustered out with company.
Sergeant John Matt, enlisted July 6, 1863, veteran volunteer; mustered out with company.
Sergeant James Hutchinson, enlisted July 9, 1863; mustered out with company.
Corporal Charles R. Logan, enlisted June 25, 1863; mustered out with company.
Corporal Daniel Corvele, enlisted July 4, 1863; mustered out with company.
Corporal Josiah M. Dancer, enlisted July 9, 1863; mustered out with company.
Corporal Edwin Cowell, enlisted June 24, 1863; mustered out with company.
Corporal Alfred G. Runner, enlisted January 4, 1864; mustered out with company.
Corporal Richard Fowler, enlisted June 20, 1863; mustered out with company.
Corporal Henry M. Elwood, enlisted July 17, 1863; mustered out with company.
Corporal Charles Streeter, enlisted July 6, 1863; mustered out with company.
Corporal Levi A. Hultz, enlisted July 15, 1863; mustered out with company.
Corporal Thomas C. Betts, enlisted December 22, 1863; mustered out with company.
Corporal Silas McDougal, enlisted December 22, 1863; mustered out with company.
Corporal John R. Hale, enlisted July 22, 1863.
Artificer, Andrew Houk, enlisted July 23, 1863.
Musician, Frederick Lesser, enlisted July 17, 1863.
Musician, James Nobles, enlisted July 3, 1863.
Wagoner, John J. Tallman, enlisted July 6, 1863.

PRIVATES.

William Ainsley, enlisted July 9, 1863.
James Armatage, enlisted July 22, 1863.
Warren C. Breckenridge, enlisted July 13, 1863.
Charles Bilderbach, enlisted July 23, 1863.
Israel Borough, enlisted July 22, 1863.
Edwin E. Jones, enlisted July 13, 1863; veteran volunteer.
Francis L. Jupp, enlisted August 13, 1863; veteran volunteer.
John Kinney, enlisted July 5, 1863.
Joseph Kelley, enlisted July 15, 1863.
James Lemon, Jr., enlisted July 14, 1863.
Jay Littleton, enlisted June 17, 1863.
Andrew H. Layman, enlisted July 14, 1863.
Anthony Lafere, enlisted July 15, 1863.
James F. Lee, enlisted August 14, 1863.
Channey Lathrop, enlisted August 17, 1863.
Henry Murphy, enlisted June 30, 1863.
Charles B. Morris, enlisted July 13, 1863.
Alexander Motry, enlisted July 13, 1863.
Horace Martin, enlisted June 27, 1863.
Frank Morris, enlisted July 6, 1863.
Alfred J. Nichols, enlisted July 9, 1863.
John E. Nichols, enlisted July 9, 1863.
Nelson Olmsted, enlisted August 16, 1863.
Horace Place, enlisted July 18, 1863.
George E. Pruden, enlisted July 18, 1863.
Samuel Payne, enlisted July 20, 1863.
Jarvis D. Rolf, enlisted June 9, 1863.
George Row, enlisted August 17, 1863.
George W. Reed, enlisted June 30, 1863.
Jones W. Rosco, enlisted June 30, 1863.
Fred W. Rosco, enlisted June 30, 1863.
Alsiha Schollield, enlisted January 4, 1864.
Frank Stempson, enlisted August 16, 1863.
Adam Smith, enlisted July 23, 1863.
Samuel J. Spangbourn, enlisted July 22, 1863.
Henry Serles, enlisted July 13, 1863.
Zalman B. Slater, enlisted July 13, 1863.
Henry C. Bowen, enlisted July 22, 1863.
Michael Beaty, enlisted June 22, 1863.
Joseph Coxley, enlisted July 6, 1863; veteran volunteer,
Delos C. Chapman, enlisted June 28, 1863.
John Carney, enlisted July 9, 1863.
John Cole, enlisted July 22, 1863; veteran volunteer.
James Cole, enlisted July 22, 1863.
James Cartwright, enlisted May 25, 1864.
Freeman Cables, enlisted August 17, 1863; veteran volunteer.
Charles H. Ders, enlisted June 29, 1803.
Isaac Dewitt, enlisted June 25, 1863.
Hubbard E. Dwelle, enlisted June 20 1863.
Charles Dennison, enlisted July 11, 1863.
Reuben G. Dickerson, enlisted June 29, 1863.
Peter Epp, enlisted June 25, 1863; veteran volunteer.
Franklin Fry, enlisted July 14, 1863.
Alpha B. Fally, enlisted June 27, 1863.
John Gorham, enlisted July 14, 1863.
William Griffith, enlisted July 14, 1863.
Charles Grauel, enlisted July 6, 1863.
Wilson S. Gordon, enlisted June 25, 1863.
Youngs Gregory, enlisted July 13, 1863.
James N. Haines, enlisted July 13, 1863.
George Hotchkiss, enlisted July 4, 1863.
Lewis V. Hackett, enlisted July 6, 1863.
John Hire, enlisted July 4, 1863.
George Hess, enlisted July 16, 1863; veteran volunteer.
Francis M. Halsey, enlisted July 18, 1863; veteran volunteer.
Lewis Hutton, enlisted June 22, 1863.
William G. Henson, enlisted July 6, 1863.
John Henderson, enlisted August 12, 1863.
John R. Jewett, Jr., enlisted June 22, 1863.
Frank Stible, enlisted July 18, 1863.
Sanford Selvey, enlisted July 4, 1863.
Martin L. Shanks, enlisted July 21, 1863.
Marlyn Sweatland, enlisted July 4, 1863.
Jay C. Smith, enlisted July 14, 1863.
Aaron Thewecter, enlisted July 7, 1863.
John Tomkins, enlisted July 4, 1863.
Claudius V. Turner, enlisted July 22, 1863.
Theodore B. Tucker, enlisted July 9, 1863.
William H. Wilson, enlisted July 11, 1863.
Alexander Wiley, enlisted July 1, 1863.
William Ward, enlisted July 23, 1863.
Allen White, enlisted July 19, 1863.
John Yetter, enlisted June 22, 1863.
George C. Yowell, enlisted July 15, 1863.
George Yetter, enlisted June 22, 1863.
Corporal David W. Gibbs, discharged June 1, 1865.
Corporal Lafayette Billings, discharged June 1, 1864.
Artificer, Chelon H. Young, discharged October 25, 1864.
Milton L. Andrews, discharged May 30, 1865.
Samuel L. Armstrong, discharged March 5, 1864.
Alfred F. Bly, discharged November, 1, 1864.
William H. Blair, discharged June 20, 1865.
George W. Coit, discharged June 20, 1865.
James E. Heuron, discharged May 21, 1865.
James Harding, discharged June 27, 1865.
William M. Knowlton, discharged March 20, 1864.
George Lamkins, discharged June 20, 1865.
George B. Nickle, discharged June 18, 1865.
Henry O. Place, discharged June 26, 1865.
William Perry, discharged May 18, 1865.
Preston Palmer, discharged May 20, 1865.
Barnett Rowe, Jr., discharged June 20, 1865.
Peter Ryan, discharged November 21, 1864.
James Ryan, discharged May 27, 1865.
Edwin F. Smith, discharged June 20, 1865.
John N. Simmons, discharged June 20, 1865.
Simeon Snyder, discharged May 24, 1865.
George H. Sharp, discharged May 18, 1865.
Thomas Tildon, discharged May 13, 1865.
William H. Van Horn, discharged May 22, 1865.
Isaac H. West, discharged June 20, 1865.
Lafayette Whittinger, discharged November 14, 1863.
Evans P. Williams, discharged November 14, 1863.
Lucius A. West, discharged July 10, 1863.
Philander S. Abbott, transferred to Company C.
Hulbert L. Williams, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Francis Taylor, transferred to Non-Commissioned Staff.
Wesley J. Andrews, transferred to Non-Commissioned Staff.
Jackson Ryan, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Thomas Williams, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Edward C. Wiles, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Alvin M. Woolson, transferred to Non-Commissioned Staff.
Corporal Charles Bailey, died at Covington, Kentucky, November 17, 1863.
Artificer, James Murfit, died at Madison, Indiana, December 8, 1864.
Thomas Germon, died at Knoxville, Tennessee, July 16, 1864.
Thomas Harding, died March 17, 1864.
Christian Marsh, died February 18, 1864.
Malcom G. Niles, died July 21, 1864.
Stillman S. Nichols, died August 5, 1864.
Miner Powell, died July 28, 1864.
James Peterson, died November 17, 1863.
Henry A. Smith, died April 7, 1864.
Virgil Stevens, died May 7, 1864.
Leslie E. Sparks, died June 2, 1864.
William Waterman, died April 4, 1864.

FIRST REGIMENT OHIO LIGHT ARTILLERY, BATTERY B.

Mustered into service October 8, 1861. This battery re-enlisted and was finally mustered out of service July 22, 1865, at Camp Cleveland, Ohio.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Elisha D. Parker, discharged for disability. (Date not known).
Corporal Silas H. Judson, promoted Sergeant; commanded the battery as Second Lieutenant; assigned to Battery F.
Artificer, William C. Hodge, died December 7, 1861

PRIVATES.

Jeremiah Arndt, veteran volunteer; mustered out with company.
Joseph Binehower, discharged June 16, 1865.
David K. Bailey, died December 17, 1861.
John L. Barnes, veteran volunteer; mustered out with company
Jerome Boice, transferred to Battery K.
James Baker, died in hospital at Nashville, Tennessee. (No date).
William B. Carey, died at Nashville, Tennessee, November 6, 1862.
John David, promoted to Corporal March 1, 1863; wounded at Chickamauga; died from same October 9, 1863.
John Elliott, killed in battle of Stone River December 31, 1863
Samuel Earl, veteran volunteer; promoted Corporal; mustered out with company.
James H. Fash, veteran volunteer; promoted Corporal; mustered out with company.
Martin P. Findley, discharged May 17, 1862.
Thomas M. Hunter, discharged March 24, 1864.
Rodman Harb, discharged June 16, 1865.
Joshua R. Krebs, veteran volunteer; mustered out with company.
John Lepper, veteran volunteer; mustered out with company.
William Leary, transferred to Battery K.
Charles H. Millis, discharged January 9, 1863
Andrew J. McLaughlin, discharged June 16, 1865.
Thomas C. Potter, had both arms shot off in battle of Chickamauga October 20; died October 21, 1863.
Emanuel M. Peet, wounded at Chickamauga; veteran volunteer; mustered out with company.
A. B. Peet, died April 10, 1865.
Alexander Stratton, discharged March 22, 1863.
John A. Shukers, promoted Corporal; mustered out with company.
Adam Sprinkle, veteran volunteer; mustered out with company.
William H. Singer, veteran volunteer; promoted Corporal; mustered out with company.
Sherwood W. Shankland.
Benjamin H. Searls, veteran volunteer; promoted Corporal; mustered out with company.
William Twerrell, veteran volunteer; mustered out with company.
Jacob Wolf, transferred to Battery K, April 6, 1864.
Daniel White, veteran volunteer; mustered out with company.
Frank M. Yeckley, veteran volunteer; promoted Sergeant March 11, 1865.

SECOND REGIMENT UNITED STATES ARTILLERY.

Brevet Major Frank B. Hamilton, graduated at West Point June 14, 1862, as Second Lieutenant; breveted First Lieutenant in Third United States Artillery, September 17, 1862, for "gallantry and meritorious service at the battle of Antietam, Maryland;" appointed First Lieutenant June 1, 1865; breveted Captain August 20, 1866, "for gallantry at the battle of Gettysburgh, Pennsylvania, July 3, 1863;" appointed Captain in the Fourteenth Regiment United States Infantry March 15, 1867; breveted Major and now serving as Captain in the Second Regiment United States Artillery, at Fort Ontario, Oswego, New York. This officer is the second son of James Hamilton, at present and for some years past postmaster at Monroeville.

THIRD REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

Mustered into service December 11, 1861, for three years, at the expiration of which the Regiment re-enlisted, and was finally mustered out August 4, 1865.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel Lewis Zahm, mustered September 27, 1861; resigned January 5, 1863.
Chaplain, Reverend E. Y. Warner, mustered September 27, 1861; resigned August 1, 1862.
Adjutant Lewis R. Zahm, mustered September 27, 1861; resigned December 9, 1862.
Chief Bugler, William Hinman, promoted from Company H.
Chief Bugler, Jerome R. Graham, mustered December 11, 1861.

FIRST BATTALION.

Major John H. Foster, mustered September 13, 1861; resigned February 14, 1863.
Adjutant William S. Foster, mustered December 9, 1861; mustered out as supernumerary.
Quartermaster George C. Probert, mustered December 9, 1861; mustered out as supernumerary, March 30, 1864.
Sergeant Major J. Ransom Hall, promoted to Second Lieutenant May 21, 1862; resigned March 21, 1863.
Quartermaster Sergeant, Robert H. Bliven.
Commissary Sergeant, Jesse N. Squires, mustered out with company.
Saddlery Sergeant, Andrew J. Nogle.
Veterinary Sergeant, Levi Cook.

SECOND BATTALION.

Major James W. Paramore mustered September 27, 1861; promoted to Colonel January 5, 1863; dismissed July, 1863.
Quartermaster, William R. Jackson, mustered November 4, 1861; promoted to Captain November 1, 1861.
Commissary Sergeant, James H. Johnson.
Hospital Steward, John C. Grafton.
Saddlery Sergeant, James M. Burg, mustered at expiration of term of enlistment, October 3, 1864.
Veterinary Sergeant, Artemas Richards.

THIRD BATTALLION.

Quartermaster Sergeant, Frank Wilham.
Commissary Sergeant, C. R. Hipkins.
Hospital Steward, Horace B. White.
Veterinary Sergeant, James B. Page.

This regiment re-enlisted January 4, 1864. The muster out rolls of this date are not on file in the office of the Adjutant General of Ohio, thus rendering it impossible to give a perfect record of the enlisted men prior to that date.

COMPANY A.

Mustered September 4, 1861.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Dewitt C. Doane, resigned November 12, 1862.
Captain William B. Gates, mustered out with company.
First Lieutenant Thomas D. McClelland, promoted to Captain, September 4, 1861.
Second Lieutenant Harrison Terry, promoted to Captain, February 14, 1863; resigned July 5, 1864.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Quartermaster Sergeant George Milliman.
First Sergeant James Ransom Hall, promoted Second Lieutenant, May 21, 1862; resigned March 21, 1863.
Sergeant Edwin Clark.
Sergeant Edward S. Hurlburt.
Sergeant John W. Ward.
Sergeant Charles B. Bennett.
Corporal Jacob Bauman.
Corporal William E. Akers.
Corporal Anson E. Ritter, promoted to First Sergeant.
Corporal Siberia Keis.
Corporal William McMaster.
Corporal John T. Woodford.
Corporal Henry M. Meacham.
Corporal Martin V. McCrillis.
Bugler, Ralph N. H. Osborn.
Bugler, Eugene A. Osborn.
Farrier, Joel F. Smith, discharged October 3, 1864.
Farrier, John B. McFadden.
Sadler, Edward Morton.
Wagoner, George Carlisle.

PRIVATES.

Harrison Ames
Silas M. Adams.
Ira Blackman.
Daily Bennet.
Joseph Ball.
Homer W. Brooks, discharged October 3, 1864.
John N. Burch.
Alfred C. Broughton.
Hiram C. Burch.
William Conley, discharged June 24, 1865.
Samuel C. Currie, promoted Second Lieutenant.
John Carpenter.
David H. Crippen.
William Crouse.
Joseph Dolph.
Henry Drage.
Silas Engles.

Curtis Frost, discharged October 3, 1864.
Norman T. Foster.
Stephen French, discharged October 3, 1864.
Isaac W. Ford, discharged October 3, 1864.
Henry Glenn.
Harrison Green, promoted Quartermater Sergeant.
Enos Griss.
Franklin Hart.
Silas H. Hopkins, discharged October 3, 1864.
Thomas W. Hicks.
Erwin Hewit.
William Himberger.
William H. Horton.
Michael Hughes.
Isaac Hunt.
Lewis Johnson.
Charles C. Jewell, discharged October 3, 1864.
Joseph S. Keeler.
George Letherer.
Samuel Lingo, promoted to Corporal.
Boston Lidurf.
John W. Large, discharged October 3, 1864.
Allen McPherson, discharged October 3, 1864.
Levi Miller.
John Monaghan.
Robert E. Morton.
Richard Meredith.
Albert McMaster.
George W, Noggle.
John G. Oats.
John Parkason, discharged October 3, 1864.
Jay A. Polley, discharged October 3, 1864.
Charles Payne, promoted to Corporal.
Patrick Purcel.
Horace Reynolds.
Ezra H. Root, discharged October 3, 1864.
Theodore Rickey,discharged October 3, 1864.
George Smith.
Isaac Skillman.
Joseph Sekinger.
Pitt Simons, promoted Commissary Sergeant.
Jasper Strong, died March 10, 1865.
Lewis B. Tooker.
Thomas Tulley.
Marshall M. Turner.
George N. Veader.
John W. Willoughby.
James Weldon.
George W. Wright.
Thomas C. Wright, discharged October 3, 1864.
Charles A. Waite.
Benjamin F. Welch.
Richard Wilson.
James O. Williams.
Henry Young.

This company served three years, re-enlisted, and was finally mustered out of service at Edgefield, Tennessee, August 4, 1865.

COMPANY B,

Mustered into service September 4, 1861. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Leonard B. Chapin, resigned March 5, 1863.
First Lieutenant Elisha M. Calver, promoted Captain June 16, 1862; resigned September 26, 1864.
Second Lieutenant Alonzo B. Ennis, promoted First Lieutenant June 16, 1862; mustered out July 2, 1862.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Quartermaster Sergeant Martin E. Ellis.
First Sergeant Addison H. Pearl, promoted Captain November 30, 1864; mustered out with company.
Sergeant Jesse A. Squires, promoted Commissary Sergeant First Battallion.
Sergeant Judson Willard.
Sergeant John Bartlett.
Sergeant Henry N. Porter.
Corporal Charles P. Johnson.
Corporal Horace B. Porter.
Corporal George W. Burges.
Corporal John J. Cowles.
Corporal Morgan J. Carpenter.
Bugler, Ransom Collonwood.
Bugler, George B. Squires, veteran volunteer; mustered out with company.
Farrier, William D. Chaffer.
Blacksmith, Elihu Jenkins.

PRIVATES.

Cornelius Ellis, promoted Sergeant; mustered out October 3, 1864.
Hiram C. Reed.
Byron L. White.
Orrin Adams, promoted Corporal.
Samuel B. Bassett, promoted Sergeant; mustered out October 3, 1864.
Philip Bangle, promoted First Sergeant.
Theodore Barber, veteran volunteer; mustered out with company.
Simeon Blackman.
James Brooks.
Isaac Brown, mustered out on expiration of original enlistment.
Charles Brown
Henry Brown.
Frank Buckley.
George W. Cole, mustered out of service October 3, 1864.
Jerred Calvin.
Anson Clinger.
Jude Corbon.
Luther Camfield, discharged in hospital (no date).
Benjamin F. Drake.
Avery Edwards, veteran volunteer; mustered out with company.
William Eastman.
Franklin Fay, mustered out at expiration of original enlistment.
James W. Fay.
William Fisar.
James Fairfax.
Eli S. Hardy.
Heman Hickok, veteran volunteer; mustered out with company.
Jesse Hollister, veteran volunteer; mustered out with company.
Edwin Hollister, veteran volunteer; mustered out with company.
Ambrose Haws, promoted Seconed Lieutenant and transferred, December 2, 1864, to company H.
Garrett Hawley.
William Hayse.
Lewis Harding.
Benjamin B. Hillman.
Mendile Henry.
Lorenzo Ingles.
William Jenkins, mustered out June 17, 1865.
Conrad Keim.
Flavius Kilburn.
Henry E. Kress.
John H. Lawrence.
Mortimer Lawrence.
Henry C. G. Lane.
David C. Lipke.
Amos A. Morris.
Charles M. McGloan.
James Malki.
Almon Mason.
Jeremiah Mason.
Norman Mason.
Thomas McKim.
John G. McFale.
James C. Ronk.
Simon Roberts.
Arthur Rogers.
Rodney Rice, mustered out October 3, 1864.
Myron Rice.
Orlando Starr.
Hiram Sexton, promoted Sergeant; mustered out October 3, 1864.
Willard Spurrier, mustered out April 20, 1865.
Myron Sweet.
Albert C. Smith.
Conrad Shillenburger, veteran volunteer; mustered out with company.
Garner Stimpson.
John H. Smith, veteran volunteer; discharged from hospital. (No date.
Henry H. Scott.
Edmond Tripp.
Parmer Tracy.
David E. Tyler.
Edwin D. Tyler.
Robert Welch, discharged in hospital. (No date).
George S. Wilson, died of gun-shot wound August 16, 1864.
Peter Wets.
David C. Fields, died from wounds July 4, 1864.
Lester Case.

COMPANY C.

Mustered October 8, 1861. Mustered out with Regiment.

PRIVATES.

William Crompton, veteran volunteer; mustered out with company.
William H. Foster, mustered out June 17, 1865.
Albert L. Williams, not on muster out roll.

COMPANY D.

Mustered September 10, 1861. Mustered out with Regiment.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER

First Lieutenant Richard B. Wood, promoted Captain June 20, 1862; killed in action February 23, 1864.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Corporal Michael Farmer.

PRIVATES.

Edward W. Ausden, mustered out September 10, 1864.
Robert Benfer, mustered out September 10, 1864.
John Britzer.
Christopher Deleware.
Philip Ehman, mustered out September 10, 1864.
John Holland.
Edward P. Lehi.
Edward Morse.
Abraham Moyer.
Obed C. Russell, discharged November 23, 1864.
Isaiah Stout.
Alexander Tittle.
Thomas Warren.

COMPANY E.

Mustered November 4, 1861. Mustered out with regiment.

PRIVATES.

John Griffin.
Thomas Grant.
Levi Hipoug.
William B. Kerr, promoted First Sergeant; mustered out with company.

COMPANY F.

Mustered December 11, 1861. Mustered out with regiment.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Oliver G. Smith, honorably discharged, September 11, 1862.
First Lieutenant George C. Roberts, promoted to Captain, September 11, 1862; resigned April 17, 1863.
Second Lieutenant Elihu Isbel, promoted Captain, August 12, 1863; mustered out with company.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Quartermaster Sergeant James Johnson.
First Sergeat Thomas Nunan, promoted Second Lieutenant; mustered out as Adjutant of regiment
Sergeant L. La Charles.
Corporal Samuel S. Hoyt.
Corporal George G. Holliday, promoted Sergeant; mustered out November 4, 1864.
Corporal Richard H. Reed.
Corporal Alfred Washburn.
Corporal Dudley W. Post.
Corporal Asher W. Coon.
Corporal Albert Fox.
First Bugler, James Hanley.
Second Bugler, I. A. Locher.
Farrier, A. Richards.
Saddler, Thomas S. Cromwell, died April 18, 1863.
Wagoner, Frank Rogers.

PRIVATES.

Barkdall Arnott.
James Arnott.
James H. Bailey.
David Beardsley.
Malon J. Bassett, promoted Second Lieutenant of Company A; veteran volunteer; mustered out with company.
Jacob Beckerstock.
Lawrence Blily.
Ira Crow.
John Duxberry, mustered out November 4, 1864.
Llewellyn French.
Albin Farley.
L. D. Fisher, mustered out January 1, 1865.
Charles Hayne.
Isaac P. Haskins.
Nicholas Houghton.
Alexander Houghton.
Edward R. Holliday.
Amasa Heath.
John King.
Hayburn King.
George Kedwell.
Hiram Lynn, promoted Corporal; killed August 20, 1864.
Melvin S. Lynn, mustered out November 4, 1864.
William P. Lee.
Lyman G. Lloyd, mustered out November 23, 1864.
Daniel Le Clear.
John Myers, mustered out November 4, 1864.
Thomas Martin, promoted to Sergeant, and Second Lieutenant Company K; veteran volunteer; mustered out with company.
William Morrison.
James H. Mann.
Albert P. Noble.
Theodore L. Prosser.
Edwin S. Prosser.
John Peacock.
Samuel Riggs.
Martin Rowe.
Lewis A. Rounds.
William Sheldon.
Richard Sheldon.
Royal Sikes.
William Setchel.
Abraham Sinfield.
George F. Sherwood.
Louis Shreck.
Byron Spencer
William Tappin.
William Vauscoy, mustered out November 4, 1864
Almond Vincent.
James Watson.
John B. Young, promoted to Sergeant; veteran volunteer; drowned at Macon, Georgia, July 18, 1865.

COMPANY G.

Mustered into service December 11, 1861. Mustered out of service with Regiment.

PRIVATES.

Philo St. John.
Frank J. Smith, discharged December 1, 1864.
John J. Watterman, veteran volunteer; mustered out with company.
Frederick Warren.

COMPANY I.

Mustered into service December 11, 1861. Mustered out of service with Regiment.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Henry B. Gaylord, resigned May 2, 1864.
First Lieutenant Clark Center, honorably discharged January 21, 1863.
Second Lieutenant William Goodnow, died May 30, 1862.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant James Merroe, promoted to Second Lieutenant April 8, 1865.
Sergeant Daniel C. Lewis, promoted to First Lieutenant and transferred to Company M.
Sergeant Chauncey B. Wheeler.
Sergeant Robert H. Spaulding, discharged October 3, 1864.
Corporal Thomas Hoffmire.
Corporal James B. Page.
Corporal Roswell Robbins.
Corporal Albert Sweatland.
Corporal Amos S. Waltermire.
Corporal Cyrus K. Livermore, discharged October 3, 1864.
Corporal Thomas Saltzgaber, discharged June 5, 1865.
First Bugler, Henry L. Bingham.
Blacksmith, Jacob Howk.
Blacksmith, Adam M. Rock, discharged October 3, 1864.
Saddler, Thomas D. Stevenson.
Wagoner, Frederick F. Drake, transferred to Company B, April 17, 1865.

PRIVATES.

Henry H. Allen.
William F. Allen.
John W. Blackman.
Lewis M. Brightenstine.
Solomon Baker.
Charles B. Benham, promoted Quartermaster Sergeant; discharged in hospital.
James D. Benham, promoted Sergeant July 1, 1865; mustered out with company.
Harmon L. Breneman, killed in action at Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 15, 1864.
William Bolster, died March 18, 1865.
John S. Banks, discharged May 24, 1865.
Frederick Bloom.
Heary Broadman.
Seymour B. Coe.

Frank Cobban, died February 4, 1865.
Napoleon B. Downing.
Adam Fetter.
Henry B. Gaylord.
William L. Goodnow.
Clark Center.
Anson P. Green.
Lewis Hemminger.
Jacob Hammal.
Martin C. Johnston.
Edmon Kiser.
Vernon Kellogg.
George Kreider.
Henry Libe.
William D. Leak.
Pat Louber.
Charles McMaster.
Charles Mason.
James Mitchell.
James H. Mann.
Dexter McMaster.
Christian Nagiann.
Edwin Niver, captured Nov. 15, 1863; starved to death in Andersonville Prison June 19, 1864.
Warren W. Parsons.
Burr P. Parks.
Otto N. Rogers.
Henry Rogers, discharged October 3, 1864.
David T. Selance.
Charles A. Sanders, discharged October 3, 1864
Henry Sweatland.
Gaylord Saltzgaber, veteran volunteer; mustered out with company.
William Saltzgaber, mustered out at Macon, Georgia, (no date).
Joseph Stephens, captured at Frog Springs September 20, 1863; in prison when company was mustered out.
William Spencer, mustered out at Macon, Georgia, (no date).
Samuel Stuke, veteran volunteer; mustered out with company.
Christian Summers.
Henry Thomas.
Curon Thomas.
Hyatt Travis, veteran volunteer; mustered out with company
Francella VanHorn.
Wilson VanHorn, veteran volunteer; mustered out with company.
Joseph M. Wilcox, mustered out at Macon, Georgia, (no date).
George Watson, promoted to First Lieutenant and transferred to company M.
Richard Waggoner.

COMPANY K.

Mustered into service December 11, 1861. Mustered out with regiment.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

First Lieutenant Darius E. Livermore, promoted to Lieutenant Colonel April 8, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant B. Walter Burr, discharged December 30, 1864.
Sergeant John Maloney, discharged December 30, 1864.
Corporal Hiram Barnes.
Bugler, Henry Trott.
Blacksmith, William G. Swart, discharged May 30, 1865.
Saddler, Robert Dutchman, transferred to company M; veteran volunteer; mustered out with company.
Wagoner, Charles Yance, discharged December 30, 1864.

PRIVATES.

Howard Bowman.
George Cummings.
Peter M. Chilson.
James Druery.
Benjamin Grow.
William Gowitze.
William Grow.
Samuel Grow.
George Heslet.
William Heslet.
William Jones.
Robert O Kennedy, promoted Corporal; veteran volunteer; mustered out with company.
John Kelley.
James Morrison.
James McCormick, promoted Corporal; veteran volunteer; mustered out with company.
Jonathan R. Reed.
John Reynolds.
William Rose.
Francis Shares.
Jacob Trott.
John Toomy.
Cornelius Vandenburgh, discharged December 30, 1864
Lewis Wright, discharged December 30, 1864
I. W. Wilson.
James Wildon.
George Leitherer.
Robert E. Morlon, promoted Corporal December 31, 1864, veteral volunteer; mustered out with company.

COMPANY L.

Mustered into and out of service with the Regiment.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant John T. Woodford, transferred to Company A, September 18, 1864.
Corporal Michael Hughes.
Saddler, Michael Amend.

PRIVATES.

William T. Guinn.
Ezra Guinn.
Jacob Rush, discharged May 18, 1865.
Jacob Snider.
William E. Thatcher, veteran volunteer; mustered out with company.
John W. Willoughby.

COMPANY M.

Mustered with the Regiment.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Farrier, Andrew Maxwell.

PRIVATES.

Napoleon B. Benedict, died of disease at home in Ohio.
Daniel Clinger, promoted Corporal; mustered out October 13, 1864.
Michael Moulet, mustered out November 23, 1864.
James Maxwell.
Francis Ora.
Samuel Simons.
John B. Viele.

FIFTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

COMPANY K.

Mustered into service November 14, 1861. Mustered out of service October 30, 1865, at Charlotte, North Carolina.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Veterinary Sergeant, George W. Dimick, transferred to Third Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

PRIVATE.

Franklin Palladay.

SIXTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

COMPANY L.

Mustered into service in October, November and December, 1861. Mustered out of service August 7, 1865 at Petersburg, Virginia.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Quartermaster Sergeant Isaac W. Kirk, promoted to First Sergeant; veteran volunteer; wounded April 6, 1865.
Sergeant Jacob B. Templin, promoted to Second Lieutenant October 16, 1864.
Corporal William P. Cox, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, January 1, 1865.
Corporal Madison Trail, discharged October 25, 1862.
Corporal David A. Musser, discharged October 30, 1862.
Farrier, Nelson R. Gunder, discharged November 4, 1864.
Farrier, John G. Carson, promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant October 1, 1862.

PRIVATES.

Bazil Brooks, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, March 31, 1864.
Jeremiah Culler, discharged November 4, 1864.
Daniel Crist, died September 8, 1862.
David B. Cox, discharged for disability August 22, 1862.
David Elliott, promoted to Corporal; veteran volunteer; mustered out with company.
Thomas E. French, promoted to Commissary Sergeant, February 10, 1865, veteran volunteer; mustered out with company.
Henry J. Heisler, veteran volunteer; mustered out with company.
Thomas P. Hillman, discharged August 17, 1862.

James A. Hughes, veteran volunteer; mustered out with company; promoted to Corporal.
Jeremiah Hileman, veteran volunteer; mustered out in hospital.
David Harman, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, May 15, 1864.
Jacob Ipes, promoted Corporal; veteran volunteer; discharged June 10, 1865, by reason of wounds.
James P. Jenkins, discharged June 28, 1865.
George K. Mead, discharged November 4, 1864
Harmon Minard, discharged August 18, 1862.
George Minard, veteran volunteer; mustered out with company
William D. Oswald, discharged December 11, 1864.
John Pyle, died August 16, 1862.
John S. Regal, discharged February 23, 1863.
John Ripley, discharged June 7, 1862.
John White, discharged February 23, 1863.

NINTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY, COMPANY H.

Mustered into service October 30, 1863. Mustered out of service July 30, 1865, at Lexington, North Carolina.

PRIVATES.

Clark E. Caligan, veteran volunteer; mustered out with company.
William H. Hurlburt, mustered out with company.
Gregory K. Winegardner, discharged from hospital.

COMPANY I.

Mustered into service December 4, 1863. Mustered out of service July 20, 1865, at Lexington, North Carolina.

PRIVATES.

Harrison Ames, promoted First Sergeant; veteran volunteer; mustered out with company.
William A. Blandon, discharged May 25, 1865.
Joseph Jopp, promoted Corporal; captured July 16, 1864.
Julius Shruch, discharged in hospital; veteran.

TENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY, COMPANY D.

Mustered into service March 3, 1864. Mustered out of service July 24, 1865, at Lexington, North Carolina.

PRIVATES.

John Battey, died August 18, 1863.
Martin Golden, paroled prisoner, at Annapolis, Maryland.
Henry Hewitt, prisoner; surrendered January 3, 1865.
William Nash, promoted Corporal; mustered out with company.
Benjamin E. Parker, discharged from hospital, (no date).
William E. Ring, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, April 26, 1864.
William C. Siegling, bugler; transferred to Company E.
George Slackford, killed September 10, 1864.
Cook Smith, paroled prisoner when company was mustered out.
Frank Smith, promoted Sergeant; mustered out with company.

RESIDENCE OF JOHN GARDINER, NORWALK, O.

HISTORY

OF

TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN HURON COUNTY.

NORWALK.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME.

In 1640, the Indian title to the land upon which Norwalk, Connecticut, now stands, was purchased of the natives in two tracts.

The bounds of the east tract purchased by Roger Ludlow, as described in the ancient records, were "From Norwalk river to Sawhatuc (Saugatuck) river, from sea, Indian one day walk into the country." For this tract the following articles were given, to wit: Eight fathum wampum, six coats, ten hatchets, ten hoes, ten knives, ten scizers, ten jusharps, ten fathom tobacco, three kettles, three handsabout, ten looking-glasses.

The tract on the west side of the river, sold to one Captain Patrick, is described as follows: "From Norwalk river to Five Mile river, from sea, Indian one day in country." For this the following articles were given: "ten fathom wampum, three hatchets, three hoes, when ship comes; six glasses, twelve tobacco pipes, three knives, ten drillers, ten needles."

The northern bounds of the lands purchased were to be from the sea one day's north walk into the country, hence the name Norwalk.

The above explanation of the *origin* of the name is, in substance, given in Barber's *Historical Collections*, Hall's *Historical Records of Norwalk*, and Lossing's *Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution*, and, perhaps, should be accepted as conclusive; but it has always been a query with the writer, what the name of "Norwalk river" was at the time of the purchase? If it was then Norwalk river, the name Norwalk could not have been derived from terms used in describing that purchase; if it bore some other name, it would appear singular that the "ancient records" should describe the boundaries as beginning "From Norwalk river."

THE TOWNSHIP NAMED.

On the 9th day of November, 1808, Philip B. Bradley, of Ridgefield; Taylor Sherman, of Norwalk; Isaac Mills, of New Haven; William Eldridge, of New London; Jabez Fitch, of Greenwich; Ebenezer Jessup, Jr., of Fairfield; Guy Richards, of New London; Ebenezer Avery, Jr., of Groton, all of the State of Connecticut, met as the Board of Directors of "The proprietors of the half million acres of land lying south of Lake Erie, called the Sufferers' Land," at the court house, in New Haven, Connecticut, and among other business transacted that day, passed a resolution naming all the townships in the "Fire Lands;" in and by that resolution, township number four in the twenty-second range was named Norwalk.

Taylor Sherman was the only member of that board from Norwalk, Connecticut, and probably stood sponsor at the christening. He was the grandfather of Gen. W. T. Sherman who led that magnificent column of American veterans on its memorable march from "Atlanta to the sea," and of John Sherman, secretary of the treasury, who, to-day, stands before the nations, as first of financiers.

ORIGIN OF LAND TITLES.

July 11, 1797, Norwalk, Connecticut, was burned by the British and tories under Governor Tryon. A committee of the general assembly estimated the losses by the inhabitants at one hundred and sixteen thousand two hundred and thirty-eight dollars and sixty-six cents. Half a million acres of land in "New Connecticut" was appropriated for the benefit of those sufferers, and those of other towns which had suffered a like calamity.

The left hand column in the following table shows the name and amount of losses, in pounds, shillings and pence, of each Norwalk sufferer. The right hand column shows the names of the persons, to whom their claims were paid in land. For a more full and particular account of the classification and payment of those claims, see the general county history.

NORWALK, TOWN NUMBER FOUR, IN THE TWENTY-SECOND RANGE.

CLASSIFICATION No. 1, SECTION 1

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	p.
Hannah Hooker	211	13	9	Haynes Fitch	21	13	9
James Fitch	219	9	5	" "	219	9	5
Haynes Fitch, two losses	89	11	3	" "	89	11	3
Jacob Jennings	22	5	6	Jacob Jennings	22	5	6
Edward Wentworth	80	13	4	Stephen Wood	80	13	4
Ebenezer Whitney	108	13	9	Sam'l Middlebrook	14	2	11½
Benj. Betts, Jr.	3	10		" "	3	10	..
Michael Morehouse Jr.	7	7	4	" "	7	7	4
Michael Morehouse	4	3	.	" "	4	3	
Andrew Morehouse	1	16		" "	1	16	..
Elizabeth Gaylord	5	8		" "	5	8	..
Samuel Bunal	30	18	6	" "	30	18	6
Nehemiah St. John	89	9	6	" "	29	15	4
Samuel Comstock	2	0		" "	2	0	..
Ephraim Stewart	5	4	4	" "	5	4	4
Thaddeus Keeler	2	5	10	" "	2	5	10
Elizabeth Dunning	7	1	4	" "	7	1	4
Silas Hickock	3	12	6	" "	3	12	6
Nathan Hickock	2	5	3	" "	2	5	3
Nathaniel Street	33	12	9	" "	33	12	9
Jesse Burchard	7	12		" "	7	12	.
John Benedict	172	12	8	" "	172	12	8
David Jackson	53	2	5	" "	53	2	5
Samuel Keeler	30	14		" "	30	14	..
Benjamin Peck	23	16	9	" "	23	16	9
James Brown	15	5	5½	" "	15	5	5½
Anna Reynolds	22	2	9	" "	22	2	9
John Dovey	11	4	..	Sam'l Middlebrook	11	4	.
Deborah Dickinson	17	2	6	Deborah Dickinson	17	2	6
Moses Dickinson's heirs	259	16	10	Sarah Dickinson	86	12	3
Moses Dickinson's heirs	259	16	10	Deborah Dickinson	173	4	7
Hannah Dickinson	33	19	9	Hannah Dickinson &	33	19	9
Platt Townsend	2	17	7	Eliza Lillibridge	2	17	
Daniel Thatcher's heirs	315	17	.	Daniel Thatcher's heirs	143	10	..
James Smith	21	13	..	Committee	5	18	6
Footing of Classification No. 1,					£1,344	7	0

CLASSIFICATION No. 2, SECTION 2.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Stephen Lockwood	18	12	..	Stephen Lockwood	18	12	..
Thaddeus Betts, two losses	272	17	9	" "	272	17	9
James Crowley	3	14	7	" "	3	14	7
Gershorn Hyatt	32	5	..	" "	32	5	..
Simeon Raymond	442	7	3½	Thomas Comstock	442	7	3½
Thomas Benedict	779	1	10	Thomas Benedict	502	11	5
John Rich	72	6	..	John Rich's heirs	71	18	11½
Footing of Classification No. 2,					£1,344	7	0

CLASSIFICATION No. 3, SECTION 3.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Nathan Jarvis	279	7	6	Stephen Lockwood	219	16	3
Daniel Hanford's two losses	323	16	4	" "	323	16	4
Gold Hoyt	195	8	..	Thomas Comstock	195	8	..
James Hoyt's heirs	26	2	..	" "	26	2	..
Thomas Benedict	779	1	10	Thomas Benedict	216	10	5
Matthew Keeler	165	10	..	Isaac Keeler	32	15	5
Jesse Benedict	144	7	6	Jesse Benedict	114	7	6
Matthew Keeler	165	10	10	Jonathan Riggs	32	15	5
Josiah Marvin	158	10	1	" "	58	10	1
Obediah Siscat	3	0		" "	3	0	
Rebecca Smith	3	2	9	" "	3	2	9
Isaac Waring	3	10	.	" "	3	10	.
James Hitchcock	19	8	6	" "	4	2	10
Thomas Hayes	18	0	..	" "	16	14	8
Deborah Ricket	22	0	..	" "	9	2	..
Samuel Kitcham	4	1	6	" "	2	2	4
Joshua Rogers	14	15	3	" "	12	1	..
Mary Avery	11	2	6	" "	10	10	.
Footing of Classification No 3,					£1,344	7	0

CLASSIFICATION No. 4, SECTION 4.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Capt. Josiah Starr	13	5	8	Josiah Starr	13	5	8
Joshua Starr	4	16		" "	4	16	
Josiah Starr	9	3	8	" "	9	3	8
Ezra Starr	..	..	..	" "	400	4	8
Ezra Starr	1,214	11	4	Comfort S. Mygatt	400	8	0
Dr. John Wood	262	15	11	His heirs	262	13	11
Ezra Starr	1,214	11	4	Wm. Taylor in right of wife	184	0	..
John McLean	528	7	1	" "	69	13	1
Footing of Classification No. 4,					£1,344	7	0

ORGANIZATION.

At the commencement of the year 1817, Norwalk formed part of the territory of the then extensive township of Huron.

Early in that year, a petition for a separate organization was drawn up and signed by a number of citizens, but how many, or whom, cannot now be ascertained, the writer having made a diligent search for the original paper, among the public files, without success.

In pursuance of that petition, at a meeting of the Commissioners of Huron county held on on the 18th day of February, 1817, the following order was made:

On the petition of David Gibbs and others, we set off the townships of Bronson and Norwalk (being numbers three and four in the twenty-second range of townships in Huron county) from the township of Huron, to be organized into a separate township by the name of Norwalk. By order of the Commissioners,

Attest: FREDERICK FALLY, *P. T.*

Frederick Fally, Ebenezer Merry and Bildad Adams were then the county commissioners, and Frederick Fally was acting as clerk for the commissioners "P. T." (*pro tem.*)

The two townships remained in that state of organization until on the 8th of March, 1820, when at a meeting of the county commissioners,—present, Joseph Strong and Lyman Farwell,—it was

Ordered, That towns numbers one and two, in the twenty-second range, be and the same is hereby annexed to the township of Norwalk.

And that state of organization continued until at a meeting of the commissioners of Huron county, held on the 4th day of March, 1822: present, Eli S. Barnum, Robert S. Southgate and Amos Woodward, commissioners, it was

Ordered, That township number one, in the twenty-second range (called Ripley), be and same is hereby annexed to township number one, in the twenty-third range (called New Haven), for township purposes.

Ordered, On the petition of Edward L. Cole and others, that townships numbers two and three, in the twenty-second range (the first Bronson, the second Fairfield,) be organized with township privileges, and that the same be known by the name of Bronson. And notice of township meeting on the first Monday of April next, given according to law.

Attest: MOSES KIMBALL,
Clerk and Auditor, Huron County.

Of the townships here named in parenthesis, the first should have been Fairfield, and the second, Bronson, but the record stands as cited.

Thus it will be seen that from February 18, 1817, to March 8, 1820, Norwalk embraced a territory five miles wide and ten miles long, and from March 8, 1820 to March 4, 1822, its territory was five miles wide and twenty miles long; forming an election precinct which polled sixty-two votes at the first election, as appears by the certificate attached to the tally sheet of that election, now on file in the county clerk's office, which is as follows:

At a regular election of the electors in the township of Norwalk, at the house of Daniel Tilden, in said Norwalk, on the third day of April, 1820, for two justices of the peace:

We do hereby certify, that Enos Gilbert had sixty-one votes; Samuel B. Lewis, forty-five; Luke Keeler, one; Abijah Comstock, seven; Asher Cole, one; and Joseph Pierce, three, for the offices of justices of the peace.

Attest: WM. GARDNER, ENOS GILBERT, *Clerks.*

PLATT BENEDICT, ELIPHALET W. DAY, ROBERT S. SOUTHGATE, *Judges of Election.*

At an election for sheriff on December 6, 1820, (at which Enos Gilbert, of Norwalk, was elected) seventy-two votes were polled.

At an election for justice on the 2d day of April, 1821, (at which Timothy Taylor was elected) seventy-six votes were polled.

At the election for county officers, October 9, 1821, ninety-two votes were polled.

At the State election in 1877, the same territory polled for governor: Fairfield, 303; Bronson, 225; Ripley, 212; Norwalk, 1,344. Total, 2,084.

After Ripley, Fairfield and Bronson were detached from Norwalk, and at the State election of October 8, 1821, only fifty-one votes were polled in Norwalk.

PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX FOR 1815.

(Abstract showing Norwalk.)

Duplicate of taxes laid in Huron county for the year 1815, by the county commissions of said county.

Eli S. Barnum, Caleb Palmer and Charles Parker, Commissioners.

Tax bill for the county of Huron in the year 1815:

WHEATSBOROUGH.		HURON.	
Dillingham John	$3 90	Comstock, Abijah	$ 50
Reed, Hanson	80	Lewis, Samuel B	90
Wilson, James	80	Newcomb, Benjamin	1 40
	5 50	Total for Wheatsborough	2 80
	2 80	Total for	111 60
		Huron	56 00
Total for Norwalk	$8 30	Vermillion	24 80
		Total for Huron County,	$192.40

The townships of Wheatsborough, Huron and Vermillion appear to have constituted the whole county, for purposes of taxation, at that time.

This duplicate was probably made out in the early part of the year 1815. In August, of that year, there was an entirely different arrangement of township lines established, as appears by the following extract from Volume I, page 1, of the Commissioners' Journal of Huron county:

Commissioners' office, at county seat, August 1, 1815. First meeting held at David Abbott, Esq.

Caleb Palmer, Charles Parker and Eli S. Barnum, Commissioners.

Ichabod Marshall, Clerk, appointed *pro tem.* Abijah Comstock, appointed County Treasurer.

The new townships following are set off, viz:

1. Wayne's Reserve, at Lower Sandusky, to be known by the name of Lower Sandusky.

2. Vermillion—comprising the following tract, viz: The whole of the twentieth range of the Connecticut Western Reserve, together with all the tract of country belonging to the county of Huron, east of said twentieth range.

3. Greenfield—comprising townships numbers two and three, in the twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fourth ranges of the Connecticut Western Reserve.

4. New Haven—comprising number one in the twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fourth ranges.

* * * * * * * * * *

By order of the Commissioners,

ICHABOD MARSHALL, Commissioners' Clerk, *pro tem.*

PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX FOR 1819.

(Extract showing Norwalk.)

County tax assessed on the residents of Huron county for the year 1819:

Norwalk Township.	*Horses.*	*Cattle.*	*Houses.*	
Abbot, Ezra	....	....	450	$2 25
*Ammerman, Simeon	....	3	....	30
Benedict Platt	2	8	...	1 40
Boalt, Eben	....	4	....	40
Boalt, John	....	2	....	20
Brunson Hosea	....	1	....	10
Cole, Levi	2	9	....	1 50
Comstock, Abijah	3	5	....	1 40
*Clark, Lestor	....	1	....	10
*Clark, Jabez	1	4	....	70
*Cole, David	....	4	....	40
*Clark, Halsey	1	4	....	70
*Crawford, Joseph	....	2	....	20
Cole, Thomas	....	2	....	20
*Deming, Jabez	....	3	....	30
Forsythe, Frederick	1	1	350	2 15
Fay, Lucius	....	4	...	40
Gibbs, David	1	3	....	60
Gibbs, Samuel R	1	6	....	90
Gilbert, Enos	....	1	....	10
*Guthrie, Eben	1	8	....	1 10
*Herrick, Ezra	1	2	....	50
*Herrick, Ezra Jr	1	....	....	30
*Hoskins, John	....	3	....	30
*Hagerman, Thomas	...	5	....	50
Houk, Henry	2	2	....	80
*Herrick, Lott	....	4	....	40
Isham, Epaphroditus	....	4	...	40
Isham, Seldon	....	1	....	10
Inman, Malvara	....	3	....	30
*Kellogg, Martin	1	4	....	70
Keeler, Luke	1	4	....	70
Keeler, John	2	2	....	80
†Lockwood, George	2	....	....	60
Lockwood, Henry	1	3	...	60
Laylin, John	1	1	....	40
Laylin, Charles	....	1	....	10
Lewis, Samuel B	1	4	....	70
Marshall, Ichabod	1	....	....	30
Mason, Cornelius	...	1	....	10
Myres, Adam	2	1	....	70
Odway, Nehemiah	1	....	....	30
*Pixley, Reuben	2	1	....	70
Powers, Abraham	....	2	....	20
*Rundle, Abijah	1	4	....	70
Reed, Hanson	1	4	...	70
*Reynolds, Job T	....	3	....	30
*Sutliff, Nathan	....	3		30
*Southgate, Robert S	1	5	...	80
*Sypher, Peter	1	4	....	70
Strong, Silas G	....	1	....	10
Tice, Peter	1	1	300	1 90
Tice & Forsythe	....	...	200	1 00
*Taylor, Benjamin	....	2	....	20
*Terry, Henry	....	1	....	10
*Tanner, Nathan	....	4	...	40
‡Underhill, Jasper	....	2	....	20
Wheeler, Edward	1	1	....	40
Wells, Ezekiel	1	4	....	70
*Welch, John	....	5	....	50
White, John	1	3	....	60
Wilson, James	1	4	....	70
Todd, Manning S	1	...	....	30
David Underhill, Levi Cole, Platt Benedict, Peter Tice, Frederick Forsythe and Daniel Tilden, own all the town of Norwalk, assessed at $1,400	....	....	....	7 00
Total for Norwalk	42	174	....	$43 10
Total amount of the tax				$1,217 75
NOTE.—Total names on this duplicate				63
*Lived in Bronson, then attached to Norwalk				19
†Lived in Milan				1
‡Lived in Ridgefield				1—21
Residents of Norwalk				42

TO HALLET GALLUP—*Sir:*—The taxes herein contained, assessed on the residents of Huron county for the year 1819; you are by the Commissioners of Huron county, authorized to collect, you will, therefore, proceed to collect the said taxes, and pay the amount to the Treasurer of Huron county as the law directs.

By order of the Commissioners,

BENJ. ABBOTT, *Clerk.*

PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX FOR 1820.

(Extract showing Norwalk.)

LIST OF TAXABLE PROPERTY IN NORWALK TOWNSHIP.

Proprietors' Names.	*Horses.*	*Cattle.*	
*Ammermon, Simeon	1	5	$0.80
Bronker, John	2	1	70
Brunson, Hosea	..	2	20
Bangs, James	..	2	20
Benton, William	..	1	10
Baker, Timothy	2	2	80
*Beckwith, William	..	3	30
Bangs, Theodore	2	..	60

Proprietors' Names.	*Horses.*	*Cattle.*	
Benedict, Platt	2	6	1.20
*Baker, Spencer	1	3	60
*Baker, William		4	40
*Brownell, Abel		3	30
Boalt, John	1	3	60
Boalt, Eben		4	40
*Clark, Daniel L	1	4	70
*Crawford, Joseph		4	40
*Clark, Lester		4	40
*Clark, Jabez	1		30
Cole, David		2	20
*Conger, David		1	10
Cole, Thomas		3	30
Case, Samuel		3	30
Carver, Aldrich	1	1	40
Cole, Asher	1	6	90
Comstock, Abijah	3	7	1.60
Dewit, Zurich W		1	10
*Day, Eliphalet		4	40
Decker, Elick		5	50
Dimick, John		1	10
Dillingham, John		15	1 50
*Demming, Jabez		3	30
Dillingham, Henry		3	30
*Ervin, Thomas	1	2	50
Forsythe, Frederick	1	1	40
Finney, Erastus		1	10
Foster, Seth		1	10
Fay, John	1		30
Fay, Lucius		5	50
Gallup, Hallett,	1		30
Gardner, William	1		30
Gibbs, David	2	4	1.00
Gibbs, Samuel R		6	60
*Guthrie, Eben	1	8	1.10
Gilbert, Enos		1	10
Huyck, Henry	2	2	80
Hutchins, Elias		1	10
*Herrick, Lott		3	30
*Hoskins, John		1	10
*Hagarman, Thomas	1	1	70
*Herrick, Ezra	2	2	80
*Herrick, Ezra, Jr		2	20
Inman, Mulvery		3	30
Isham, Epaphroditus		1	10
Isham, Selden	2	1	70
*Johnson, Bryant		5	50
Jerolomon, Thomas		3	30
*Kellogg, Martin		5	50
Keeler, Lewis	2	6	1.20
Keeler, John	2	2	80
Lewis, Samuel B	1	7	1.00
Laylin, Charles		4	40
Laylin, John		3	30
Lockwood, Henry	1	3	60
Lane, Ebenezer	1	1	40
Mason, Cornelia		1	10
Marshall, Ichabod		3	30
*Moffit, Philip		4	40
*Pixley, Reuben C	1	1	40
Pratt, John	1	1	40
Pierce, Joseph		1	10
Porter, William		1	10
*Rundle, Abijah		5	50
Raymond, Lemuel	1	4	70
*Reynolds, Job T		5	50
*Rusco, Armon		1	10
Reed, Hanson	1	5	80
*Sutliff, Nathan		5	50
*Southgate, Robert S	1	7	1.00
*Sample, John	1	2	50
Sifort, Peter	1	4	70
Sifort, Peter, Jr		1	10
*Tanner, Nathan	1	6	90
Tice, Peter		3	30
Tilden, Daniel	1		30
Todd, Manning S	1		30
*Terry, Henry		1	10
*Taylor, Benjamin F		5	50
*Warren, Daniel	1		30
Welch, John		1	10
Wilson, James	1	4	70
White, John		4	40
Wheeler, Levi	1	3	60
Western, Jonathan		4	40
Wells, Roswell	1	5	80
Wilson, Thomas C		1	10
Ordway, Nehemiah		1	10
	54	283	44.50
Amount of Town Plat			47.60
			$92.10

TOWN PLAT OF NORWALK.

PROPRIETORS' NAMES.	*Tax*
Benedict, Platt	5 72½
Benton, William	35
Bangs, James	35
Bangs, Theodore	30
†Butman, John S	30
Cole Levi	4 50
Finney Erastus	1.35
Fay, John	1.62½
Forsythe Frederick	2.25
Gallup, William	1.50
Henry, Samuel	50
Lane, Ebenezer	1 50
Mason, Cornelia	2 00
Tice, Peter	5 75
Tilden, Daniel	8.00
‡Underhill, David	3 75
Williams, James	1.25
Whittlesey and Benedict	6.60
	$47.60
Total amount of page footings of this duplicate	$1,142.14

To DAVID W. HINMAN, ESQ.,

Sir:—The county levies herein contained, assessed on the inhabitants of Huron County, for the year 1820, you are, by the Commissioners of Huron county, authorized to collect, you will therefore proceed to collect the same and pay to the Treasurer of Huron county as the law directs. By order of the Commissioners.

For LYMAN FARWELL, *Clerk*,
ICHABOD MARSHALL.

NOTE. Total names on this duplicate, including lot owners	101
*Lived in Bronson, then attached to Norwalk	33
†Lived in Milan	1
‡Lived in Ridgefield	1—35
Residents of Norwalk	66

PERSONAL PROPERTY, ETC.—TAX FOR 1822.

(Extract showing Norwalk.)

Duplicate of the county tax levied on the personal and town property of Huron county for the year 1822.

Norwalk.	*Horses.*	*Cattle.*	*Tax.*
Arnold, Alfred		1	$0.10
Bangs, Theodore S., lot 60, 1820, 30c; 1821, $1.25; 1822, 75c			2.30
Butman, Jno. S., lot 58, 1820, 41c; 1821, 79½c; 1822, 37½c;			1.50
Boalt, Eben		5	50
Boukee, John	1	1	40
Baker, Timothy, 1 house $400	3	11	4.00
Benedict, Platt, 1 house $400, half No. 1	2	5	3.25
" lot 14, 1821, 87½c; 1822, 50c			1.37½
" lot 15, 1821, $4.40; 1822, 50c			4.90
" lot 18, 1821, 62½c; 1822, 50c			1.12½
" lot 33, 1821, 62½c; 1822, 50c			1.12½
Benton, William		1	10
Boalt, John	1	1	40
Comstock, Abijah	1	11	1.40
Cole, Asher, 1 house $250	2	7	2.55
" Norwalk lots 4, 11, 19, 21, 27, 29			3.00
Cole, Asa, lot 22, 50c		4	90
" lot 30, 1820, $2.18; 1821, $0.81½; 1822, 50c			3.49½
Drake, Benjamin F	1		30
Drake, William, lot 26, half 1820, $1.09½; 1821, $0.81½; 1822, $0.25			2.16
Dounce, John		1	10
Dillingham, John, 1 house $2.50		12	2.45
Forsythe, Frederick, 1 house $2.50	1	1	1.65
" ⅔ lot 9, 1821 and 1822			3.67
Finny, Erastus, 1 house $200, ½ lot 24			1.25
Fay, Lucius		5	50
Fay, John, delinquent, 1820, 1 house, lot 16			1.62½
same same for 1822			1.00
Gardner, William	1	2	50
Gallup, Hallet, lot 61	1		1.42½
Gilbert, Enos	1	2	50
Gibbs, David	1	4	70

Norwalk.	*Horses.*	*Cattle.*	*Tax.*
Gallup, William, lot 62, 1820, '21, '22	..	..	$4.65
Gibbs, Samuel R	..	3	30
Hurlburt, Henry	..	1	10
Henry, Samuel lot 17, 1820, '21, '22	..	2	2.45
Hoskins, Thomas	1	2	50
Huyck, Henry	3	1	1.00
Isham, Epaphroditus	..	1	10
Isham, Selden	1	1	40
Inman, Malvery	..	3	30
Kimball, Moses, half 28	..	..	75
Keeler, John	1	3	60
Keeler, Luke	1	1	40
Keeler, Lewis	..	6	60
Latimer, Pickett	1	..	30
Lockwood, Henry	..	4	40
Laylin, Charles	..	3	30
Lane, Ebenezer, 1 house $200	1	3	1.50
Lewis, Samuel B	1	19	2.20
Laylin, John	2	1	70
Merryman, Enoch B	1	2	50
Marshall, Ichabod	1	5	80
" lots 36 and 37	..	..	80
Mason, Cornelia, lot 34	..	1	2.00
Marvin, Zachariah, lot 35	..	..	40
Odway, Nehemiah, delinquent of 1821	..	3	40
Pratt, John	..	1	10
Pearce, Joseph, delinquent of 1820	..	..	10
Reed, Hanson	1	3	60
Richmond Everett, lot 66, 1821, '22	..	..	1 31½
Stratten, Daniel	..	4	40
Tice, Peter, ⅛ lot 9	2	9	2.66¾
" lot 5	..	..	50
" lots 6, 8, 1821, '22	..	..	6.75
" lots 25, 33, 1821, '22	..	..	2.99½
Tilden, Daniel	..	2	20
" half lots 12, 26, 1820, '21, '22	..	..	2.77½
Underhill, David, lots 23, 28	..	..	1.00
Underhill, Benedict & Cole, lots 2, 3, 10, 20	..	..	4.00
Williams, James, lot 64, 1820, '21, '22	1	2	4.65
Wells, Ezekiel	..	4	40
Wells, Roswell	..	1	10
Woodward, William	..	1	10
Wilson, James	1	4	70
White, John	..	4	10
Wheeler, Samuel	..	1	10
Wood, Andrew	..	6	60
Wheeler, Edward	2	2	80
Whittlesey, Elisha, lots 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 63 and 65, 1821 and 1822	..	..	14.45¾
Unknown, lots 7 and 31, 1821 and 1822	..	..	2.63
Totals	47	182	$121.52½

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, HURON CO., Aug. 1, 1822.

I, Moses Kimball, certify the foregoing to be a correct duplicate of the county tax for 1822. MOSES KIMBALL, *C. A.*

NOTE.—The total tax for the county, including Brownhelm, Black River and Elyria, is footed up $1,659.36.

It will be remembered that Norwalk and Bronson were set off into a township by the name of Norwalk on February 18, 1817, and that Bronson was set off from Norwalk on March 4, 1822. This, then, is the first personal property tax duplicate for Norwalk township proper, and shows a list of sixty-six taxable persons; but Butman, Underhill and Whittlesey were not residents, leaving the actual resident tax payers only sixty-three.

RESIDENT REAL ESTATE TAX IN 1815.

(Extract showing Norwalk).

Resident proprietors' land tax, in the year 1815, for the counties of Cuyahoga and Huron, State of Ohio.

Proprietors' Names.	1st Rate	2d Rate	3d Rate	Range	Town	Section	County	Amount of Taxes $	cts.	mills	200	Total Amount Due $	cts.	mills	200
Comstock, Abijah	..	..	1450	22	4	2 & 3	Huron	25	81	.	...	25	81	00	00
Frink, William §	..	200	....	22	4	2	do	5	37	5	...	5	37	5	...
Wood, Standish *	..	200	....	22	4	4	do	5	37	5	...	5	37	5	...

I have compared this duplicate with the original, and find it correct. GEORGE PEASE.

The charge for drawing off the within duplicate is one dollar and fifty cents. Received payment of Charles Parker.‡ GEORGE PEASE.

*There is one name on this duplicate for Portage county, and one for Cuyahoga, with forty-seven other names for Huron county, the three above given being all there are for Norwalk.

‡ Charles Parker was one of the county commissioners in 1815.

§ William Frink was a resident of Ridgefield in 1812 and 1813, and of Sherman in 1820, and probably never resided in Norwalk.

TAX IN 1816.

(Extract showing Norwalk).

Resident proprietors' land tax, for the year 1816, in the County of Huron, State of Ohio.

Proprietors' Names.	1st Rate	2d Rate	3d Rate	Range	Town	Lots	Section	Amount of Tax $	cts.	mills	Total Amount Due $	cts.	mills
Beaty, John	..	..	281	22	4	..	1	4	21	5	4	21	5
"	..	..	232	22	4	..	1	3	48	.	3	48	.
Bull, Epaphrus W	..	778	...	22	4	..	4	17	50	5	17	50	5
Comstock, Abijah	..	..	1850	22	4	..	2 & 3	27	75	.	27	75	
Frink, William †	..	200	....	22	4	..	2	4	50	.	4	50	

Total am't tax (with rest of county), $1,135.07.7½

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, Huron County, Ohio, June 8, 1816.

We hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a duplicate of the State tax, for the County of Huron, for the year 1816.

FREDERICK FALLY, EBENEZER MERRY, } *Commissioners.*

Attest: FREDERICK FALLY, *Clerk.*

†There are in this duplicate one name from Portage county, two names from Medina county, four names from Cuyahoga county, one hundred and seven names from Huron couty,—four being from Norwalk, and Comstock the only actual resident.

TAX IN 1817.

(Extract showing Norwalk).

Resident proprietors' land tax, for the year 1817, for Huron county, Ohio.

Proprietors' Names.	2d Rate	3d Rate	Range	Town	Section	Lots	County	Amount of Tax $	cts.
Colwell and others	.....	281	22	4	1	..	Huron	4	21½
do	232	.....	22	4	1	..	do	5	22
Bull, Epaphrus W	772	.....	22	4	4	..	do	17	50½
Comstock, Abijah	.....	1850	22	4	2 & 3	..	do	27	75
Fay, Aaron	100	.....	22	4	4	..	....	2	25
Frink, William	200	.....	22	4	2	..	.....	4	50
Gibbs, David	360	.....	22	4	2	..	.....	8	09½
Lockwood, Henry	200	280	22	4	3	..	.....	8	70
Second Rate (for county)	23742½								
§ Third Rate (for county)		50724½						1339	87½

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, Huron County, Ohio, April 3, 1817.

We hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a duplicate of the State tax, for the county of Huron, for the year 1817.

FREDERICK FALLY, JOHN S. REEDE, } *Commissioners.*

§ There are in this duplicate one name from Portage county, two names from Medina county, two names from Cuyahoga county, one hundred and twenty-three names from Huron county,—seven being from Norwalk.

+ These figures are the total for the county. The total for Norwalk is $78.23½.

TAX IN 1818.

(Extract showing Norwalk).

Resident proprietors' land tax, for the year 1818, for Huron county.

Proprietors' Names.	2d Rate	3d Rate	Range	Town	Section	Lot	County	Amount of Tax $	cts.
Trumbul	778	....	22	4	4	..	....	11	67
Beatty, John	....	281	22	4	1	..	..	2	81
do	232	....	22	4	1	..	..	3	48
Comstock, Abijah	....	1850	22	4	2 & 3	..	..	18	50
Fay, Aaron	100	....	22	4	4	..	....	1	50
Frink, William	200	....	22	4	2	..	....	3	00
Gibbs, David	360	....	22	4	2	..	....	5	40
Lockwood, Henry	200	280	22	4	2	..	....	5	80
Lewis, Samuel B.	200	....	22	4	1	..	....	3	07½
Reed, Hanson	311	....	22	4	4	..	....	..	..

There are in this duplicate one name from Portage county, one name from Medina county, one hundred and eighty-eight names from Huron county,—nine being from Norwalk.

There is no certificate attached to this paper, but it is authentic, and forms part of the official record in the Auditors' office of Huron county.

TAX IN 1819.

(Extract showing Norwalk)

The following Collector's duplicate, for the tax of the year 1819, found amoung the papers of the late Hallet Gallup, is the earliest one that the most thorough search has brought to light. None are on file in the Auditor's office.

Land tax of the residents of Huron county, for 1819.

	2d Rate	3d Rate	R	T	S	Lot	County	$	cts.	
Beaty, John		281	22	4	1		Huron	2	81	Returned
do	232		22	4	1			4	06	R
Comstock, Abijah		1770	22	4	2,3			17	70	
Fay, Aaron	100		22	4	4			1	75	Paid
Frink, William	200		22	4	2			3	50	Returned 12½, 20
Gibbs, David	360		22	4	2			6	30	Paid
Lockwood, Henry	200	288	22	4	3			6	38	Paid
Lewis, Samuel B	200		22	4	1			5	20	Paid
Marvin, Zachariah	80		22	4	2	part	4	1	40	Paid
Reed, Hanson	311		22	4	4			5	44	Returned

Total am't of tax (for county), $1,605.90

John S. Reed says, the tax against Cornelius Reed was paid for last year.

To Hallet Gallup;

You are, by the commissioners of Huron county, appointed collector of the foregoing taxes, of the residents, on land in the county of Huron. You are, therefore, hereby authorized to collect the same, and make returns as the law directs.

Attest:

BENJAMIN ADAMS, *Clerk.*

JOSEPH STRONG, BILDAD ADAMS, } *Commissioners.*

TAX IN 1820.

(Extract showing Norwalk).

Non-Resident Proprietors.	Resident Proprietors.	2d Rate	3d Rate	R	T	S	Lots	$	cts.
Burrill, Jno. Ellas		250		22	4	3		4	37½
Burtiss, Samuel		65		22	4	1		1	13¾
Benedict, Thomas	Beatty, John	513		22	4	1		12	82½
do		497		22	4	2		8	70
Benedict, Elijah			203	22	4	3		2	03
			347	22	4	3		3	04½
	Baker Timothy	97		22	4	4		1	69¾
	do	127		22	4	4		2	22¼
	do	100		22	4	4		1	75
	Benedict Platt, for Salley and Mary Pettit	688½		22	4	1		12	04¾
	Boalt, Eben	200		22	4	4		3	50
	Benedict, William	300		22	4	2		5	25
	Comstock, Abijah	1160		22	4	2	1 to 6	20	30
	do	543		22	4	3		9	50¼
	Curtiss, Ira	262½		22	4			4	59½
	Cole, Asa & Thomas	200		22	4	4		3	50
	Crawford, Joseph	36½		22	4	4			63¾
	Cole, Levi, heirs of	200		22	4	2		3	50
	do	100		22	4	4		1	75
	do	140		22	4	1		2	45
Dickerson, Hannah		193		22	4	1		3	02¾
Dickerson, Sarah		263		22	4	1		4	60¼
	Dillingham, John	166½		22	4	1		2	91
Fay, Lucius		100		22	4	4		1	75
Fitch, Grant		80		22	4	4		1	40
Fitch, Zalmon		326½		22	4	4		5	71¼
	Frink, William†	69		22	4	2		1	72½
	Gibbs, SamuelR	550		22	4	2		9	62½
	Gibbs, David	360		22	4	2		6	30
	Huyck, Henry	60		22	4	4		1	05
	Inman, Melvery	87½		22	4	4		1	53
	Jennings, Seth	62		22	4	1		1	08
Jessup, James			200	22	4	3		2	00
	Keeler, Samuel	95		22	4	1		1	66¼
	Keeler, Luke	317		22	4	1		5	54¾
	do	50		22	4	4			87½
	do	1		22	4	3			01¾
Keeler, Isaac, heirs of			103	22	4	3		1	03
Lockwood, Stephen		873		22	4	2		15	27¼
do			1199½	22	4	3		11	99½
	Lewis Samuel B	200		22	4	1		3	50
	Lockwood, Henry	480		22	4	3		8	40
	Lane, E		4	22	4		out lot		04
	Meers, Moody	50		22	4	3			87½
	Marvin, Zachariah	80		22	4	2		1	40

TAX IN 1820—CONTINUED.

Non-Resident Proprietors.	Resident Proprietors.	2d Rate	3d Rate	R	T	S	Lots	$	cts.
Middlebrook, Sam'l heirs of		413		22	4	1		7	22¾
Russ, Isaac		1423¾		22	4	3		24	91½
Riggs, Jonah, heirs of			433	22	4	3		4	33
	Reed, Hanson		170	22	4	4		2	97½
Townsend, Jacob		65		22	4	1		1	13
Tousey, Hannah F		60		22	4	1		1	05
	Tice, Peter	5½		22	4	4			07¾
White, Moss, E. Tweedy, & others		1356		22	4	4		23	73
	Wilson, James	142½		22	4	4		2	49
Whitlock, Thadeous		75		22	4	1		1	31¼
Whittlesey, Elisha		875¼		22	4	4		15	32
Wood, Stephen		246		22	4	1		4	30½
	Keeler, John	150		22	4	3		2	62½
	do	50		22	4	3			87½
	Newcomb, Jabez		43	22	4	3			43

Total for Norwalk $267 49¼

I hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a correct duplicate of the land tax in the county of Huron, for the year 1820.

ASA SANFORD,
Auditor of Huron County.

†William Frink appears as a resident of Sherman, this year.

TAX DUPLICATE FOR 1878.

The present County Auditor, H. W. Owen, Esq., has kindly furnished the writer with a statement of the several footings of valuations and taxes for the township and corporation of Norwalk in the year 1878:

Township—total valuation	$748,736 00
Township—total tax	8,834 79
State proportion	2,171 33
County proportion	2,545 70
Township proportion. Norwalk township	4,117 40
Corporation—total valuation	$2,294,783 00
Total amount of tax	52,261 88
State proportion	6,654 87
County proportion	7,802 26
Corporation proportion	37,804 75
Total for township and corporation	$61,096 67

FIRST ELECTION.

Of the first election ever held within the limits of the present township of Norwalk, Samuel B. Lewis says (see *Fire-lands Pioneer* of June, 1858, page 33): "During the summer and autumn of 1815, I built a house on the farm I have so long dwelt upon, and in that house, in the spring of 1816, was formed a township organization, just after which was held, in my house, the first Norwalk township election. I do not, at this distant day, recollect all who were present at that election, but can only name, among others, present: Judge Southgate, David Gibbs, Esq., Henry Lockwood, James Wilson, Hanson Reed, Abijah Comstock, Esq., myself and some fifteen or twenty others. Judge Southgate, Abijah Comstock, Esq., and Samuel B. Lewis, Esq., constituted the board at this election.

Martin Kellogg says (see *Fire-lands Pioneer* of March, 1859, page 41): "The first election in Norwalk township was held at the house of Hanson Reed in April, 1817. Norwalk and Bronson were at this time organized as an election district. There was no justice of the peace or other officer who could lawfully

qualify the election board before entering upon the duties for which they were chosen.

"Abijah Comstock had been justice of the peace, but his commission had expired previous to this election. After the electors had met and the board was formed, they had to send to Ridgefield for Esquire Littlefield to come and qualify the board."

"On the 6th of April, 1818, (Norwalk and Bronson being together as an election district,) R. S. Southgate was elected justice of the peace. Number of votes at said election, twenty-two, of which Mr. Southgate had twenty-one votes. On the 28th of May, he was qualified by James Williams, Esq., county clerk. On the 13th of April, 1818, an election was held at the house of Samuel B. Lewis, in Norwalk township, (Bronson and Norwalk together.) At this election fifty-six votes were given. S. B. Lewis, Lott Herrick and Martin Kellogg were judges, and Reuben Pixley and Dr. Joseph Pearce were clerks of election."

"Norwalk and Bronson were together as an election district from 1817 (the time of their first organization) to 1822. For a part of this time Fairfield was included in the same organization, making an election district five miles wide and fifteen miles long, the same being called Norwalk; and while so together, all the elections were held in the part called Norwalk proper."

Mrs. Elizabeth Minn, formerly Reed, says (see *Fire-lands Pioneer* of March, 1859, page 48): "The first town meeting was held at our house, as near as I can remember, in 1818. The officers I do not remember except Reuben Pixley. He was town clerk."

The foregoing statements are all in conflict with each other, and leave the question as to date, in doubt.

Mr. Lewis is undoubtedly mistaken in fixing the date in 1816, for Norwalk was not set off from the township of Huron until February 18, 1817.

Mr. Kellogg evidently speaks from memory in fixing the date as April, 1817, and does not give the names of any of the officers officiating at the election he describes, nor the names of any of the officers elected. He speaks by the record in his account of the election of April 6, 1818, but puts them in a little thick when he gives us another election on April 13, 1818, only seven days after that of the 6th. In the number of votes and names of officers officiating, he exactly describes the election for governor and other officers held on October 13, 1818. There is no official record in any of the county offices, from which an inference could be drawn, that any election was held on April 13th; so he is probably incorrect in that statement.

He is, in part, correct in stating that part of the time between 1817 and 1822, Fairfield formed part of the election district "called Norwalk." From February 18, 1817, to March 8, 1820, Bronson and Norwalk were one organization named Norwalk; at the latter date, Ripley and Fairfield were attached to Norwalk, and the four townships constituted an election district, five miles wide and twenty miles long, from that time until March 4, 1822, when Bronson and Fairfield were set off into an organization by the name of Bronson, and Ripley was attached to New Haven.

No poll book, nor certificate of election can be found in any of the county offices, relating to an election in Norwalk in 1817, but in volume one of the "Commissioners' Journal" of Huron county, showing the disbursements by the County Treasurer for 1817, appears the following entry:

VOUCHER 258.

1817—June 4.—To Abijah Comstock, for making returns of Justice elect..... $1 00

Voucher 258, now on file in the Auditor's office, reads as follows:

I hereby certify that Abijah Comstock made return of the election of a justice of the peace for the township of Norwalk, and that by said returns he was a judge of the election.

May 20, 1817. DAVID ABBOTT, *Clerk Common Pleas.*

In the probate judges office, at Norwalk, is a little old record book containing a medley of official memoranda of estrays, store, tavern and ferry licenses, marriages, certificates of the organization of different religious societies, and official qualification of justices of the peace; among which is the following:

June 4, 1817. David Gibbs sworn into office of justice of the peace for Norwalk township, before me, DAVID ABBOTT, *Justice.*

The foregoing entries and voucher fully corroborate and establish the correctness of Mr. Kellogg's statement, that the first election was held in 1817, and it is undoubtedly true that April was the month, and Hanson Reed's house the place, when and where it occurred.

Hanson Reed's house was situated on the east side of the road leading from near the water works to the Fairfield road, and about thirty rods from the latter road.

No poll-book can be found of the election of April 6, 1818, but an official certificate of an abstract of the votes cast at that election is on file in the county clerk's office, and is as follows:

WHEREAS, By poll-book transmitted to me, and opened in the presence of David Abbott and David W. Hinman, two justices of the peace in and for the county of Huron, it appears that at an election in and for the township of Norwalk, on the 6th day of April, 1818, the number of votes amounted to twenty-two, and that Robert S. Southgate had twenty-one votes and Samuel B. Lewis one vote, consequently the said Robert S. Southgate was duly elected a justice of the peace, in and for the township of Norwalk, in the county aforesaid.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the above is a true abstract of the above mentioned poll-book opened by us.

Dated this 13th day of April, 1818. DAVID ABBOTT,
DAVID W. HINMAN,
Justices of the Peace.

In the Commissioners' Journal, account of disbursements for the year 1818, appears the following entry under date of May 27:

VOUCHER 360.

To S. B. Lewis for election return..... 64 cents.

Voucher No. 360, for that year, reads:

I do hereby certify that Samuel B. Lewis made a return of the poll-book of the election of a justice of the peace, in and for the township of Norwalk, whereby it appears that Robert S. Southgate was elected a justice. JAS. WILLIAMS, *C. Pleas.*

The foregoing certificates and commissioners' entry form the only official recognition of the election of April 6, 1818. They fully corroborate Mr. Kellogg as to his statement of that election. It is probable that Samuel B. Lewis, Lott Herrick and Martin Kellogg, were the judges, as stated by Mr. Kellogg, and Reuben Pixley one of the clerks, as stated by both Mr. Kellogg and Mrs. Minn.

The poll-book of the State election of October 13, 1818, (which Mr. Kellogg so exactly describes as having been held April 13,) is the first and oldest one found on the files in the county clerk's office. This is probably the election referred to by Mr. Lewis and Mr. Kellogg as the one held at the house of the former. The following is a copy:

POLL BOOK, OCTOBER 13, 1818.

Poll Book of the election held in the township of Norwalk, in the county of Huron, on the thirteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen. Martin Kellogg, Samuel B. Lewis, and Lot Herrick, judges; and Reuben Pixley and Joseph Pearce, clerks of this election, were severally sworn as the law directs, previous to their entering on the duties of their offices.

No. of Votes	*Names of Electors.*	*No. of Votes.*	*Names of Electors.*
1.	Levi Cole.	29.	Peter Tice.
2.	*Eben Guthrie.	30.	Simon Timermon.
3.	Mulvery Inman.	31.	Reuben C. Pixley.
4.	Ezra Abbott.	32.	James Wilson.
5.	Burwell Whitlock.	33.	*Lester Clark.
6.	*Stewart Southgate.	34.	*Nathan Sutliff.
7.	Asher Cole.	35.	Thomas Cole.
8.	Edward Wheeler.	36.	Truman Rusco
9.	Hanson Read.	37.	John White.
10.	Joseph Pearce.	38.	Eben Boalt.
11.	John Laylin.	39.	Asa W. Ruggles.
12.	Charles Laylin.	40.	*Nathan Tanner.
13.	*William W. Beckwith.	41.	Seth Jennings.
14.	*Joseph Crawford.	42.	David Cole.
15.	*Job T. Reynolds.	43.	Abraham Powers.
16.	Carlton Hoskins.	44.	*Abijah Rundell.
17.	Platt Benedict.	45.	John Boalt.
18.	*Lot Herrick.	46.	Jabez Newcomb.
19.	*Martin Kellogg.	47.	Luke Keeler.
20.	*Daniel Warren.	48.	John Keeler.
21.	Lucius Fay.	49.	Henry Lockwood.
22.	Samuel B. Lewis.	50.	Louis Keeler.
23.	*Robert S. Southgate.	51.	*Daniel Clark.
24.	*Jabez Demming.	52.	Seth Keeler.
25.	Jasper Underhill.	53.	*Halsey Clark.
26.	John Welch.	54.	James Mead.
27.	*Reuben Pixley.	55.	Abijah Comstock.
28.	David Underhill.	56.	Charles Taylor.

It is hereby certified that the number of electors at this election amounts to fifty-six.

Attest:

REUBEN PIXLEY,
JOSEPH PEARCE,
Clerks.

SAMUEL B. LEWIS
MARTIN KELLOGG,
LOTT HERRICK,
Judges of Election.

On the reverse side of the half sheet of unruled foolscap paper upon which the foregoing "Poll Book" is written, an abstract and certificate of the votes cast at that election are entered, as follows:

NAMES OF PERSONS VOTED FOR, AND FOR WHAT OFFICES, CONTAINING THE NUMBER OF VOTES FOR EACH PERSON.

GOVERNOR—
Thomas Worthington, number of votes..... 2
Ethan A. Brown, number of votes..... 53

REPRESENTATIVES IN THE STATE LEGISLATURE—
Senate—John Campbell, number of votes..... 49
Representative—Alfred Kelley, number of votes..... 49

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS—
Peter Hitchcock, number of votes..... 6
John Sloane, number of votes..... 49

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—
Erastus Smith, number of votes..... 5
Bildad Adams, number of votes..... 50

We hereby certify that Ethan A. Brown had fifty-three votes for Governor, and Thomas Worthington had two votes for Governor; John Campbell had forty-nine votes for Senator in the State Legislature; Alfred Kelley had forty-nine votes for Representative in the State Legislature: John Sloane had forty-nine votes for Representative in Congress, and Peter Hitchcock had six votes for representative in Congress; Bildad Adams had fifty votes for County Commissioner, and Erastus Smith had five votes for County Commissioner.

SAMUEL B. LEWIS,
MARTIN KELLOGG,
LOTT HERRICK,
Judges of Election.

Attest:

REUBEN PIXLEY,
JOSEPH PEARCE,
Clerks.

*Lived in Bronson, then part of Norwalk.

POLL BOOK, APRIL 5, 1824.

Poll-book of the election held in the township of Norwalk, in the county of Huron, and State of Ohio, this fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four. Platt Benedict, Eben Boalt and Asher Cole, judges; and John Tice and Abel Tracy, clerks, were severally sworn, as the law directs, previous to their entering upon the duties of their respective offices.

NAMES OF ELECTORS.

Andrew Woods.	Cyrus Butler.	Joshua Drake.
Ammi Keeler.	Matthew W. Junkins.	Alvin Barton.
John Tice.	Perry G. Beckwith.	Abijah Comstock.
Hallet Gallup.	Platt Benedict.	Ruluf Andrus.
Lucius Fay.	Isaac Herrick.	Jabez Clark.
Erastus Fenney.	John White.	Ichabod Marshall.
Richard Huyk.	Edward Wheeler.	David Gibbs.
John G. Taylor.	John Huyck.	Abel Tracy.
Abimel Dodge.	James Wilson.	Eben Boalt.
Thomas Buchannan.	Luke Keeler.	Theodore Baker.
John Dillingham.	Erastus Butler.	Ezekiel Wells.
Pickett Latimer.	Henry Hurlbutt.	John Dounce.
Malavery Inman.	Samuel Henry.	Charles Laylin.
Samuel Preston.	Ebenezer Lane.	Harvey G. Morse.
John T. Hilton.	Alexander Dickson.	Timothy Baker.
Asa Cole.	John Laylin.	George Springsted.
Henry Lockwood.	Henry Huyck.	Hanson Read.
Frederick Forsythe.	Roswell Wells.	Daniel Whitney.
Thomas Holmes.	Oliver Day.	John Keeler.
Daniel Samuveslane.	Epaphroditus Isham.	Asher Cole.
Daniel G. Raitt.	Seldon Isham.	Benjamin Hoyt.
Enos Gilbert.	Zachariah Marvin.	
Benjamin Junkins.	Josiah Wells.	

It is hereby certified that the number of electors at this election amount to sixty-seven.

Attest:

JOHN TICE,
ABEL TRACY,
Clerks.

PLATT BENEDICT,
ASHER COLE,
EBEN BOALT,
Judges of Election.

Enos Gilbert, was elected Justice of the Peace.
Samuel Preston, was elected Township Clerk.
Eben Boalt, Platt Benedict and Asher Cole, were elected Trustees.
Timothy Baker, was elected Treasurer.

CENSUS OF 1819.

Enumeration of the male inhabitants of the town of Norwalk over the age of twenty-one years. EBEN BOALT, *Lister.*

Abbott, Ezra.	Gallup, Hallet.	Potter, Thomas.
Ammerman, Simeon.*	Guthra, Eben.*	Prentice, Oliver.*
Ammidon, Daniel.	Gurley, M.	Pettet, Edward.
Arnold, Alfred.	Herrick, Ezra.*	Raitt, Daniel G.
Benedict, Platt.	Herrick, Ezra, Jr.*	Rundle, Abijah.*
Beckwith, Perry.*	Hurlbutt, Henry.	Reed, Hanson.
Beckwith, William.*	Hoskins, John.*	Reynolds, Job T.*
Boalt, Eben.	Hoskins, Carleton.*	Sutliff, Nathan.*
Boalt, John.	Hagerman, Thomas.*	Southgate, Robert S.*
Brunson, Hozeah.	Houk, Henry.	Sypher, Peter.*
Baily, Hyram.	Herrick, Lott.*	Sypher, Peter, Jr.*
Brownell, Abel.*	Inman, Malvara.	Smith, John.
Betts, John.	Isham, Epaphroditus.	Strong, Silas G.
Cole, Levi.	Isham, Seldon.	Sypher, Henry.*
Cole, Asher.	Kellogg, Martin.*	Stone, Joel.

Carpenter, John L.
Comstock, Abijah.
Cherry, Henry.*
Clark, Lester.*
Clark, Jabez.*
Cole, David.
Clark, Holsey.*
Crawford, Joseph.*
Cole, Thomas.
Cole, Asa.
Carver, Aldrich.
Dickerson, Alexander.
Demming, Jabez.*
Davis, Joshua.
Forsythe, Frederick.
Fay, Lucius.
Fay, Pollus.*
Felt, Joshua
Gibbs, David.
Gibbs, Samuel R.
Gilbert, Enos.
Gallup, William.
Keeler, Luke.
Keeler, Ami.
Keeler, Lewis
Keeler, John.
Keeler, Seth.
Lockwood, George.
Lockwood, Ralph.
Lockwood, Henry.
Laylin, John.
Laylin, Charles.
Lewis, Samuel B.
Loomis, Alman.
Marshall, Ichabod.
Myres, Adam.
McLin, John.
Newcomb, Jabez.
Nims, Slaham.
Odway, Nehemiah.
Pearce, Joseph.
Pixley, Reuben.*
Pixley, Reuben, Jr.*
Powers, Abraham.
Sanders, Stephen.
Soles, Charles.
Tice, Peter.
Taylor, Benjamin.
Terry, Henry.*
Tanner, Nathan.*
Underhill, Jasper.
Underhill, David.
Wheeler, Edward.
Wells, Ezekiel.
Wells, Roswell.
Welch, John.
Warren, Daniel W.*
White, John.
Wilson, James.
Todd, Manning S.
Shaddock, Joseph.
Ruggles, Asa.
Rusco, Armon.*
Southgate, Stewart.

I do hereby certify the within to be a correct enumeration of the white male inhabitants of the township of Norwalk, in the county of Huron, as taken by me. EBEN BOALT, *Lister.*

NORWALK, May 24, 1819.

This enumeration shows a total of	109
Lived in Bronson, attached to Norwalk	34
Total for Norwalk proper	75

CENSUS OF 1823.

The enumeration of the white male inhabitants of Norwalk above twenty-one years of age, in 1823.

John Keeler	1	Peter Tice	2
Abijah Comstock	1	Frederick Forsythe	3
Nehemiah Odway	1	Daniel G. Raitt	1
Ezekiel Wells	1	Edward Pettit	1
Roswell Wells	1	Harvey G. Morse	3
Seldon Isham	1	Cyrus Butler	1
Epaphroditus Isham	1	Erastus Finney	1
Samuel R. Gibbs	1	Enos Gilbert	1
Daniel Stratton	1	Daniel Tilden	1
Andrew Woods	1	Henry Buckingham	1
Samuel B. Lewis	1	Moses Kimball	1
Henry Hurlbutt	1	Platt Benedict	1
Eben Boalt	1	Samuel Preston	2
Henry Huyck	2	Samuel Henry	1
John Dillingham	1	William Benton	1
—— Buck	1	Ichabod Marshall	2
Daniel Sowers	1	Zachariah Marvin	1
John Dounce	1	Hallet Gallup	1
John Layland	1	Theodore Bangs	1
Edward Wheeler	3	Nathan B. Johnson	1
Josiah Wells	1	Ebenezer Lane	1
Asa Cole	2	Pickett Latimer	1
James Wilson	1	Timothy Baker	3
Malvery Inman	1	Luke Keeler	2
Charles Laylin	1	Lewis Keeler	1
John White	1	David Gibbs	1
Hanson Reed	2	Henry Lockwood	3
Lemuel Raymond	1	Thomas Buchannon	1
Thomas Holmes	1	Alfred Arnold	1
Asher Cole	3	John T. Hilton	1
Lucius Fay	1		

The whole amount of the white male inhabitants of the township of Norwalk is eighty. Attest by LUKE KEELER,
Lister for the Township of Norwalk.

It is to be regretted that the foregoing "enumeration" was not more explicit in *naming* the inhabitants; nineteen person are counted without being named. It is probable the list is imperfect. William Gallup, the head of a family, and within the class called for by the enumeration, does not appear. He did not belong in any of the families containing more than one person given above; the same is true of Benjamin Taylor, James Williams and some others.

CENSUS OF 1827.

County Assessors returns of the white male inhabitants, above the age of twenty-one years in Huron county, agreeable to an act regulating the mode of taking the enumeration of the white male inhabitants above the age of twenty-one years, passed January 10, 1827.

NORWALK 131.

Levi Wilson.
Samuel R. Gibbs.
Oliver Day.
Seldon Isham.
David Sutton.
Epaphroditus Isham.
Roswell Wells.
Josiah Wells.
Ezekiel Wells.
Ezekiel Wells, Jr.
Lewis Keeler.
Jacob Tetter.
Andrew Woods.
Thomas Philips.
Obadiah Jenney.
John V. Buskark.
John V. Buskark, 2d.
Richard Numsin.
Joseph Wilson.
Thaddeus B. Sturgis.
Thomas Adams.
Jacob Wilson
H. G. Morse.
Aurelius Mason.
Benj. Carman.
Ebenezer Lane.
C. P. Bronson.
Josiah Botsford.
Samuel Barnes.
Samuel Sherman.
Luke Keeler.
Ami Keeler.
Jonathan Jennings.
Andrew Millburn.
Thomas Millburn.
Lucius Fay.
Asher Cole.
Levi Cole
Miner Cole.
Abel Brownell.
John Keeler.
Dr. Joseph Pearce.
Abraham Powers.
Jacob Morton.
Platt Benedict.
Jonas B. Benedict.
Ichabod Marshall.
Zachariah Marvin.
Benjamin F. Harman.
Daniel Tilden.
Moses Kimball.
Timothy Baker.
Theodore Baker.
Picket Latimer
David Gibbs.
Enos Gilbert
Augustus P. Tower.
Gilbert Brightman.
Samuel Preston.
John P. McArdle.
William F. Kitterage.
Daniel G. Raitt.
John G. Tailor.
Nelson Haughton.
Horace Howard.
Asahel W. Howe.
Isaac Wilson.
William Benton.
Samuel Henry.
James Springstead.
Leverett Bradley.
John Tice.
Lewis Curtiss.
Joseph C. Curtiss.
Thomas Holmes.
James Wilson.
Malavará Inman.
Thomas Buchannan.
John White.
Union White.
John W. Haughton.
Asa Cole
William Haughton.
Edward Wheeler.
Samuel Wheeler.
John Laylin.
John Dounce.
John Dillingham.
Jesse C. Brayman.
Henry Huyck.
Michael F. Cisco.
Seth Jennings.
Benjamin Junkins.
Matthew W. Junkins.
Frederick Forsyth.
Oliver Woodhouse.
—— Read.
Caleb Gallup.
Barnet Carkhuff.
Asa H. Beard.
Abraham Emmitt.
Ery Keeler.
Henry Hurlbut.
John Miller.
Cyrus Butler.
William H. Hunter.
William W. Nugent.
John V. Vredenburgh.
Mathew Callaway.
Hallett Gallup.
James Williams, Esq.
Joseph Wilson, Jr.
Charles L. Curtis.
William Gallup.
John V. Sharp.
Henry Buckingham.
Henry Rider.
James Minshel.
Carlton B. Gane.
Lewis M. Howard.
John Ebert, Jr.
Jabez A. B. Calkins.
Daniel Stratton.
Charles Laylin.
Perry G. Beckwith.
Samuel B. Lewis.
George Powers.
Nathan Parks.
Jonathan Brown.
Ruluf Andrus.
John T. Hilton.
Norwalk 131.

[The returns of other towns omitted as not connected with Norwalk history.]

I, George Sheffield, Assessor of Huron County, certify that the foregoing is a correct list of the white male inhabitants above the age of twenty one years, taken by me agreeable to an act of the Legislature of the State of Ohio, passed January 10, 1827.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and official signature this 4th day of June, 1827. GEORGE SHEFFIELD, *Assessor.*

The "poll-book" of an election held in Norwalk on the 2d of April, 1827, shows that the following persons voted at that election, whose names do not appear in the foregoing "enumeration:"

Stephen V. R. Bogert.
Eben Boalt.
Alpheus Buchannan.
Nelson Horton.
William Buck.
Burrell Keeler.
David H. Sutton.
William Miller.
John Huyck.
Robert Morton.
David Lawrence.
Sylvester Pomeroy.
Isaac M. Marvin.
Seth Keeler.

NATHAN S. COMSTOCK.

At the time Norwalk, Connecticut, was burned (July 11, 1797) by General Tryon, in the "Revolutionary War," Thomas Comstock, of New Canaan, extended shelter, and such assistance as his means permitted, to many of the Norwalk sufferers. Not having the means of repaying his kindness, Simeon Raymond and Gold Hoyt proposed to, and did release to him

any claims they might have against the government on account of their losses. As a result, he afterwards became the owner of a large tract of land in sections two and three of Norwalk, Ohio.

1806.—In this year, his son, Nathan S. Comstock, in company with several others, started on an exploring expedition to "spy out the country" where their new possessions lay. They spent some time in looking over the country, but not being provided with suitable maps or guides, were not certain they found the particular land they were in search of.

1809.—Early in the spring of this year, Nathan engaged the services of Darius Ferris and Elijah Hoyt to accompany him on a second expedition to Norwalk with the intention of making a permanent settlement. They started with a span of horses and wagon and such tools as would be necessary in clearing and building. At Buffalo they found it impracticable to proceed further with their wagon, so a small boat was purchased, into which their goods were packed, with the addition of a barrel of whisky. Two of them manned the boat, and proceeded up the lake, keeping near the shore, while the other took charge of the horses, and traveled overland, keeping near the lake. In this manner they reached the mouth of Huron river.

There were at that time quite a number of Indian settlements along that river, the largest of which was where the village of Milan now stands, and was called Pequatting. They were Moravians, in charge of a missionary named Frederick Drake, and had a mission house. Being very friendly, they offered the new comers the use of their mission house until a structure could be erected to shelter them. A site was selected for the new house in section two, near a spring, and in the immediate neighborhood of the fine brick residence erected a few years ago by Philo Comstock, Esq., and now occupied by John Randolph, Esq., in section three of Norwalk. After cutting the logs, the few white men then in the country, of whom F. W. Fowler, of Milan, was one, were invited to assist in putting up the house.

This was the first house erected by white men, in the township of Norwalk, of which any record can be traced, and was, most probably, the pioneer house. It was not covered by a mansard roof; the windows were not set with crown-plate glass; the front door was not of carved walnut, nor mahogany; the back door did not exist; its floor was not covered with a brussels carpet; there was no piano and no sewing machine within its walls; upon the marble-topped center table (which was not there) lay no daily morning paper containing the latest telegraph news and the last time card of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Rail Road, nor even that of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company. In fact, it was no palatial residence, but rough and strong, and made for service like the strong-willed, iron-handed men who built it. Its roof was made of "shakes;" its walls of rough logs; its floor was the face of mother-earth, carpeted with the moss of the growth of ages; the bedsteads were "bunks" with poles for springs, and their mattresses were sacks filled with leaves and mosses; its cooking range was a brass kettle hung on a pole supported by two crotched sticks driven into the floor, and its chimney was a hole left open in the roof. Rough, uncouth, homely, yet it was a *home*,—*the first home* of Norwalk.

The house having been erected, they next commenced a clearing of about ten acres which they completed, in a manner, and sowed to wheat that fall.

Nathan was a genuine Yankee, and possessed of the same fertility of genius that invented "wooden nutmegs." The Indians had got a taste of his whisky, and became frequent visitors; he improved the quantity of it by the addition of three gallons of water to each gallon of spirits, and the color and quality by adding burned maple sugar and wild cherries. This "doctored" compound he sold readily to the Indians as "French brandy" at one dollar a quart. It would be fortunate for the "red-nosed fraternity" of the present generation if they indulged in no worse brandy than was sold by Nathan S. Comstock in 1809.

While making their clearing, the three kept "bachelor's hall," and a common dish with them was pork and beans. One morning they set their pot of beans and pork over the fire, so as to have their dinner ready cooked when they should come in at mid-day, and then went to their work. When the sun marked noon, they returned in time to see two or three sneaking wolves disappear down a neighboring ravine, and found their fire burned out, their dinner gone, and the unlucky brass kettle much the worse from having been used as a platter by several wolves instead of one. It is probable those hungry men then indulged in a few remarks, not complimentary to the four-legged tramps.

The clearing having been made, and the wheat put in, they returned to Connecticut. Nathan intended to return the next spring with his family, and remain a permanent settler, but his health had become so poor in consequence of exposures and hardships experienced on his return in the fall of 1809, and his wife being unwilling to risk the hardships and privations of a frontier life, he resigned his interest in the west to his brother Abijah.

Nathan S. Comstock was the father of Philo Comstock, Esq., now living in Milan, Ohio, and grandfather of E. A. Comstock, of this village, and Mrs. John Randolph, of this township, and an uncle of Giles, Stephen and Augusta Boalt, of this village.

ABIJAH COMSTOCK.

Abijah Comstock was born at New Canaan, Connecticut, September 2, 1781, and in 1810 came to Norwalk, and by arrangement with his father and brother, Nathan S., took the interest of Nathan S. in the Norwalk land, and becoming an actual resident,—in the house built by his brother the year previous,—harvested the crop of wheat which had been put in by Nathan and his two hired men.

In the latter part of 1810 or fore part of 1811, he married Esther Iseft, sister of Hosmer Merry's wife, at that time living at the place which became what is now known as the "Old County Seat."

He brought with him from Connecticut two yoke of oxen, a wagon and the supplies necessary for his permanent sojourn, and was accompanied by a lad named Alfred Arnold, who is yet living in Townsend township, well advanced in years.

In 1812, his first child, Thomas, was born. When the child was only a day or two old, Alfred Arnold, who had been away on an errand through the woods, met, on his return, an Indian named Omick,* who stopped him and made very particular inquiry as to "How Comstock? How squaw? How pappoose?" The fact of the Indian being aware of the birth of the child, which had so recently occurred, surprised young Arnold, but he was quickly cured of that surprise by a greater one. The Indian seized him by the hair of his head and said, "Arnold no be fraid, Arnold good boy; Indian no scalp *Arnold.*" He then released his grasp and plunged into the woods.

Arnold was so impressed by the questions, manner and actions of Omick, that he hastened home and told Comstock that they must leave at once, or they would be murdered. His warning was acted upon, the oxen and wagon got ready, and the whole family sought safety in flight toward the Vermillion river. Soon after, their house was burned by the Indians, probably by the same band that destroyed Benjamin Newcomb's house.

While Norwalk was yet attached to, and part of, the Township of Huron, Mr. Comstock was elected a justice of the peace. And he was also elected and served as the first county treasurer, but this position proved unfortunate for him. He was of a generous disposition, and could not refuse to grant a favor asked by one who came to him in need, or in the character of a friend, and looked upon all men as honest and meaning just what they said. No sooner had the taxes been collected and returned to him than he was successfully beseiged by numerous applicants for temporary loans of money, each and all assuring him of their certainty of returning it to him before he should be called upon to account for it. The usual result in such cases followed, and he found the time for settlement at hand, but no funds. In this dilemma he hastened back to Connecticut, mortgaged all his interest in the Norwalk lands to his brother Nathan S., in exchange for money sufficient to meet his deficit; returned to Huron county, and fully paid up all his liabilities as treasurer, and from that time to his death, remained a comparatively poor man, but always honorable and respected.

The mortgage was never paid, and the property eventually passed to Nathan, who, in 1828, sent his son Philo out to look after it, and so faithful has been his stewardship that he has remained looking after it to this day.

He died February 1, 1857, at the house of Stephen Boalt, whose mother was a sister to Nathan and Abijah.

BENJAMIN NEWCOMB.

Benjamin Newcomb was born in Durham, Connecticut. He there married, and afterwards with his wife and two sons, Samuel S. and Benjamin C., removed to Kinsman, Trumbull county, Ohio. From there at some time previous to the war of 1812, he removed to Norwalk township, and located in the southwest corner of section four on the farm now owned and occupied by Miner Cole. He probably took the land under a contract from Comfort S. Mygatt, but never obtained a deed. His name appears on the tax duplicate of personal property for 1815, but not on the real estate duplicate.

1815.—In the summer of this year, he transferred whatever interest he had in the land to Joseph Pierce, who afterwards, in 1816, sold it to Levi Cole who obtained a deed from Mygatt.

1816.—On July 4th, Mr. Newcomb was instantly killed by the kick of a horse.

While residing in Norwalk, he had occasion to go to Huron, and while there had an altercation with an intoxicated Indian who took offence at something Mr. Newcomb said or did. The Indian attacked him with an axe, but Mr. Newcomb took the axe away from him, and then knocked him down with his fist. The next day the Indian on horseback passed Mr. Newcomb near his house, and watching his opportunity, hit him a severe blow with a club. Mr. Newcomb sprang forward, seized the "red-skin" by one foot, dragged him from his pony, and gave him so severe a beating that he was thought to be dead, and was put in the fence corner, and the children covered him up with sticks and leaves, but the next morning he was gone.

Soon after Hull's surrender in August, 1812, John Laylin, then of Berlin township, while on his way to Greenfield to notify his uncle, Hanson Reed, of the danger from the Indians, called in the night, and gave the alarm to Newcomb that the Indians were coming, and they must at once leave the country. Very hastily such things as were necessary for a long tedious tramp through an almost trackless wilderness, were packed up, and the family, consisting of father, mother, two boys and an infant, Mary,* less than two years of age, started for the older settlements east. By day-break, they reached the "old State road," and at a place since called Purdy's Corners, met other

*Mr. Arnold's recollection is, that it was Omick, but in this he is probably mistaken, for the incident related, is not likely to have occurred before the commencement of the war of 1812. Congress passed the act declaring that war on June 18th, and it was proclaimed on the next day. In April, 1812, Omick and another Indian, Semo, murdered Michael Gibbs and a Mr. Buel near "Ogontz Place" (now Sandusky City), and were soon after arrested, when Semo blew his own brains out with a gun, and Omick was taken to Cleveland, tried, convicted, and on June 26, 1812, executed.

*Mary Newcomb married Philo Comstock February 5, 1831, and died in September following; aged a little over twenty years.

refugees from Huron. Together they kept on to Vermillion river, where a halt was made, and Mr. Newcomb returned to reconnoiter, and reached his place, two or three days after leaving it, in time to see, from a safe cover, his house burned by the Indians, and he supposed they must have been led there by the one he had so severely punished some time before, as it was the only house burned so far away from the lake. After crossing the Vermillion river, they directed their course to the "portage" of Cuyahoga river, from there to Charlestown, and from there to Vernon, and from there Mr. Newcomb entered the army as a teamster. In preparing for flight, Mr. Newcomb hid his log-chains and some other property in a hole he dug in the ground, but upon his return after the war, could not find where he had made his deposit, and the articles have never been found.

Towards night of the next day after Newcomb and family had left their house, several persons from the township of Wheatsborough, now Lyme, fleeing from the dreaded Indian incursion, reached the deserted house, and determined to camp there over night. They "hoppled" their horses by tieing their front feet so near together that they could not step more than about a foot at a time, and let them loose to feed; then commenced to prepare their supper, which they soon had ready, and were about commencing to eat when they were startled by the much dreaded and unearthly Indian war-whoop. Stricken with horror, they stood not upon the order of their going, but precipitately sought safety in the darkness of the unbroken forest; their horses, goods and tempting supper were left behind; even their guns were abandoned, so complete and bewildering was their surprise; life, or torture and death hung upon the action of moments; property, resistance, the means of protection were unthought of, in the dire necessity for immediate escape and shelter from the merciless foe who tortured for pleasure, and murdered for revenge.

They all escaped successfully, and hour after hour, all night long, hurried southward through the swamps, thickets, and over the fallen logs of the trackless wilderness; at day-break, they were near the south line of the county, some of them so nearly exhausted that they wanted to halt and rest, but others of the party insisted the Indians could follow their track like a pack of wolves, and so the weary, famishing flight, kept on during the long, long hours of the day, until the weaker ones were ready to fall out of line, abandon the escape, and submit to their fate. But there were warm hearts and strong hands in that party. A long light pole was secured, each person took firm hold of it, and thus, the strong supporting the weak, the weary march dragged on, and did not stop until Mansfield and safety were reached.

The day this party passed through the township of Ridgefield on their way to Newcomb's house, Reuben Pixley, Sr., then living in Ridgefield township, heard in some way that there was no danger to be apprehended from the Indians, and started after the party to induce them to return. On his way he met Seth Brown who lived in the fourth section of Ridgefield, and consented to accompany Pixley in search of the refugees.

They arrived near Newcomb's place, just as the party were about to commence eating their supper, and thinking to have some sport, tried their ability to counterfeit the hideous war-whoop of the savages. The success of their powers of imitation was greater than they had anticipated, and although they made strenuous efforts to overtake the frightened people, and explain their little joke, were totally unable to do so. They remained at Newcomb's house that night, fared sumptuously, and in the morning returned with the abandoned property, and soon sent word on to Mansfield explaining their miserable practical joke. This story was recently related to the writer by Miner Cole, Esq., of this township, who says he has heard it many times from the lips of Reuben Pixley, Sr., one of the practical jokers.

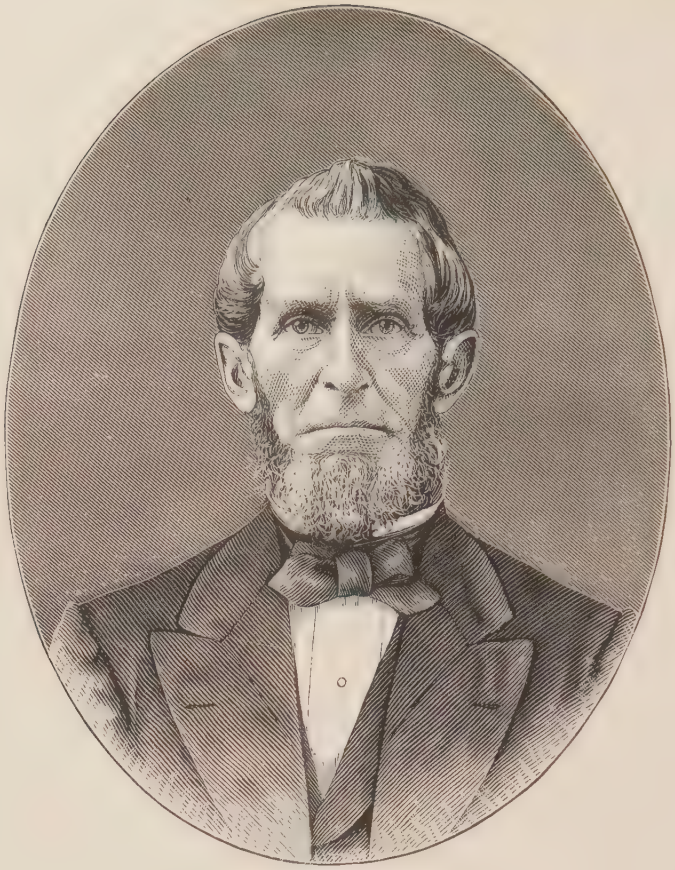
The Newcomb house, burned by the Indians in 1812, stood on the east side of the creek, close under the hill, and but a few rods from the town line between Norwalk and Bronson. There are now standing near its site a stately poplar and an old descrepit apple tree planted there by that early settler nearly seventy years ago.

A military road or trail then existed upon the town line, just south of his house, which Mr. Newcomb had assisted in opening, and it was while at work on that road that he was attracted by the beauty of that particular location which afterwards he settled upon as related.

At the close of the war, he returned to his place, and erected another log house on the west side of the creek, on a gravel bluff overlooking the valley. From that bluff the gravel was taken that filters the water used by the citizens of Norwalk from the water works, and West Main street was graveled partly from the same source.

Yesterday, May 2, 1879, the writer and his little daughter, in company with Miner Cole, visited the spot; the old house is gone; its site is marked by an indentation where the cellar used to be, and the old hearthstones yet remain in place. Standing upon that memento of the first steps of civilization, and looking forth in the bright sunlight of the balmy May afternoon, over the beautiful valley at his feet, upon which a flock of sheep and lambs were grazing, busy fancies brought to him echoes of the scream of the panther and howl of the wolf, followed by the ringing sound of the woodman's axe, and the voices of children playing at the creek, then by screams and shouts of terror-stricken fugitives, soon followed by the dim vision of a stealthy band of half-naked, painted savages, quickly made distinct in all their wild orgies by the lurid light of a burning home; then another sound broke in, gentle, sweet and pleading—"Papa, please buy me a little baa-baa-lamb?"

The contrast was too great; the fancies took to



A. G. Post

Among the pioneers of the Fire-Lands, whose long residence and active labors have made them conspicuous, none occupy a more prominent position, and deservedly so, than Ashbel G. Post. Coming here at a time when the then infant settlement was devoid of all those improvements that now add to the convenience and comfort of the people; when the present county of Huron was almost without roads and bridges; when it required hard and persistent labor, toil, and care to make the soil produce enough for the bare necessities of life,—he has lived to witness all the various developments now existing, and in his life and character has assisted in this great work of progress.

Ashbel G. Post is the second child and only son of Ashbel Post, the latter of whom was born in Old Saybrook, Conn., in the year 1767, and died in Huron Co., Ohio, Aug. 14, 1823.

His mother was Betsey Phelps, who died May 26, 1796, in the nineteenth year of her age. Ashbel G. Post was born in Greene Co., N. Y., May 20, 1796, and is consequently in the eighty-third year of his age. His father and uncle, Col. Ezra Post, were among the pioneers of Greene Co., N. Y. The latter had been in the Revolutionary war, and also held a colonel's commission in the army during the war of 1812, and was a member of the Legislature of the State of New York during the palmy days of De Witt Clinton.

Ashbel Post was a man of a somewhat changeable disposition, but of great personal integrity. For seven years he was master of a sailing vessel out of Boston. He subsequently married again and settled on a small farm in Middlesex Co., Conn., and afterward was proprietor of a hotel in the village of Cromwell. In 1821 he came to Ohio, and located between six and seven hundred acres of land in Fitchville. He erected a log cabin, and proceeded to make the necessary improvements preparatory to moving his family, and had nearly completed his arrangements to go East for them when, on the 14th of August, 1823, he died. He left behind him a reputation for industry and perseverance which, had he lived, would have resulted in much happiness and comfort for his family.

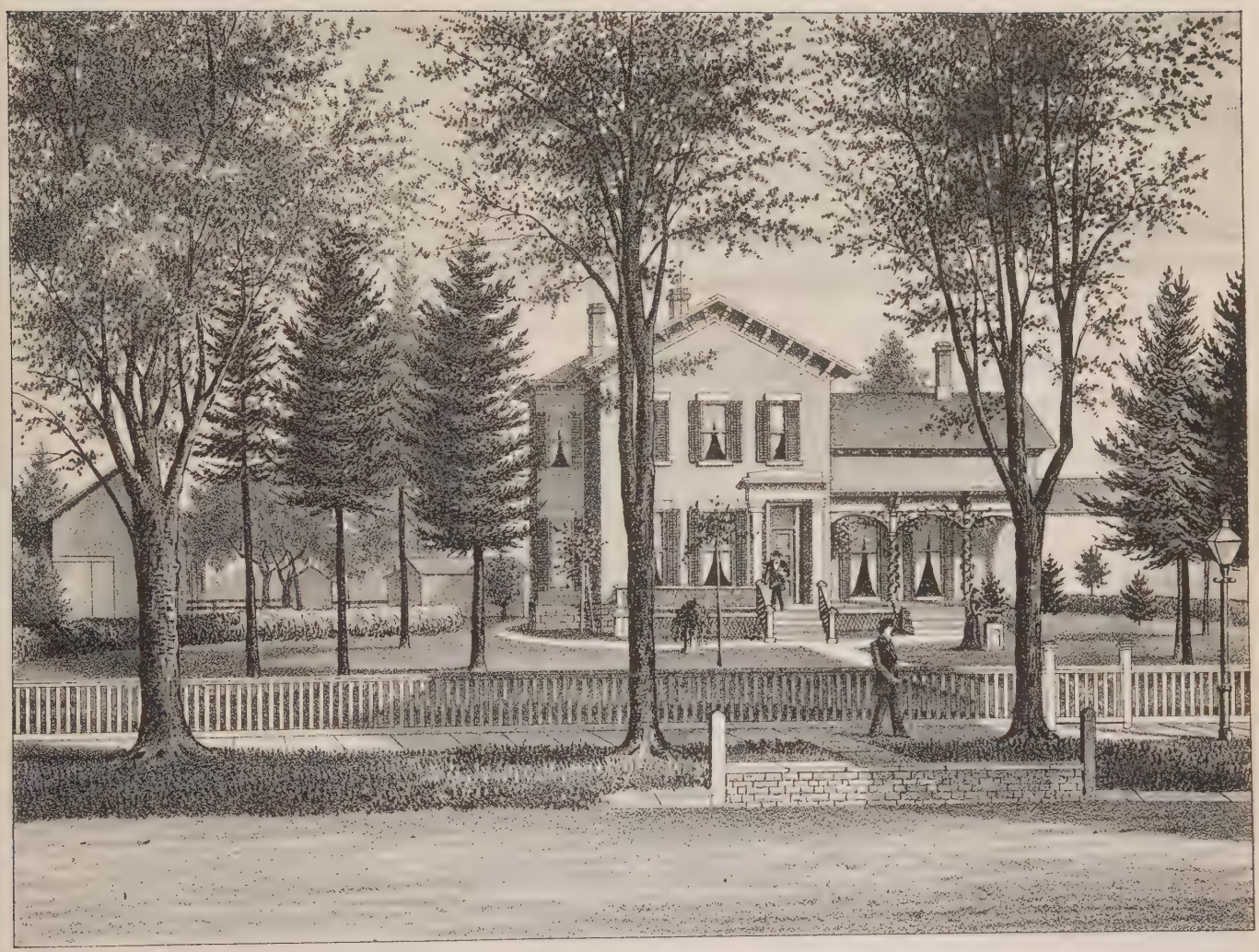
It was in July, 1823, that Ashbel G. Post first came West. He was then a young man, ardent in his desire to succeed, and willing to assume the arduous duties of the pioneer. After visiting his father and looking around some, with the intention of coming out to settle, he returned East and soon received the melancholy intelligence of his father's death. In November following he returned to the Fire-Lands, and obtaining his share of his father's estate he went to work, paid off the remaining incumbrance, and from that time all through his active business life succeeded well. In 1836 he removed to Berlin township (now Erie County), where he purchased four hundred acres of land, of which he made the best farm in what now constitutes the two counties of Huron and Erie, and for several years he took the first premium for the most highly cultivated, the best improved, and the neatest farm, thus demonstrating his ability as a good, practical farmer.

Mr. Post has been three times married. His first wife was Tamia Palmer, with whom he was united Nov. 15, 1824. She died April 1, 1836. They had five children, namely: Sanford G., now resides in Nevada; Fanny P., married and lives in Michigan; Eleanor, married and resides in Vermilion; Wesley (deceased); William H., now resides at home.

For his second wife, Mr. Post married Ellen S. Parmenter, who died March 28, 1855, leaving one daughter, Louisa P., who now resides in Wood Co., Ohio. They had also one son, James A., who died young. For his third partner in life, Mr. Post married Mrs. Fanny M. Platt, of Connecticut, Sept. 24, 1855. In 1829, Mr. Post was elected to the office of justice of the peace, and re-elected in 1832. He is a Democrat in politics, and in religion liberal.

In 1855, Mr. Post sold his six hundred acres in Erie County, and after traveling and visiting his Eastern home, in 1859, he settled in his present residence in Norwalk.

The main characteristics of his long and eminently useful life are his industrious habits, his indomitable energy, and his uncompromising personal integrity. These good qualities he will leave as a worthy example for future generations to follow, and as an imperishable legacy to his children.



RESIDENCE OF A. G. POST, No. 77 WEST MAIN ST., NORWALK, O.

flight, else the writer to this hour might have stood on that ancient hearth, listening to echoes from the remote past.

SAMUEL B. LEWIS

1814.—Mr. Lewis was born in South Salem, Westchester county, New York, in 1790, and died at Norwalk, July 14, 1870, in the eighty-first year of his age.

In 1814, he purchased two hundred acres of land about one and a half miles south of the present location of the village of Norwalk, paying for it two dollars per acre, and in the spring of that year came on to make preparation for a permanent settlement. He made some clearing, and put in a small piece of wheat, then returning to New York.

1815.—On the fifteenth of February, 1815, he started with his family, then consisting of his wife and a little daughter, named Angeline, (who died at Norwalk, September 1, 1817), for the new home in the West. The journey was made in a covered wagon drawn by a span of horses, and required *forty-six days* to complete. They arrived at Norwalk, April 2, 1815, or rather, they arrived at their new home on that day, for Norwalk was yet to be; only an "Indian trail" marked the crest of the "sand ridge" where Main street now is.

Soon after arriving with his family, he sold the land upon which he had commenced his improvements the year before, to Hanson Reed, for five dollars per acre, and purchased another tract of two hundred acres, in section one, for one dollar and fifty cents per acre.

During the summer and autumn of 1815, he built a house on his new purchase, and in that house the election for State officers, of October, 1818, was held.

In an article written by Mr. Lewis, and published in the *Fire-lands Pioneer*, of June, 1858, and from which most of the foregoing facts of his history have been taken, he says:

"When I first came to Ohio, provisions of all kinds were scarce, and prices high. Wheat was sold at two dollars per bushel, also the first oats I sowed cost me two dollars per bushel; I bought them of Judge Meeker, on the lake shore, as I came into the country; and at another time I paid him five dollars for a common axe, and went *twelve miles* for it; however, upon the cessation of the war of 1812, people having turned their attention more to clearing their lands, and to agriculture, when soon field was added to field, and farm to farm, and, rich in their virgin soil, they sent forth their luxuriant harvests until plenty filled the land. Then produce fell to an extremely low price; so low that the year previous to the opening of the New York and Erie canal, the most that I could get offered for a fine quality of wheat, was *twelve and a half cents per bushel*, and haul it a distance of six miles to market, which was then at Milan."

In those early days, wild turkeys were very plenty, and did great damage to wheat and corn crops. Mr. Lewis relates that in 1827, they were so numerous as to endanger his wheat crop. He built a rail pen about eleven feet square, with rails laid near together on top. A trap-door was provided, and grain freely scattered around and within the pen. The turkeys came, entered the trap, and his first catch was nine fat birds, but one got away. Two or three days afterwards, twelve more fell victims to the trap, and this put an end to their depredations, for no others came around that season.

During the infancy of the settlement of Norwalk, Mr. Lewis' house was always open, free of charge, to the new comers, who sought his hospitality, and on one occasion, from the frequency of such calls upon him, his stock of breadstuffs ran very short. There were no mills in the country, and no flour market nearer than Mansfield, and no road practicable for a wagon to that place; so he went there on horseback, and constructing a rude rack to fit the back of his horse, loaded a barrel of flour on that, and in that manner transported it home.

On another occasion he was called back to the east, and performed the whole journey from Norwalk to Jersey City, on foot.

Mr. Lewis, with another pioneer, named William Marshall, a surveyor, traveled over and surveyed many of the lands in Huron county. These two went days and sometimes weeks together through the wilderness, camping out nights, while they were surveying farms, and running out public roads.

He held at different times the office of justice of the peace, township trustee, assessor, and lister.

The maiden name of his wife was Amy Ferris. She was born at Newtown, Fairfield county, Connecticut, and until her death, in October, 1856, bore her share of the privations of pioneer life cheerfully, and with courage.

In those early days, they were surrounded by the dense wilderness, the home of thousands of savage men, bears, wolves and panthers.

On one occasion, when there was no one at home but Mrs. Lewis and her little daughter, there came on horseback to the house two Indian women, or squaws, who wanted flour, which was kept in the house up stairs. Mrs. Lewis went up, and was getting the flour, when the two squaws followed, and commenced impudently lifting the lids of boxes and barrels, to see what they contained. Mrs. Lewis shook her head at them, and they shook their heads at her. When the floor was put up, they all descended, and one of the squaws seized the little girl, then nearly two years old, and the two hastened to their horses, mounted and galloped away with the child before Mrs. Lewis fully realized what they were at. But the mother's heart quickly took the alarm, and desperation nerved her to an almost superhuman effort for the recovery of her little one. The route taken by the squaws would compel them, at the distance of about one mile, to pass the house of another

settler,* but before that was reached, the mother was so close after them, and screaming so lustily, that they dared not pass the settler's clearing, ahead of them, with the child, for fear of being captured, so the child was put down on the ground, the squaws scampered off with all the speed they could get out of their ponies, and the mother returned home with her child and a heart full of thankfulness.

DR. JOSEPH PIERCE.

1815.—Dr. Joseph Pierce came to Norwalk in 1815, in company with Major David Underhill, Timothy Baker, Levi Cole and Horace Morse. That summer he purchased of Benjamin Newcomb all the interest held by the latter in lot number one of section four of Norwalk, being the Newcomb place, now Miner Cole's farm, and, in 1816, transferred his interest to Levi Cole, but continued, with his sister Rhoda, to make it his home with Mr. Cole for a number of years. He was the first practicing physician in Norwalk township, and the first postmaster, of which more particular mention is made under the head of "First Post Office." Dr. Pierce was from Herkimer county, New York. He remained here until about 1825, and then removed to New Haven and remained for some time, and then removed to Indiana.

LEVI COLE.

Levi Cole was born in Windom county, Connecticut, November 20, 1766, married November 25, 1790, and died February 11, 1820, at Norwalk, Ohio. His wife, Hannah Kinney, was born in Windom county, Connecticut, July 24, 1770, and died at Norwalk, Ohio, February 27, 1840. They had seven sons, as follows: Jeremy, born March 17, 1795; died July 30, 1818; came to Ohio in 1815. Asher, born April 23, 1797; died November 4, 1830; came to Ohio in 1816. James, born April 25, 1799; now living in Norwalk township; came to Ohio in 1816. Levi, born March 23, 1801; now living in Ridgefield township; came to Ohio in 1816. Miner, born July 26, 1803; now living in Norwalk township; came to Ohio in 1816. Manly K., born February 11, 1807; now living in Bronson township; came to Ohio in 1816. Lyman, born March 10, 1810; died October 10, 1843; came to Ohio in 1816.

In 1814, Mr. Cole was living in Herkimer county, New York, and, that year, in company with Major David Underhill and Timothy Baker, came on to look at lands held by Mr. Underhill in Ridgefield township. He was pleased with the land and bargained for a piece this side of the present farm of Sidney Brown, and then returned home.

In 1815, he came out again, accompanied by his son Jeremy, Horace Morse, Dr. Joseph Pierce and David Underhill, put up a house on the land, commenced a clearing, and otherwise prepared for bringing his family out the next year. In the Fall, leaving Jeremy to look after the place and continue the improvements, he returned home again.

During this visit, and on the 16th day of July, 1815, he, Major Underhill and Dr. Joseph Pierce, brushed out a "trail," or road, from Abijah Comstock's place to the "Sand Ridge," as it was then called (now Norwalk), and at night returned and stayed at Comstock's until the next day, and then started out and completed their work through to Underhill's place on the 17th. This was the first highway labor ever done on Main street. It was not done in pursuance of an ordinance, and no street commissioner "bossed" the job; perhaps that will account for its rapid completion. They followed the old "Indian trail," which came out on to the ridge somewhere between Milan and Chatham streets.

In January of 1816, Mr. Cole and Major Underhill started with their families and such goods and supplies as they might require in their new homes, with six teams and sleighs, three to each family. The party contained twenty persons, to-wit: Mr. and Mrs. Cole and six of their boys, Mr. and Mrs. Underhill and six children, Jasper Underhill (a nephew of the Major), Daniel Warren, Marks Rosbeck, Rhoda Pierce, sister to Joseph Pierce, and a person by the name of Wilcox.

After spending six weeks upon the road (five days resting at Avery, the old county seat,) they reached Major Underhill's on the 22d day of February, 1816. The Huron river was then so high that Mr. Cole could not cross with his family and teams to his own house, so he took them to Dr. Pierce's house (the Benjamin Newcomb place), and soon after purchased that place, and remained there so long as he lived.

1818.—In this year Mr. Cole took a prominent part in the movement which culminated in the removal of the county seat to Norwalk, of which a more particular account is given in another part of this history.

On the 9th of February, 1820, Mr. Cole was engaged hauling a large saw-log, to which four yoke of oxen were attached, by a chain, into Underhill's sawmill yard; finding it was likely to strike another log which projected partly over the road, he attempted to jump over the chain, and in doing so one of his limbs was caught between the logs, and so terribly crushed that he died two days afterwards.

DAVID GIBBS AND HENRY LOCKWOOD.

David Gibbs and Henry Lockwood were natives of Norwalk, Connecticut, and were brothers-in-law, Mrs. Gibbs being Lockwood's sister.

In the summer of 1815, Mr. Gibbs, Mr. Lockwood, his father, L. Lockwood, and Stephen Lockwood, left Norwalk, Connecticut, to look up homes in Ohio. After visiting and examining several places they at last, after ten week's travel and prospecting, arrived at Abijah Comstock's place in Norwalk, Ohio, on the 16th day of July, 1815. There they met Major David Underhill, Levi Cole and Dr. Joseph Pierce, who had

*This was probably Captain John Boalt's place, on the corner of what is now Medina street, and the "Old State Road," where the sexton's house stands, on the grounds of Woodlawn Cemetery.

been at work that day clearing out a road to the sand ridge, on which Norwalk now is located.

After spending about a week in examining lands belonging to L. Lockwood, in Norwalk township, they selected a site for a home on the hill just south of the first creek, on the section line road going north from the present "Alling's Corners," and on the east side of that road. During the months of August, September and part of October, they cleared off and put into wheat about six acres of land, and put up a large double log house.

There were then three families living in the township, those of Abijah Comstock, Benjamin Newcomb and Samuel B. Lewis. Gibbs and the two Lockwoods boarded at Comstock's while engaged in making their improvements. Provisions were scarce. Salt was not to be obtained, for there was then none in that part of the country, and as a consequence the family and boarders frequently were compelled to use meat that was more odorous than palatable. Bread, milk and potatoes was their only other reliance.

When the walls of the house were up ready for the roof, they let to Benjamin Newcomb a contract for its completion, and started back to Connecticut.

At this time, the sand ridge from Alling's or Gibb's Corners to Major Underhill's place (the present Isaac Underhill farm) was covered sparsely by oak trees, forming what was called an "oak opening." Whortleberry bushes and columbo grew in abundance, the root of the latter being used by the inhabitants as a tonic in bilious diseases. The oak trees were of the scrub variety, specimens of which may yet be seen both in the east and west ends of the village.

On the 24th day of January, 1816, they left Norwalk, Connecticut, with their families, and arrived at their new home in Norwalk, Ohio, on the 30th of April, having been ninety-five days in making the journey. The party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs, their daughter Eliza (now Mrs. Pruden Alling, yet living in Norwalk), then five years old; their son David, three years old; Mr. Henry Lockwood, his wife and their little child Henry; and Lewis Keeler, who came along as a teamster in charge of the baggage wagon, drawn by two yoke of oxen.

Mrs. Gibbs and Mrs. Lockwood, with their children, were provided with a substantial wagon, covered with oil-cloth, lined with blankets, carpeted and provided with spring seats; very comfortable and decent, and drawn by a heavy span of bay horses. They were well clothed, and provided with abundant blankets and a foot stove. Their provision chest contained cold chickens, hams, hard biscuit, pies, dough-nuts by the bushel, tea, coffee, pickles, dried fruit, preserves, and all the necessary etceteras, so they were "well-to-do" in the world.

On the 20th of February, in crossing Cattaraugus creek, west of Buffalo, on the ice, their baggage wagon broke through near the west shore. One yoke of oxen, a horse which they had purchased on the way as a leader for the ox team, and many of their house-keeping articles, were lost. In this dilemma they were assisted by some friendly Indians, who, by diving and fishing with poles, brought up most of the lost articles, among them a box of log chains, axes, plow-shares, kitchen ware, etc. They were paid for their services thirty or forty dollars. They also brought up the bodies of the two oxen, gave up the hides and shoes, but eagerly accepted the carcasses for food. This mishap caused a halt of about a week, during which little Henry Lockwood sickened and died. Soon afterwards, at Fredonia, little David Gibbs was taken severely ill, and after lingering twelve days also died. The trouble was "camp dysentery," and several others of the party were also attacked, but all recovered.

The expense of this enforced sojourn at Fredonia was over five hundred dollars, provisions being scarce and high, codfish fifty cents per pound, and other things in proportion.

Their house was built double, with a hall through the center open at both ends; the window sash were slats fastened together, and set with greased paper instead of glass; the doors were rough slabs split out of logs; and the first table was a square one, with no leaves, hewed out of a black-walnut log.

After the privation and sufferings and sorrows of their long, exhausting march, this homely two-roomed house seemed to these weary travelers a very palace and haven of rest; and not only to them, but to many who came after. At one time, for some days, their families were increased to forty souls. Among them were the families of Platt Benedict, seven persons; and Captain John Boalt, father of the late Charles L. Boalt, thirteen persons, of whom nine were down with the ague.

For all this numerous family Mrs. Gibbs did the cooking, baking, etc., with rude and limited utensils designed for less than one-fourth of that number; whilst Mrs. Lockwood ministered to the sick with means for their comfort equally limited. But they had strength given them for the task, and were blessed and happy in their labors of love. They were at one time short of provisions, and had to send to Cleveland for flour and pay twenty-five dollars per barrel, and for pork about the same; the families in the meantime subsisting, for a week, on milk and potatoes alone.

Mr. Lockwood remained in Norwalk only a few years, and then removed to Milan. Mr. Gibbs was elected the first justice of the peace in Norwalk township in April, 1817, and was appointed county clerk in 1825, and continued to hold that office until his death, at Norwalk, March 16, 1840, aged fifty-one years, nine months and twenty-four days. His wife, Elizabeth L. Gibbs, died at Norwalk October 4, 1873, aged eighty-two years, six months and eleven days. They were the parents of ten children, viz: An infant, died in Connecticut; David, died at Fredonia in 1816; a little daughter, died in 1832, aged one year, seven months and twenty-two days; James B., died

August 3, 1850, aged twenty-eight years, two months and thirteen days; Ralph M., died August 16, 1854, aged thirty years and sixteen days (of cholera); Mrs. Eliza Alling, now living at Norwalk, the only survivor of 1816; David, now living at Le Mars, Iowa; Roswell, now living at Troy, Miami county, Ohio; Charles (Rev.), now living at Cedar Falls, Iowa; Mrs. S. L. Adams, now living at Clarksfield, Huron county, Ohio.

FIRST MARRIAGE.

In Vol. I. of Marriage Records of Huron County, on page nine, appears the following entry:

> William Gallup and Sally Boalt were joined in marriage on the 2d day of May, 1819, by DAVID W. HINMAN,
> *Justice Peace.*

Upon a careful examination of the record of marriages, the foregoing is found to be the first one in which the marriage was solemnized in the township, between parties, both residents. And Henry Lockwood, Esq., in an article published in the *Pioneer* of May, 1859, on page twenty-eight, says: "About the marriages we are uncertain. Hallet and William Gallup were among the first."

William Gallup was born at Kingston, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, in 1794, and, in 1816, in company with his brother Hallet, came to Ohio, but not to Norwalk until 1818. He built the old frame block of stores now occupied by Link's grocery, James Seeley's shoe store, and the Casper Brothers. It was one of the first ventures in the new village to provide business rooms for renting. The second story was used by him as a cabinet shop and furniture ware-room. He was the contractor who built the "Old Court House," now Central Hotel, on Whittlesey avenue. He died at Tiffin, Ohio, January 15, 1858.

Sally Boalt was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, and came to Norwalk, Ohio, with her father's family, in 1817. She was a sister of Charles L. Boalt and daughter of Captain John Boalt, who made his first settlement in this township upon the present cemetery property. And there in their new double log house she was married.

Her death occurred at Osborn, Greene county, Ohio, January 26, 1871. Her husband's remains were then taken from Tiffin, and, with hers, brought to Norwalk, and, side by side, laid away to rest within about twenty rods of the site of the log house where they were married.

FIRST BIRTH.

Soon after Hull's surrender at Detroit in August of 1812, Thomas, son of Abijah Comstock, was born on section two of Norwalk. When he was only a few days old, his parents had to flee from their home to escape the Indians, which they did just in time, taking him and their other valuables with them, for the night after their departure their house was burned. This was the first white child born in Norwalk, and that pioneer is yet living, a resident of Ridgeville, Lorain county, Ohio.

FIRST DEATH.

In all the researches made by the writer after data from which to compile the history of Norwalk, the first death of which he has found any record, was that of Angeline Lewis. She was the daughter of Samuel B. and Amy Lewis; born at South Salem, Westchester county, New York, probably in the fall of 1814; was brought by her parents to Norwalk in the spring of 1815, and died September 1, 1817. She was probably the child stolen by two squaws, and rescued by her mother, of which an account is given in the history of Samuel B. Lewis.

THE FIRST SAW AND GRIST MILL.

In the spring or summer of 1815, Hanson Reed, then living in Greenfield, purchased of Samuel B. Lewis, the place upon which Mr. Lewis had erected a house the previous year.

He soon moved in with his family, and in 1816 or 1817, commenced building a saw mill on the creek which runs through the present L. B. Mesnard and S. J. Rogers farms, on the north side of the Fairfield road, and a few rods to the west of the stone bridge over that creek. In erecting this mill, he was assisted by his father-in-law, Mr. Abraham Powers. Soon after its completion, it was destroyed by fire. The two men then made a workshop of the house, and commenced work on the machinery of another mill, and in about five weeks had it completed, running and doing a good business, but when the fall rains came on, a freshet swept away their dam. They were now without funds, all having been put into building and re-building, but were not discouraged; the dam was soon replaced, and then they began to plan for a grist mill attachment to the saw mill, and carried their plans into execution in a year or two afterwards.

These were the first mills erected in the township. The old frame was taken down several years ago, but the old dam is destined to remain, perhaps, for centuries, for it forms part of the road embankment across the ravine.

MURDER OF WOOD AND BISHOP.

Early in April, 1819, John Wood, a married man, keeping tavern at Venice, George Bishop, a single man, by occupation a sailor, living in Danbury, Abiather Shirley, and Barnabus Meeker, organized a hunting and trapping expedition to the "Peninsula," now part of Ottawa county.

They made their camp in a little cabin near the bank of the Portage, then called "Carrying River," about twelve miles from its mouth. About the middle of April, Meeker and Shirley left the camp, and returned to their homes, Wood and Bishop still remaining to prosecute their enterprise. Being well supplied with traps, ammunition, and camp equippage, and being expert in hunting and trapping, they were quite successful, and had accumulated quite a

CHARLES B. STICKNEY.

The subject of this sketch was born at Moira, Franklin Co., N. Y., Jan. 20, 1810. He was the oldest of twelve children, six sons and six daughters, of Charles and Betsey Stickney.

His father, Capt. Charles Stickney, was born at Cornwall, Addison Co., Vt., May 17, 1785, and his mother, whose maiden name was Pierce, at New Salem, Franklin Co., Mass., April 11, 1790. They were married in the town of Dickinson, Franklin Co., N. Y., April 11, 1809. Both are now dead. They were of English descent. His father's earliest ancestor in America was William Stickney, who came to this country, in 1637, from Hull, Yorkshire, England, and settled with his family at Rowley, Mass. From him it is believed that all bearing the name of Stickney in America are descended.

Mr. Stickney's early years were required by his father on his farm, where he remained until his twenty-first year, engaged in hard work, and receiving only a district-school education, when he was given his time, $5.50 in money, and the blessing of his kind parents, with which he started forth to seek his fortune.

He entered the academy at Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., then in charge of Rev. Asa Brainard, where he remained nearly four years, supporting himself in the mean time by teaching school winters.

His health having become impaired from close application, he reluctantly left the academy and came to Ohio. He reached Ashtabula County, where he was taken sick at the house of his maternal uncle, Jesse Pierce, in the town of Saybrook, his sickness continuing for nearly six months.

Recovering his health somewhat, he adopted the teaching of penmanship as a means of livelihood, and taught in different places in Western Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Southern Ohio.

In the year 1841 he visited his brother, Hon. E. T. Stickney, at Scipio, Seneca Co., Ohio, and, meeting with a former fellow-student of Potsdam Academy, the late Jairus Kennan, Esq., who was then practicing law at Norwalk, he was induced to enter his office, and commence the study of law. He arrived at Norwalk, Nov. 13, 1841, and pursued his studies with Mr. Kennan. Was admitted to the Bar Aug. 1, 1844, and subsequently to practice in the Federal Courts, at Cleveland, April 12, 1860.

During his term of study he was associated with the late Ezra M. Stone in the preparation of a large number of cases in bankruptcy, under the then existing bankrupt law of the United States.

After he commenced practice he was several times a candidate for prosecuting attorney, always running ahead of his ticket, but not being able to overcome the party odds against him.

The new constitution of Ohio created the Court of Probate, and upon its going into operation, in 1851, Mr. Stickney was nominated on the Democratic ticket for the new office of judge of said court, and was elected over his competitor, Hon. F. Wickham, by thirty-one majority, having run ahead of his ticket about five hundred votes. He performed the duties of his office faithfully and satisfactorily to all for the term of three years, and was again nominated in 1854. The newly-formed Republican and Know-Nothing parties swept the field, the general majority of the party in Huron County being about sixteen hundred, but the majority for his competitor, Hon. F. Sears, was cut down to about eight hundred.

He has served several terms as a member of the common council, and in April, 1874, was elected mayor of Norwalk, and served two years, being an acceptable and popular officer.

He was for several years school examiner for Huron County, and a member of the Board of Education of the Union School for four years, during which time he was clerk of the Board. He has at all times taken a deep interest in educational matters. He is also a member of the Whittlesey Academy of Arts and Sciences, of which he has been president.

He became a member, by initiation, April 30, 1845, of Huron Lodge, No. 37, I. O. O. F., and has been a prominent and respected member of the order, holding many of its important offices.

On Feb. 20, 1856, he was elected Most Worthy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, serving one term with distinguished ability. For his faithful and efficient services in this office he received from the Grand Lodge its beautiful and costly medal.

In 1858, Judge Stickney was appointed assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, on the staff of Maj.-Gen. James A. Jones, 17th Division Ohio Volunteer Militia, and was commissioned by Gov. Chase. He also acted as inspector-general of division.

Judge Stickney, on coming to Norwalk, became a boarder at the Mansion House, then kept by Obadiah Jenney, Esq., and, to the surprise of all, has remained unmarried, and a constant boarder at one hotel, now over thirty-seven years.

Though not a communicant he has long been an attendant at St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Norwalk, and has served several years as vestryman and clerk of the vestry, yet charitable and liberal in his religious views toward all church organizations.

Judge Stickney has always had an extensive law practice, and been especially successful as a collection lawyer, and, in the settlement of estates and matters of guardianship, he has been, through his professional life, regarded as an upright man. He is a gentleman of taste and culture, kind and benevolent, esteemed by all who know him, and is an eminently popular member of society.

stock of skins of the fur-bearing animals, then numerous in that wild, unsettled region.

At that time there was a camp of Ottawa Indians on the bank of the "Miami of the Lakes," (now Maumee River). About the middle of April, three members of that tribe, named Negosheek, (Ne-go-sheek), Negoneba, (Ne-gon-e-ba), and Negossum, (Ne-gossum), the last a boy of about seventeen years of age, started on an expedition to the mouth of the Portage river, and while passing down the river in their canoes, discovered the trapper's camp, and, no doubt, with their usual cunning, became fully posted as to its valuable contents. They stayed around the mouth of the river a day or two, "loafing," and the two oldestdrinking whisky, the boy doing what he could to prevent their getting drunk. On their return up the river, Negosheek plotted the murder of Wood and Bishop, and the plunder of their camp. Negoneba consented and agreed to assist; the boy, Negossum, remaining passive from fear of Negosheek, who was a "bad Indian" when drunk. On the morning of Wednesday, April 21, about two hours before daylight, they reached the cabin of the trappers, and, stealthily approaching, Negosheek and Negoneba drew aside the blanket which hung as a curtain over the doorway, entered, and finding the trappers asleep, each singled out his victim, and with their ever present tomahawks, quickly sent the two white men to a happier hunting ground. Then calling in Negossum, the boy, who had remained outside, Negosheek compelled him to strike the legs of one of the dead men with the handle of his tomahawk, so that he should feel that he too was a party to the crime, and from fear of the consequences as to himself, keep it a secret.

They now plundered the camp of its contents, consisting of a gun, tea-kettle, spider, some flour, a blanket, tow-shirt, a handkerchief, two powder horns and powder, nine traps, three dozen muskrat skins, some pork, and from one of the men three dollars in silver money. They hid the kettle, spider, flour, traps and gun on the west side of a small stream called Crane Creek, and selling the skins to a French trader, named Guy, who was stationed a few miles away, then immediately started for their camp on the Maumee.

The testimony taken at the subsequent trial shows that they soon very indiscreetly divulged their secret to a half-breed Indian, named Chazee, (Cha-zee), who on going down the river, found the murdered men still lying in their cabin where slain. He went on to the mouth of the river, and informed one Charles C. Tupper, a constable, of the facts, who at once obtained a warrant from Truman Pettibone, a justice of the peace for Danbury township.

Armed with this warrant, and accompanied by Anson Gray, Peter Mauminin, (and perhaps others, though it is not possible at this distant day to ascertain whom, or how many), he at once went to the camp of the Ottawas, on the Maumee, and made known his errand to a friendly Indian, named Sac-e-saw, who at once pointed out the three implicated Indians, and they were promptly arrested, the chief informed of the charge against them, and the long and tedious return march commenced.

On April 30, Tupper returned the warrant to the justice, with the three prisoners, and an examination was at once held, the result of which was the holding of the accused for trial in the court of common pleas. At that examination John B. Flammond, a French trader, acted as interpreter.

Negossum, the boy, was first examined, and confessed that he was present with the others when they committed the murder, but protested his innocence. Negoneba was next examined, and confessed that he was one of the men who committed the murder on Portage river nine nights before; claiming that Negossum, the boy, struck one of the men they were murdering, with the handle of his hatchet; and that Negosheek first plotted the murder, and struck the first blow. He also confessed the taking and secreting the property, and the sale of some of it. Negosheek was next examined, and confessed the crime. He said when sober he had no idea of committing the murder, but on getting drunk, he plotted the attack, and assisted in executing it.

The prisoners were then shackled, and in charge of Tupper and his assistants, started for the county seat, Norwalk.

The party crossed Sandusky Bay on a ferry, kept by a man named Luther Chapin, at "Ogontz Place," now Sandusky City. They stayed from the evening of April 30th to May 3d, at an inn kept by Cyrus W. Marsh. Their bill of fare, afterwards allowed by the county commissioners, and now on file in the auditor's office, is as follows:

VOUCHER 577.

1819. HURON COUNTY, Dr. to C. W. MARSH.

By Mr. Tupper.

April 30.		To 1 pt. w'y and seven suppers for Indians on guard	$2	87½
		To 1 pt. of whisky		25
		To 3 suppers for the prisoners	1	12
May	1.	To 5½ pts. of w'y		62½
		To 7 breakfasts for the Indians	2	62½
		To 2 breakfasts and 2 suppers for himself	1	50
"	3.	To 4½ pts. w'y and 1 lodging		62½
		To 3½ days' board for 2 prisoners	3	50
		To 1 day's board for 1 prisoner		50
"	3.	To breakfast for 3 Indians	1	12½
		To 3½ pts. w'y and 1 lodging		50
		To 1 day's board for Tupper		75
		Tupper.	$15	50
May	17.	To entertainment on his return with the prisoner	1	31¼
		Capt. Burt's bill, by Tupper's orders		87½

While at Sandusky one of the Indians was taken back to the scene of the murder, in order to point out the precise locality of the hidden property, which he did, and nearly all was recovered.

On arriving at Norwalk, there being no jail then, they were all confined in a log cabin owned by Daniel G. Raitt, which then stood on the lot the "Newman block" now stands on (northwest corner of Main and Hester streets), and a few rods back from Main street.

In this cabin they were kept, with the shackles on, under the guard of Daniel G. Raitt, Charles Soules, Charles C. Tupper, J. G. Thayer, Calvin Bates, and perhaps others whose names are now lost to history. These guards were not all on duty at the same time, but served at different times as a relief to each other.

After being in confinement a short time the Indians planned an escape, and Negoneba and Negossum succeeded in removing their shackles, hiding them behind a log, and by keeping covered up with their blankets and feigning sleep escaped the suspicion of the guards. Raitt was on guard the night of their escape, but at midnight was relieved by Soules. Not long afterward Negosheek asked him to remove his shackles and accompany him outside the building a few steps. Soules removed the shackles from one leg, leaving it fast to the other, and, supposing the two others sound asleep, left the door open as they went out; very soon after he saw the two Indians running away, and at once realized that he had been made the victim of misplaced confidence; he called to them, and also to Raitt, for the purpose of arousing him, and as he did so Negosheek jumped up and started to run. Soules had his rifle with him and, as he gave chase, fired at the retreating savage, and before losing sight of him loaded and fired twice more. Satisfied that he had wounded the fellow, and all having escaped, he returned to town.

On the 15th of April, John Hawk, a young man, while out hunting along Pipe creek, near the west boundary of the county, discovered Negosheek in a swamp along the border of the creek, hunting for "craw-fish" (the river lobster or crab), upon which, with roots, he had lived since escaping. The shackle, which was fast to one leg when he ran away, had stuck to him like a brother, though rather an inconvenient appendage in his case. After watching him for a short time, Hawk became satisfied that the Indian was suffering from wounds, and concluded to investigate his discovery more closely, and upon approaching nearer saw the shackles which the Indian vainly tried to conceal; he then captured the fellow and took him to an old hunter named John Pumphrey, who brought him back to Norwalk. Pumphrey afterward, on behalf of Hawk and himself, filed a claim for the reward of one hundred and twenty-five dollars which the sheriff had offered for the recapture of the three Indians, of which claim the commissioners allowed twenty-five dollars.

Dr. Daniel Tilden was called in to attend to the wounded prisoner, and examination developed the fact that Soule was good at a running shot, for there was one wound in the shoulder, one in the hip, and one in the leg.

Raitt undertook the position of nurse to the wounded and half-famished prisoner, and turned him over fully healed before he was hung. From that day to his death Raitt bore the pre-fix of "Doc."

Soon after the escape of the Indians, Captain John Boalt, the father of the late C. L. Boalt, Captain Henry Burt, of Monroeville, and the Frenchman, John B. Flammond, started for the Ottawa camp on the Maumee river, with the expectation of finding and re-capturing the fugitives; they arranged among themselves that Captain Burt, who was dressed in "regimentals" (military uniform), should be presented to the Ottawa chief as the governor of Ohio, and that as such he should demand the surrender of the murderers. The plan proved a success, and Negoneba was immediately delivered up to them, searched, deprived of his weapons, his hands bound behind him, and with a rope fastened around his body as a leading string, placed in charge of Captain Burt and a guard of friendly Indians, and conducted to Norwalk. The chief insisted that Negossum, the boy, was innocent, but upon being assured if that were true, he would not be injured, promised to send him on to Norwalk in a few days. Captain Boalt and Flammond remained to see that the promise should be fulfilled; it was, to the letter, and in due time they returned the boy to the custody of the sheriff at Norwalk.

Captain Burt, with his prisoner and Indian guards, made their way directly for the shore of Lake Erie. The first night they camped in the woods; it was wet and uncomfortable; Burt wanted a fire; upon being promised a quart of whisky, one of the guards gathered some dry leaves upon which he emptied some powder from his horn, and bending over the pile, struck sparks of fire into it with flint and steel; an explosion followed, and the Indian, taken by surprise, jumped high in the air, but the fire was started, and the whisky was forgotten by the faithless "pale-face." He, however, was reminded of the promise the next day, by the Indian performing in pantomime what he had acted in earnest the night before; the whisky was delivered, and faith was kept.

At the lake shore the Indian guards turned back, and Burt leading his prisoner by the rope, proceeded on his journey. Once Negoneba thought his chance had come to escape, and with a sudden spring, made a bold and desperate strike for liberty, but Burt, who was a large, muscular man, in the prime of life, gave him some vigorous jerks with the rope; and then seizing him by the shoulders, shook him so severely as to effectually quell all thoughts of further resistance.

They arrived at Marsh's tavern on the 17th of May, and from there Tupper accompanied them to Norwalk. Here Negoneba was again searched, and a knife, probably given him by his squaw just before the commencement of the journey, was found secreted on his person. Had Burt been less watchful and determined, he probably would have followed Wood and Bishop to the happy hunting ground, on a free pass from the hand of this desperate savage.

On Tuesday, the 18th of May, 1819, the court of common pleas commenced its session in the old court house, which then stood where the present court house now stands, but was removed many years ago

to the east side of "Enterprise Road," afterwards "Mechanic street," now "Whittlesey avenue," and is the "Central Hotel" building, kept by A. H. Rose.

Hon. George Tod, father of Ex-governor Tod, was presiding judge; Hons. Jabez Wright, Stephen Meeker and Ezra Sprague were the associate judges. The late James Williams, of Norwalk, was clerk; Lyman Farwell, then of Norwalk, since for many years of Watertown, New York, sheriff; Ebenezer Lane, then of Norwalk, and for many years since chief justice of Ohio, was prosecuting attorney, and was assisted by Peter Hitchcock, of Cleveland, afterward for many years a judge of the supreme court of Ohio.

The indictment returned by the grand jury against these Indians charges the crime to have been committed "at Lower Sandusky, in the said county of Huron." It will be seen by reference to Chase's Statutes, vol. 3, page 2,110, that Huron county was set off, February 7th, 1809, as the five western-most ranges of the Connecticut Western Reserve; being that part called the Fire-lands: By act of January 31st, 1815 (Chase's Statutes, vol. 3, page 2,120), a portion of the unorganized territory west of the Reserve and north of its south line, reaching about as far west as the present western boundaries of Sandusky and Ottawa counties, was attached to Huron county for judicial purposes; Lower Sandusky was within this attached territory.

A copy of the indictment found against the three parties charged, taken from the first volume of "Law Records" of Huron county court of common pleas, is as follows:

Pleas before the honorable, the president, and judges of the court of common pleas, holden at Norwalk, in and for the county of Huron and State of Ohio, in the term of May, A.D., 1819.

NO. 6—MAY TERM, A.D., 1819.

STATE OF OHIO *vs.* NEGOSHEEK, NEGONEBY AND NEGOSSUM. } *Indictment for Murder.*

State of Ohio, County of Huron.

At a court of common pleas begun and holden at the court house in Norwalk, within and for the county of Huron, on the eighteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, before the honorable George Tod, president, and Jabez Wright, Stephen Meeker and Ezra Sprague, Esqs., associate judges holding said court. The grand jurors of the State of Ohio, in and for said county of Huron, to-wit: Henry Jeffry, Tinker R. Smith, Isaac Powers, Elihu Clary, John Drewry, Augustus R. Demick, Daniel Curtis, Ezekiel Barnes, James Forman, Charles Hubbell, Reuben Pixley, Henry Barney, Silas G. Strong, William Gallup and Eli Holliday, good and lawful men of said county, then and there duly returned, tried, impanneled, charged and sworn to inquire for the body of the county of Huron, do, upon their oaths in the name and by the authority of the State of Ohio, present and find that Negosheek, an Indian of the tribe *Ottawas*, Negoneby, an Indian of the said tribe, and Negossum, an Indian of the same tribe, at Lower Sandusky, in the said county of Huron, on the twenty-first day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, not having the fear of God before their eyes, but moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil, with force and arms in and upon the body of John Wood, in the peace of God and the State of Ohio, then and there being feloniously, unlawfully, willfully, purposely and of deliberate and premeditated malice, did make an assault; and the said Negosheek, with a tomehawk in his right hand then and there held, of the value of one dollar, the said John Wood, in and upon the head of him the said Wood, behind the left ear of him the said Wood, and also in and upon the left side of the head over the left shoulder of him the said Wood, then and there feloniously, unlawfully, willfully, purposely and of his deliberate and premeditated malice, did strike, cut and penetrate, then and there giving to him the said John Wood, with the tomehawk aforesaid, in and upon the head behind the left ear of him the said John Wood, and also in and upon the left side of the head and over the left shoulder of him the said John Wood, two mortal wounds, each of the breadth of three inches and of the depth of three inches, of which said mortal wounds the said John Wood then and there instantly died; and the said Negoneby and the said Negossum, at the time of the committing the said felony and murder by the said Negosheek in the manner and form aforesaid, unlawfully, feloniously, willfully, purposely and of their deliberate and premeditated malice, were present aiding, assisting, abetting, counselling, procuring, helping, comforting and maintaining the said Negosheek the felony and murder aforesaid in manner and form aforesaid to do, commit and perpetrate: and so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further say that the said Negosheek and the said Negoneby and the said Negossum, him, the said John Wood, then and there, in manner and form aforesaid, feloniously, unlawfully, willfully, purposely and of their deliberate and premeditated malice, did kill and murder, contrary to the form of the statute, in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the State of Ohio.

And the jurors aforesaid, at the term aforesaid, and on their oath aforesaid, in the name and by the authority aforesaid, do further present and find that the said Negosheek, the said Negoneby, and the said Negossum, at Lower Sandusky aforesaid, on the twenty-first day of April, aforesaid, not having the fear of God before their eyes, but moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil, with force and arms in and upon the body of George Bishop, in the peace of God and of the State of Ohio, then and there being feloniously, unlawfully, willfully, purposely, and of their deliberate and premeditated malice, did make an assault, and that the said Negoneby, with a certain tomehawk, of the value of one dollar, in his, the said Negoneby's right hand, then and there hit the said George Bishop in and upon the head of him, the said George Bishop, and also in and upon the breast of him, the said George Bishop, then and there unlawfully, feloniously, wilfully, purposely, and of his deliberate and premeditated malice, did strike, cut, and penetrate; giving to the said George Bishop, then and there with the tomehawk aforesaid, in and upon the head of the said George Bishop six mortal wounds, of the breadth of three inches, and the depth of three inches each, and also giving to him, the said George Bishop, then and there, with the tomehawk aforesaid, in and upon the breast of the said George Bishop two other mortal wounds, each of the breadth of three inches, and of the depth of six inches; of which mortal wounds the said George Bishop then and there instantly died. And that the said Negosheek, and the said Negossum, at the time of committing the last mentioned felony and murder aforesaid, by the said Negoneby, in manner and form aforesaid, unlawfully, feloniously, wilfully, purposely and of their deliberate and premeditated malice, were present, aiding, abetting, counselling and procuring, helping, assisting, comforting and maintaining the said Negoneby the felony and murder last mentioned aforesaid, in manner and form aforesaid, to do, commit, and perpetrate; and so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further say that the said Negosheek, and the said Negoneby, and the said Negossum, him, the said George Bishop, then and there, in manner and form aforesaid, feloniously, unlawfully, wilfully, purposely, and of their deliberate and premeditated malice, did kill and murder, contrary to the form of the statute, in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the State of Ohio.

E. LANE, *Pros. Attorney.*

Upon the back of which indictment appears the following, to wit:

"A true bill. Filed May term, 1819."

SILAS G. STRONG, *Foreman.*

The trial took place on Friday, May 21st. The court-room was crowded to its fullest capacity, and many who could not gain access were congregated in the front yard. David Abbott, of Avery (the old county seat), and Samuel Cowles, of Cleveland, appeared as attorneys for the Indians.

On being arraigned and the indictment read and interpreted to them, each plead "not guilty," and demanded separate trials.

Negoneba was first put upon trial, a jury called and he informed of his right of challenge, which he at once exercised by rejecting every red-headed man on the list. The jury finally selected and sworn were

Josiah Rumery, Ezra Abbott, William Watkins, Sylvester Pomeroy, William R. Beebe, Samuel Spencer, Moody Mears, Daniel Mack, Royal N. Powers, Daniel Warren, William Speers and Isaac Allen.

The witnesses for the State were Charles C. Tupper, the half-breed Chazee, Abiather Shirley, Barnabas Meeker, and some others called on minor matters.

The prosecutor made no opening argument. Cowles, for the defense, read some authorities and addressed the jury upon the evidence. Hitchcock, for the State, replied, and upon a charge from the court the jury retired, and soon returned with a verdict of murder in the first degree.

Negosheek was next put upon trial before the following jury: Anthony Beers, Samuel Cockrane, Beckwith Cook, Jacob Hawhn, John Barney, Samuel B. Carpenter, Gamaliel Townsend, Samuel B. Lewis, Joseph Strong, Jared Ward, Joseph Ozier and Levi Cole. The same witnesses appeared for the State as in the first case; and a like verdict was rendered.

Negossum, the boy, was then put upon trial, but the testimony was so clearly in his favor that the prosecutor declared he would not further prosecute the indictment against him, and the court ordered his discharge.

Negoneba and Negosheek were sentenced by the court to be remanded to the jail from whence they came, and there remain until the first day of July next, and from thence, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock in the forenoon of said day, be taken by the sheriff of the county to the place of execution, and then and there, by said sheriff, be hanged by the neck until they be dead.

They did not approve of the sentence of hanging, and asked that they might be shot, but when they fully realized that they should surely be hung, they tried experiments upon each other; one would lie down upon his back and the other would sit astride of him, and with both hands clasped around his neck, choke him until nearly gone, and then let go; when sufficiently recovered, he would slowly arise and sagely shake his head and exclaim, "ugh! no good, no good;" then they would change places, and the compliment be returned in kind, with the same result; it was still "No good, no good."

The day of execution was warm and sultry. At an early hour people began to gather from far and near, dressed in the rude costume of those days; with the men, "buckskin trousers" were common; and one young man, who in coming from Huron had got his (not doeskin cassimere) "breeches" thoroughly wet in passing a creek, found them stretching down to an inconvenient length; he cut off enough to make them right, they continued to stretch, he cut them off again and again; on arriving at Norwalk the hot sun began to dry them and they began to shrink, and kept on shrinking until the bottoms crawled up above his knees, and in that plight he became an object of almost as much attention as the two criminals.

Seven or eight Indians, Ottawas, were present at the execution, some of them being the ones who had assisted in their capture on both occasions.

The "gallos" (gallows) was erected on the sand ridge just south of Main street, on the lot and near the site of the residence of A. G. Post, Esq., next west of the Episcopal cemetery.

A rifle company formed one or two years before, of about one hundred men, under command of Captain Henry Burt, attended the execution as a guard, and to assist the civil authorities.

They marched to the jail, and the prisoners having been dressed in their shrouds, with ropes around their necks, were taken out by the sheriff and placed in a wagon, and, escorted by the guard, taken to the place of execution, when being asked if they had anything to say, Negosheek spoke a few words in broken English, but what he said cannot now be ascertained.

After life was extinct the bodies were placed in coffins and buried at the place of execution. The civil officers and military company then marched to the house of Capt. Boalt, and were furnished a bountiful repast by him, after which a funeral discourse was preached by the Rev. William Hanford, a Presbyterian clergyman.

Before Negosheek was executed he confessed the murder of six other white men, previous to that of Wood and Bishop.

This was the first important criminal trial in Huron county, and the first execution in Norwalk. Since then there has been only one other execution for murder in Norwalk; that of Bennett Scop for the murder of a peddler named Jacob Goodman in Greenfield township, on the 9th day of October, A. D. 1869.

The cost of the capture and trial of the Indians was a heavy tax upon the new settlement, and the bills rendered are primitive curiosities. Some of them are here given in the original form and spelling:

VOUCHER No. 660.

HURON COUNTY TO JENNINGS, DARLING & CO., DR.

Paid Sasa	$12 00	
Cabian	12 00	
Paqahkemann	9 00	
James	9 00	
Undeno	9 00	
Measseka	9 00	
Ogenee	9 00	
Thunder	4 50	
		$73 50
Goods and provisions to Mr. Tupper for going after property:		
1 deer skin	$1 50	
12 feet bed cord	19	
28½ lb. bacon	5 35	
½ lb. young hyson tea	94	
Paid Indians for going after property as per order of C. Tupper:		
1 black silk handk'f	1 25	
½ yrd. calico	31	
2 yrd ribben	44	
3 yrd. plaid	1 50	
1 bandana handk'f	1 00	
		85 98

JENNINGS, DARLING & CO.,
Per MOSES FARWELL.

Allowed.

VOUCHER No. 656.

May 22. Huron county to Charles C. Tupper, one dollar and sixty-two & ½ cents. CHARLES C. TUPPER.

NOTE.—On the back of the voucher is the following:

Charles C. Tupper deter to Enos Gilbert, for liqur whlst on gard, thirteen shilling & sixpence. CHARLES C. TUPPER.

This claim was allowed by the commissioners, and entered on their journal as follows:

To C. Tupper, for services $1 62½

VOUCHER 645.

HURON COUNTY TO CHARLES C. TUPPER, DR.

My services 9 days in apprehending, securing and delivering the Indians on the first expedition	$36 00
Ditto, ditto, 14 days on the second expedition	56 00
Cash paid for expenses in pursuit of Indians	7 00
Ditto, to be paid to Anson Gray for 7 days services in apprehending and securing the Indians on first expedition	10 50
Ditto. ditto, to Peter Mauminin for 5 days service in apprehending and interpreting on first expedition	10 00
Ditto, ditto, Thos. Demas, 6 days services for ditto, on second expedition	10 25
Ditto, ditto, Wm. Austin, 6 days services for ditto, on second expedition	9 00
	$128 75

NOTE.—The following addition to the bill is in the hand-writing of E. Lane, then prosecuting attorney:

Two days attending as guard	2 00
Charles C. Tupper, attending the grand jury three days	1 50
E. LANE, *Pros. Att'y*	$132 25

VORCHER 634.

COUNTY OF HURON TO JOHN B. FLEMING, DR.

To eleven days service to pursue, retake and interpret for the Indian prisoners, @ $4 per day $44 00

Norwalk, 22d May, 1819. J. B. FLAMMOND.*

*This is Flammond's own signature and shows the correct spelling; in all the records it is spelled wrong.

VOUCHER No. 35 (new numbering).

DR. THE HONORABLE THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE COUNTY OF HURON TO JOHN B. FLAMMOND.

2 days services, 30th June and 1st July, as interpreter $4 00

NOTE.—This bill was allowed by the commissioners, and entered in their journal as follows:

To John B. Fleming, for services hanging Indian $4 00

VOUCHER No. 17 (new numbering).

SWAN CREEK, 11th May, 1819.

LIEUT. CHARLES C. TUPPER DR. TO MATTHEW MCKELVEY.

May 11.	To 30¼ lb bacon, @ 2s	$7 56¼
	1 qt. whisky, @ 4s	50
12.	To 1 qt. whisky, @ 3s	37½
	Money paid Mr. Printis, 8s	1 00
	1 pt. whisky, 2s; to ½ pt., 1s; to 1 qt., 3s	75
	Whisky for your men, 4s	50
13	To 1 qt. whisky, 3s	
	Money paid Capt. Henderson, 9s	1 12½
	1 qt. whisky, 3s	37½
	Paid Joseph Printis, 8s	1 00
	Rope to bind an Indian, 3s	37½
14.	To 2 qts. whisky	75
		$14 31¼

Lyman Farwell pay Matthew McKelvey the above amount, and oblige yours, &c., it being articles had on our campaign after the runaway Indians. CHARLES C. TUPPER.

NOTE.—The use of the "necessaries of life" on the campaign mentioned in the above bill, were in about the following proportion: One quart of whisky to four pounds of bacon. Hominy, potatoes and lodging were either not necessary, or were thrown in as not of sufficient accouut to be charged for.

VOUCHER No. 18 (new numbering).

SWAN CREEK, 18th May, 1819.

MR. BOLT DR. TO MATTHEW MCKELVEY.

To two gal. whisky	$3 00
To two hired hands, three days	6 00
To use of boat same time	1 00
	$10 00

MATTHEW MCKELVEY

VOUCHER 661.

COUNTY OF HURON, DR. TO H. BURT

To charges in hunting Indians	34 75
Services in hunting	16 00
May 22d, 1819. HENRY BURT.	

VOUCHER 658.

COUNTY OF HURON, TO JOHN BOALT, DR.

To nine days services to Pursue Indian Prisoners, @ 4$	36 00
Norwalk, 22d May, 1819.	$27 00

JOHN BOALT.

VOUCHER 657.

COUNTY OF HURON, DR.

to nine days services on guard over the ingins a dollar a day and night. Norwalk, May the 22, 1819.

D. G. RAITT.

VOUCHER 624.

GENTLEMEN COMMISSIONERS OF HURON COUNTY:—J. G. Thayer has served five days as a Guard during this term of Court.

LYMAN FARWELL, *Sheriff*.

Norwalk, May 22, 1819.

$5.00 allowed.

VOUCHER 623

GENTLEMEN COMMISSIONERS OF HURON COUNTY:—Calvin Bates has served two days in Guarding Prisoners during this term of the Court.

May 21st, 1819. LYMAN FARWELL, *Sheriff*.

200 cts allowed by Commissioners.

VOUCHER 659.

HURON COUNTY TO LYMAN FARWELL, DR.

To paying Guard at Portland	4 50
To transporting Prisoners	5 00
To cash paid Tupper	3 31—$12 81

Norwalk, May 22, 1819.

VOUCHER 641.

I, JOHN PUMPHRY, do hereby certify that John Hawk and myself, did, on the 15th of this instant, take up Negossheek, one of the Indian murders and on the 16th Instant delivered said Indian to the Jailor of Huron County, for which we the said John Hawk and John Pumphry claim the Reward offered by the Sheriff of said county, it being one hundred and twenty-five dollars. Norwalk, May 20, 1819.

JOHN PUMPHREY.

Allowed on the above 25 dollars.

VOUCHER 626.

The sum of twenty-five dollars is allowed Peter Hitchcock for assisting in prosecuting the pleas of the State in the county of Huron, at the May term, 1819. By order of the Court. GEORGE TOD, *Pres't*.

VOUCHER 635.

COUNTY OF HURON TO SAMUEL COWLES, DR.

To assisting on the trial of Naugeshek, Negonebee and Negossum as Counsel for prisoners $25 00

May term, 1819. The above amount is allowed by order of the Court.

GEORGE TOD, *Pres't*.

VOUCHER No. 36 (new numbering).

Allowed to EZRA AEBOTT:

July the 1, 1819 DR. THE COMMISSINOERS OF THE COUNTY OF HURON.

To building Gallos	14 00
to two Coffins $4 each	8 00
to making Srowd	1 00
to one shirt	1 00—$24 00

VOUCHER 113.

HURON COUNTY DR. TO ALMAN LOOMIS.

Dr to Diging Grave for Indians $1 00

July 1, 1819. Certified by me. LYMAN FARWELL, *Sheriff*.

VOUCHER 112 (new numbering).

May 4th 1819. COUNTY OF HURON, DR.

To boarding 3 Indians six days....18 days.

They then escaped.

Afterwards Negasset	11 days.
Negunneba	7 days.
Negassum	4 days.
Rowlin	8 days.
Downing	6 days.
To the end of May Court	54 days. = 7 weeks 5 days.
Rowlin two weeks	2 weeks.
Two Indians five weeks four days	11 weeks 1 day.
at two dollars p week.	20 weeks 6 days.

Two Guards six days..	12 days.		
Two " four days.....	8 days.		
Four " seven days.....	28 days		
Five " two days.....	10 days.		
	58 days. = 8 weeks 2 days.		
Three " five weeks three days.....	16 " 2 "		
	24 weeks 4 days.		
Three old shirts..... 1.50	24½ weeks at 2.50 per week		
10½ lb. candles at 2s. 6d.... 3.28			
Meals for extra Guards..... 5.00			$ 61 38
14 meals for seven Indians.. 3.50		Criminal.....	41 87½
Whisky to dress the wounds of the Indians and extra Guards 4¼ Gallons..... 1 25			17 53
			120 78½
Ending July 1st 1819.	17 53		
$120.78.			

for LYMAN FARWELL, *Sheriff*,
ENOS GILBERT.

NOTE.—For much of the information contained in the foregoing account of facts, scenes and incidents attending the murder, capture, trial and conviction, the writer is largely indebted to an article published in the *Fire-lands Pioneer* of June, 1865, page 43. Also, to official records and files, and to his own memory of conversation between "Doc. Raitt" and the late Hallet Gallup, in his hearing when a boy.

REMOVAL OF THE COUNTY SEAT.

In September of 1815, Platt Benedict, then of Danbury, Connecticut, came west to prospect for a new home. He stopped to see his cousin, Eli Boughton, then living at Canfield, Trumbull county, Ohio, and was there introduced to Elisha Whittlesey. Mr. Whittlesey was about starting for Huron county with Judge Todd, to attend the first court soon to be held at the "old county seat." Mr. Benedict joined their company and came on with them.

The first court was held at the house of David Abbott, and there was a very general dissatisfaction expressed at the location, and the propriety of selecting another site was freely discussed. Some person (whose name cannot now be ascertained) suggested that there was a fine sand ridge in Norwalk township that would make a good location.

Major Frederick Folly, of Margaretta township, was one of the parties present at that court; and after the adjournment, he, Mr. Whittlesey and Mr. Benedict, started to examine the "sand ridge" with the intention of ascertaining its desirability as a site for the future seat of justice, and no doubt with some speculative design in view. On arriving at the place of Abijah Comstock, they invited him to accompany them and act as guide. After "prospecting" the site of the future city which loomed up in their "minds' eye," and finding good water (which the opponents of a change of county seat asserted "could not be had in that barren sand ridge"), they turned their steps towards Cleveland, and soon after arriving there, drew up and signed an agreement, the original of which is now in possession of the writer, and is as follows:

THIS AGREEMENT, made this the 30th day of October, 1815, by and between Frederick Fally, Platt Benedict and Elisha Whittlesey, witnesseth that they have, and by these presents do covenant, and agree to and with each other, to purchase so much of the fourth section, in the town of Norwalk, in the county of Huron, as is for sale, belonging to Eli Starr, Ithamer Canfield and Betsey Canfield, Wm. Taylor and Abigail Taylor, John Dodd and the heirs of Ephraphus W. Bull; and if the whole of their rights in said section cannot be purchased, then they agree to purchase so much of each of the above proprietors as can be procured, and to pay therefor at such price, and on such terms of payment as shall be agreed on by the person making such purchase, in the following proportions, to wit: The said Frederick Fally one-fourth of the purchase money, the said Platt Benedict, one-fourth, and the said Elisha Whittlesey, one-half of the purchase money. It is, however, mutually agreed that if Mathew B. Whittlesey and Moss White, or either of them if both do not consent and agree to become partners in the purchase, may one or either of them be permitted to take one-fourth of the purchase, which is to be deducted from the proportion agreed above to be taken by the said E. Whittlesey, on their agreeing if both consent, or on either of them agreeing if only one consents, to become part proprietors in the purchase, to be bound by the covenants which bind each of the above contracting parties, which shall be evidenced by expressing the intention in signing these covenants, with appropriate and fit words to bind him or them to each of the above contracting parties, in which case each of us hereby agree to become bound to him or them, as we shall be to each other in these covenants. We further covenant and agree to and with each other, that on effecting the purchase aforesaid, or a part thereof, in case the same shall include a suitable site for a town, to lay out a plat of ground suitable in extent to the object in view; and in case the seat of justice is removed from where it is now established in the county of Huron, on to the lands which may be purchased in said section as above: or if the legislature should appoint a committee to view for a suitable place to which to remove the seat of justice to, that such part and proportion of said plat shall and may be offered for the use and benefit of the county, for the erection of public buildings as shall hereafter be agreed on by a majority of the proprietors voting by the interest each one may have, the least share counting one vote, and to increase in proportion to the quantum of interest, in case that quantum shall double to the least share, and so on in the same ratio.

It is further covenanted and agreed, to dispose of right to the plat to the best advantage, either at public or private sale, or so much thereof as may be thought advisable, to be agreed on in the same manner as is above covenanted in case any difference of opinion should exist. We further covenant and agree to lay off the residue of the land into suitable outlots and farms, and dispose of the same to the best advantage for those concerned; and whereas some one or more of the contracting parties may wish to reside on some parts of said land, it is further agreed that a preference shall be given to such in the selection of suitable quantity of land, or such lots as he or they may choose, paying therefor such price as the same lots would sell for in market; and whereas it is doubtful in whose name a deed or contract may be given, it is further covenanted and agreed that the person in whose name the contract is executed, or to whom the deeds may be given, shall, prior to disposing of any of said lands, bind himself in suitable bonds, payable to the other proprietors, for the faithful accounting for all moneys received, and paying over the same to the other proprietors in the proportion they may own whenever thereunto required. Each of the contracting parties binds himself to the other, and each of them to bear the proportionable part of the expense that may be incurred in procuring an article or a title for the above lands, or so much thereof as can be purchased. The intention of the contracting parties being to erect and build a town on some part of the above lands, if purchased, it is agreed that each one is to render all the assistance in his power to procure settlers and promote the settlement. It is further agreed, that no one of the contracting parties shall sell out his interest in said purchase to any person, without the consent and approbation of the other proprietors.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals, and to triplicates hereof, which are delivered to each of the contracting parties the day and year above written, viz: October 30th, 1815.

FREDERICK FALLEY, [L. S.]
PLATT BENEDICT, [L. S.]
E. WHITTLESEY, [L. S.]

Upon the execution of the foregoing contract it was arranged that Mr. Benedict should return to Connecticut and effect the purchases contemplated, upon the best terms attainable; and he at once started, taking the following letter, addressed by Elisha Whittlesey to his brother, Mathew B. Whittlesey, of Danbury, Connecticut, explaining the foregoing contract, and soliciting his co-operation:

CLEVELAND, October 31, 1815.

DEAR BROTHER: You will perceive by contract in the possession of Mr. Benedict, that he, Major Fally, and myself, design purchasing a tract of land lying in the fourth section of the town of Norwalk. By this map you will be able to see the situation of the land among the several owners. Mr. Benedict will inform you of the prospect of moving the seat of justice. The tract of land is a valuable one, and can soon be disposed of, even if we should fail in the object we have in view.

The site on this tract, owned by Starr and Canfield, is as handsome as any one I ever saw. Mr. Benedict will descend into particulars, as also

of the land adjoining. We should be happy of having you join, and Col. Moss White, if consistent, otherwise the parts reserved will be disposed of here. We wish your assistance in making this purchase, and leave it for you, Mr. Benedict and Mr. White to devise the most eligible plan. If the deed is taken in the names of a part of the proprietors, it is expected that suitable covenants will be entered into to secure the others in the participation of the profits of the contracts. It will become necessary that those who reside here have the disposal of the lots, and be able to give titles, or otherwise you will perceive the business would be much procrastinated and embarrassed. The price of land in the unsettled towns adjoining is from one dollar to two dollars and two dollars and fifty cents per acre. We have not proscribed Mr. Benedict as to the price, but wish the purchase on the most favorable terms. If contract cannot be made with Starr and Canfield we propose to purchase so much as they will sell, provided they come in and are bound with the rest of us, for the building the town. But we do not wish to have any thing to do with it, unless the business is so arranged that lands can be disposed of with a certainty of having the title, when requested, made to the purchaser. Major Fally is a man of respectability, business and honor, and well calculated to be engaged in business of this kind. You will perceive that much confidence must be reposed in each other until such time as the title is procured and duplicate convenants signed for the security of each proprietor. Unless Starr and Canfield sell, they need not flatter themselves of the seat of justice, for there are other places which will be favored.

Since writing the above Mr. Benedict and Fally wish the title to be vested ultimately in me Of that do as you shall judge best. Mr. Benedict will inform you of the health of my family, &c. In haste,

Yours affectionately, E. WHITTLESEY.

The following memoranda appear on the back of this letter, in the handwriting of Platt Benedict, showing his disbursements while on the trip to make the purchase contemplated by the contract:

EXPENSES BY PLATT BENEDICT.

Nov. 19.	2 days to New Milford, and expense for horse, &c.		$3 50
Jan. 26.	1 day to New Milford and expense		2 50
March 27.	To 1 day and expenses to New Milford		2 50
	To postage of 3 letters		1 12½
April 3.	Cash paid Col. Taylor		10 00
	do. do. do. do.		10 00
Postage on letter			25
			$29 87½
Moss White paid do		15 00	
M. B. Whittlesey do		19 00	
Moss White paid 19th July		25 00	
		59 00	
P. Benedict paid do			15 00
3 days going to New Milford to complete the business, &c., expenses with Mrs. Bull			7 50
			$52 37½
Amount of expense and cash paid by P. Benedict as above,			29 87½
Cash paid by P. Benedict			15 00
do for expense			7 50
			$52 37½

April 3, 1816.—Contracted with Wm. Taylor for 562 acres in Norwalk, Ohio, for $1,210. Paid him $10. Platt Benedict, Matthew B. Whittlesey, Moss White notes as follows: one note on demand to Eli Mygatt, for $43 81—one to Col. Taylor, sixty days, $256—one for $450, one year from date—one for $450, two years from date.

15th Nov., 1815.—P. Benedict note on demand for $406—one note for $406 payable one year from date—one for $406 payable 2 years from date—and one of $406 payable 3 years from date.

Matthew B. Whittlesey and Moss White, July 9th.—Paid on the note on demand $40—$25 paid by M. White and $15 by P. Benedict.

Mr. Benedict, having left Cleveland on or about October 31, on horseback, reached Danbury in eleven days, making an average daily ride of over fifty miles, and, on the 15th of November, went to New Milford, sixteen miles distant, and commenced negotiations with Colonel William Taylor, who, "in right of his wife," held part of the desired land. After several such trips, he at length, on April 3, 1816, concluded a contract with him for five hundred and sixty-two acres, for the sum of one thousand two hundred and ten dollars. This purchase covered the land upon which all of the original town plat of Norwalk east of Hester street was afterwards laid out. Eight hundred and twelve acres were also purchased of Mrs. Polley Bull for two dollars per acre. This land lies east of the Taylor tract, and all of the east part of the present village south of the section line is built upon it. The Taylor tract was part of the claim of fire sufferer, Ezra Starr; and the Polley Bull tract was part of claim of fire sufferer, John McLean.

In accordance with the suggestion of Mr. Whittlesey, in his letter to his brother above given, Mathew B. Whittlesey and E. Moss White entered into the enterprise and joined with Mr. Benedict in giving notes for the purchase price of the lands, as fully appears by many papers in the writer's possession.

On April 8, 1816, Colonel Wm. Taylor executed a deed of the five hundred and sixty-two acre tract to Elisha Whittlesey; and, on June 8, 1816, Mrs. Bull executed a deed of the eight hundred and twelve acre tract to the same party. The reason of these deeds being executed to Mr. Whittlesey is fully explained in his foregoing letter. On the execution of the deeds they were at once sent on to Mr. Whittlesey, and he soon after came on, and, after consulting Major Underhill, employed Almond Ruggles as a surveyor to run out a portion of the land into village lots and plat the same. On October 16, 1816, the survey and plat having been completed, Mr. Whittlesey signed and acknowledged the plat before Jabez Wright, associate judge, and the same day it was received for record and recorded in volume one of records of deeds on page seventeen, by Ichabod Marshall, recorder. The instrument recorded with the plat contains the following dedication: "Lot thirteen is given for a site to build a court house, lot twelve a meeting house, lot one for an academy or college, and lot twenty-four for a goal"—evidently meaning gaol, or jail. The court house and jail now stand on lot thirteen, the Methodist Church on lot twelve, Whittlesey Academy on lot one, and the Parker Block on lot twenty-four.

From the fact that the gift of these lots appears upon the records in the name of Elisha Whittlesey alone, the impression long since sprang up in this community that to him only belonged the credit of the grant. The foregoing contract and Mr. Whittlesey's letter to his brother with the other facts stated in this history, fully disprove the correctness of that impression. Mr. Whittlesey, in executing that dedication, and having it recorded, acted *in fact* as a *trustee* for himself, M. B. Whittlesey, E. M. White and Platt Benedict, and they deserve the credit jointly with him.

Frederick Falley, living in Margaretta township, never fulfilled his part of the contract by advancing any part of the purchase money, nor of the expenses, and was quietly dropped out.

On September 9, 1817, Mr. Benedict arrived in Norwalk township with his family, and finding his house, which he had put up in the spring of 1817, burned to the ground, at once erected another one on

the same site, and on November 4, 1817, commenced work clearing, as appears by the following entries selected from his account book, now in possession of the writer:

1817.—Nov. 4. To 4 days and team clearing out road on ridge... $5.00
1818.—May 6. To 1 gall. whisky for hands clearing ground..... 1.50
" To 4 days clearing ground for county seat..... 4.00

Then some change seems to have been decided upon in the arrangement and plan of the plat; as a result, *four* of the *eight* two rod alleys, between the present Benedict avenue and Medina street, were vacated, and the arrangement of lots changed to correspond, *and as thus changed, it now remains;* but no record was ever made of that change, and as the old plat recorded in 1816 is the only one upon the county records, title searchers are puzzled, at this day, to account for the wide variance between the recorded and the actual plat.

The writer has found among the papers of Platt Benedict, an ancient, much worn map of the present actual plat, but there is no endorsement upon it showing by whom, or when it was made. A fair copy of it is now in possession of E. S. Boughton, present recorder of deeds.

The following entries, also taken from the account book of Mr. Benedict, give a little more light upon this change:

1818.—June 15. To 1 day surveying and laying out town plot..... $1.25
" To boarding surveyor and hand 1 day each..... 75

This strange omission in not having the changed plat recorded, might, long years ago, have been seized upon as a pretext for vexatious litigation, but the statutes of repose have long since thrown their protecting mantle over it.

In the year 1817, schemes were devised, and plans perfected for accomplishing the second step in this campaign for the capture of the county seat. Petitions were circulated, and the result shows they must have been quite generally signed.

In the mean time, a number of men of energy and public spirit had come in, and settled upon the new town plat, and by the spring of 1818, it began to assume the dignity of a village. A subscription paper was circulated to raise funds for the erection of county buildings, and several hundred dollars were raised. Almond Ruggles was employed to go to Columbus in January, 1818, with the petitions for removing the county seat, and "lobby" a bill through the legislature; this he did successfully, and was paid for that service as appears by the following receipt, the original of which is now in possession of Miner Cole, Esq.:

Received of Peter Tice and Platt Benedict, one hundred dollars for services rendered in going to Columbus, for the purpose of settling the question as to the removal of the seat of justice to Norwalk, at the request of those interested. ALMOND RUGGLES.

The bill passed by the legislature, appointed a commission of three persons "to view the present and *such other sites* for seats of justice, as might be shown to them in the county of Huron," and also charged the commission with the duty of appraising the damage which those who had purchased property at the old county seat would suffer by the removal of it.

At the time appointed for a meeting of the commissioners, only two were present. The following places were applicants for the location, viz.: Abbott's place in Eldridge (Berlin); Milan, Abijah Comstock's place on section two of this town; Gibbs and Lockwood's Corners (now Alling's Corners), Norwalk village, Monroeville, Widow Parker's (on the west side of Huron river opposite Milan), and Sandusky City. The commission proceeded to view all the proposed sites, selected Norwalk, and appraised the damages of the several property owners at the old site at a total of three thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

Most of the foregoing facts will more fully appear by reference to the following bond which explains itself, and which was, no doubt, *an important factor* in determining the action of the commission:

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That we, Elisha Whittlesey and Platt Benedict, as principals, and David Underhill, Levi Cole, Peter Tice and Daniel Tilden, as sureties, are firmly bound and obligated to Abijah Comstock, treasurer of the county of Huron, and his successors in said office, and to Ebenezer Merry, Ephraim Quimby, Frederick W. Fowler, Lyman Fay, Ichabod Marshall, Richmond Rhodes, Othniel Fields and Joseph Kairns, in the penal sum of eight thousand dollars, to the payment of which sum we hereby bind ourselves, our heirs, and executors, firmly by these presents, signed with our hands, and sealed with our seals, this, the eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen. In presence of.

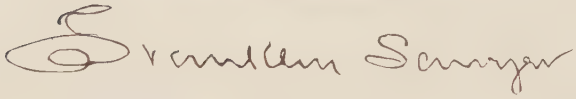
The condition of this bond is such that, whereas the Legislature of the State of Ohio, on the twenty-sixth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, passed a law appointing Abraham Tappan, William Wetmore, and Elias Lee, commissioners to view the present and such other sites for seats of justice as might be shown to them in the county of Huron, and to take into consideration the necessity and propriety of removing said seat of justice for said county; and whereas, the said commissioners, by said act, are to appraise the damage that each person might sustain who had purchased in the present seat of justice in and for said county; and, whereas, the said Abraham Tappan, and William Wetmore, two of said committee, have attended to the duties of their appointment, and have assessed to the said Ebenezer Merry, and Ephraim Quimby, damage to the amount of two thousand, two hundred dollars; to Lyman Fay, damage to the amount of one hundred and fifty dollars; Frederick W. Fowler, damage to the amount of six hundred and eighty dollars; Richmond Rhodes, damage to the amount of sixty dollars; Ichabod Marshall, damage to the amount of one hundred and fifty dollars; to Othniel Fields, damage to the amount of one hundred dollars; to Joseph Kairns, damage to the amount of one hundred dollars.

And, whereas, also by said act, the damage so assessed, is to be paid to the several sufferers within two years; and, whereas, also the donations heretofore subscribed for public buildings, or a sum equal thereto are to be paid within one year. Now, therefore, the condition of this bond is such that if the said commissioners shall fix the seat of justice on the town plat of Norwalk, and the said obligors do not pay to the said treasurer, or his said successor in said office, for the use of the county, a sum equal to the present amount of donations for public buildings, within one year from this date, or if the said obligors do not pay the said Ebenezer Merry, and Ephraim Quimby, the said sum of two thousand two hundred dollars; to the said Lyman Fay, the said sum of one hundred and fifty dollars; to the said Frederick W. Fowler, the said sum of six hundred and eighty dollars; to the said Richmond Rhodes, the said sum of sixty dollars; to the said Ichabod Marshall, the said sum of one hundred and fifty dollars; to the said Othniel Fields, the said sum of one hundred dollars; to the said Joseph Kairns, the said sum of one hundred dollars, within two years from this date, then this bond to be and remain in full force and effect; but if the several sums of money above mentioned be paid as above stipulated, then this bond to be null and void.

ELISHA WHITTLESEY, [L.S.]
PLATT BENEDICT, [L.S.]
DAVID UNDERHILL, [L.S.]
LEVI COLE, [L.S.]
DANIEL TILDEN, [L.S.]
PETER TICE. [L.S.]

Witness:
DAVID ABBOTT,
BENJ. W. ABBOTT.

NOTE.—Copied from journal of Common Pleas Court of May term, 1818.



The subject of this sketch was born in Auburn, Crawford Co., Ohio, July 13, 1825. His parents, Erastus and Sally Sawyer, were natives of the State of New York. His father's ancestors emigrated to this country from Lancashire, England, and his mother's (whose maiden name was Snider) from Holland. His parents were pioneers in that then wilderness country. He has one brother, Albanus, older, and one sister, Mrs. Lucy Kellogg, younger, than himself, who reside in Crawford County.

He remained upon his father's farm until his seventeenth year, employed in the hard work of the new country, and attending the common school of the neighborhood when there happened to be one. In 1843 he was a student at Norwalk Seminary, and the next year at Granville College, supporting himself during this time, and while studying law, by teaching school winters. In 1845 he commenced the study of the law at Norwalk, and was admitted to the Bar in 1847, and soon had a respectable practice.

In 1850 he was elected prosecuting attorney, which office he held two years, during which time he was successful in breaking up a noted gang of horse thieves, counterfeiters, and professional witnesses who infested the county.

In 1854 he formed a partnership with George H. Safford, which continued until both threw up the profession to enter the army. The firm did an extensive and successful business.

In 1860, at the instance of Gov. Dennison, Mr. Sawyer organized a military company known as the Norwalk Light Guards, and on the 16th day of April, 1861, was ordered into the service for three months, and reported with his company at Camp Dennison as Co. "D," 8th Ohio Volunteers. The regiment soon reorganized for three years, and he was promoted to major, and soon after to lieutenant-colonel. In July the regiment went to Western Virginia and participated in the campaign of that summer. S. S. Carroll, of the U.S.A., was appointed colonel, and took the regiment into the valley in the spring of 1861, where it fought conspicuously in the battle of Winchester. Col. Carroll was there given the command of a brigade, and from this time the regiment was in command of Col. Sawyer. It was then ordered to Harrison's Landing, and became part of the 2d Corps. He commanded the regiment in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness, and Spottsylvania, and in innumerable skirmishes. In most of these battles he was assigned to difficult positions, and in every instance was complimented by his superior officers for his gallant conduct. At Gettysburg, he was ordered to drive out a rebel force posted in an important position in front of Hancock's battle-line, which was handsomely done with the bayonet, though at a heavy loss. This position he maintained for two days unsupported, and far in advance of the line, although three times attacked by superior force; and finally, charging an advancing column of rebels, took a number of prisoners and three battle-flags. In this battle, and also the battle of Antietam, over one-half of his men engaged were killed or wounded. His horse was shot from under him at Antietam, Chancellorsville, and Locust Grove. He was severely wounded at Gettysburg, Morton's Ford, and Spottsylvania, at the latter place the wound disabling him from further service and partially paralyzing the left side. During the draft-riots he was sent to the city of New York with his regiment, and occupied a position on Brooklyn Heights until the consummation of the draft.

Promotion was several times tendered him, but he preferred to remain with his "gallant old 8th." His popularity with his men was unbounded, his ability as an officer was conceded, and his absolute bravery in battle unquestioned. The rank of brevet brigadier-general was conferred for meritorious conduct during the war.

In the fall of 1864 he visited the Ohio troops on the line of the Mississippi, New Orleans, Kentucky, Tennessee, Northern Alabama, and Georgia, on a special commission from Gov. Brough. He then acted as assistant judge advocate in the office of Judge Advocate Gen. Holt, at Washington, until the close of the war, and the triumphal return of the Union army to Washington, in June, 1865.

In 1865 he was elected representative to the Legislature for Huron County on the Republican ticket, and served two sessions. Was a member of the committees on finance, schools, and the agricultural college fund. The *Cleveland Leader*, in a review of this Legislature, said of him: "Few men in the State achieved a brighter reputation in the recent war than Gen. Sawyer, the member for Huron. As a legislator he is chiefly distinguished for his ability in presenting his case and 'dumfounding' his adversary, if anybody has the temerity to oppose him. For real humor, as well as solid argument, he has few superiors. Sometimes his rare blending of humor and argument would convulse with laughter the entire house, and upset the gravity of everybody within hearing."

In May, 1867, he was appointed one of the registers in bankruptcy for the Northern District of Ohio, which office he has held during the existence of the act, a period of over twelve years, being regarded as a careful and impartial officer. He has also during this period continued successfully in his law practice. Gen. Sawyer has always taken a lively interest in the prosperity of Norwalk. He was a trustee of the Norwalk Institute for several years, and until it was discontinued on account of the non-popular public-school system, and was then for fifteen years a member of the board of education of the union schools.

As a lawyer he occupies a prominent position at the Bar, and is regarded as a man of strict integrity; he is an interesting speaker and ready debater, and a thorough student of literature and history.

He was married to Lucinda M. Lathrop, Jan. 30, 1848, who died June 12, 1854. Nov. 29, 1855, he was married to Elizabeth B. Bostwick, of Delaware Co., N. Y., who died Jan. 6, 1878. He has one son, Frank, who is being educated for the profession of the law.

The location having been settled, Mr. Whittlesey proposed to deed the entire town plat, except lots number one, twelve, thirteen and twenty-four, to certain individuals if they would relieve him from his liabitity on the foregoing bond. His proposition was accepted, and on May 30, 1818, they executed to him the following bond of indemnity:

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That we, David Underhill, Peter Tice, Levi Cole, Platt Benedict and Daniel Tilden, of Huron county, are held and stand firmly bound unto Elisha Whittlesey in the penal sum of eight thousand dollars, to the payment of which we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, firmly by these presents. Signed with our hands and sealed with our seals this, the thirtieth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen

The condition of this bond is such that whereas the said Elisha Whittlesey, heretofore at our request, became bound as principal in a certain bond executed by him to Abijah Comstock, treasurer of the county of Huron aforesaid and his successors in said office, in the penal sum of eight thousand dollars, conditioned for the payment of three thousand four hundred and forty dollars, or thereabouts, to certain individuals therein named, being the damages assessed to be paid to them by the appraisal of Abraham Tappan and William Wetmore, commissioners appointed to remove the seat of justice in Huron county; and, also, having this further condition that the donation should be kept good for the benefit of the county aforesaid, reference being had to said bond returned to the clerk of the court of common pleas, and by him entered on the journal of said court.

Now, therefore, if the said David Underhill, Peter Tice, Levi Cole, Platt Benedict and Daniel Tilden, shall exonerate and save harmless the said Elisha Whittlesey from all suits, legal liabilities and costs of, in and concerning said bond, by performing the conditions therein contained, as they severally become due, then this bond to be void and of no effect, otherwise to be and remain in full force and effect.

Signed and sealed the day and year above.

	DAVID UNDERHILL,	[L.S.]
In presence of	PETER TICE,	[L.S.]
NATHAN STRONG,	LEVI COLE,	[L.S.]
C S. HALE.	PLATT BENEDICT,	[L.S.]
	DANIEL TILDEN.	[L.S.]

NOTE.—Copied from the original, now in possession of Miner Cole, Esq.

The foregoing bond having been executed May 30, 1818, on June 8, 1818, Mr. Whittlesey executed, in favor of the parties who signed said bond, a deed of lots from one to forty-eight, being the whole of Norwalk town plat, except public lots one, twelve, thirteen and twenty-four, which is recorded in volume II, of Huron county record of deeds, at page 445.

These parties afterwards fulfilled their obligations assumed in the two bonds, and in 1820 partitioned the lots among themselves by a joint deed, which is recorded in volume II, of Huron county record of deeds, at page 884.

At a meeting of the county commissioners on October 21, 1818, the following resolution was passed:

Ordered, By the commissioners, that notice be given that the commissioners will, on the first Monday of December next, receive proposals for the building of a court-house, forty by thirty feet, and a jail.

Previous to that, however, and upon the consumation of the bargain between Mr. Whittlesey and the five who had executed the foregoing bond, the latter had commenced the erection of a court house, under a contract with William Gallup as builder, and had it so far completed that on the third Tuesday of October, 1818, the first term of the court at the "new county seat" was held in it.

On Monday, December 7, 1818, the commissioners caused the following entry to be made in their journal:

"Commissioners purchased a building of David Underhill & Co., for a court house, for the sum of eight hundred and forty-eight dollars, which is to apply on their donations given at the sand ridge, except four hundred and fifty dollars, which is to be allowed to William Gallup."

The original subscription papers for the county-seat fund cannot now be found, and it is therefore impossible to determine whether the three hundred and ninety-eight dollars, above applied "on their donations given at the sand ridge," was the amount, or part of the amount, of the individual subscriptions of the five, composing "David Underhill & Co," but as the subscriptions were made *for the benefit of the county*, it is most probable that the papers were in the hands of the county officers for collection, and that by the above application they collected the whole or a part of the individual donations of Underhill, Tice, Cole, Benedict and Tilden, and paid Gallup his four hundred and fifty dollars, balance due on building, in county orders (which another part of their journal shows), trusting to further collections to meet the orders.

At a meeting of the commissioners, held March 2, 1819, they caused the following entry to be made in their journal:

"Contracted with Platt Benedict to build a jail, twenty-four by forty-six, two stories, for the sum of twelve hundred and seventy-five dollars."

This contract was sub-let to Hallet Gallup, and on August 8, 1819, the commissioners caused the following entry to be made in their journal:

"Commissioners agreed to accept the jail from Hallet Gallup, and have deducted twenty dollars from the contract, for work which remains unfinished, and have paid the balance, with this proviso: the said Gallup claims that he has done some extra work, which the contract and custom does not require, which question the said Gallup and the commissioners have agreed to submit to some disinterested judges, and abide their decree. Said decision to be submitted to S. Benton, Timothy Baker and Frederick Forsyth."

The contract price of this jail was paid in county orders, the commissioners probably relying upon the collection of donation subscriptions to meet them.

The old court house was removed many years ago, to give place to the present brick structure, and now stands in all its original "beauty" on Whittlesey avenue, and is the present "Central Hotel."

The old jail was removed in 1872, to give place to the present Parker Block, and now stands on Rule street, north side, between Huron and Wooster streets, as a dwelling house. It, however, had not been used as a jail since about 1837.

FIRST POST OFFICE.

Up to August, 1816, the new settlers received and sent their mail from the post office at Huron. This was so inconvenient that Maj. Underhill, meeting Judge Ruggles one day, represented to him the difficulty and annoyance of carrying on correspondence

with the east. Ruggles replied: "Find a postmaster, and I will write to the department and have the appointment made." Dr. Joseph Pearce was selected, Ruggles fulfilled his promise, and the appointment was, in due time, made, and received as a ray of light penetrating into an oppressive darkness. The following extract from a letter written by Harriet Underhill, to her sister, Mrs. Horace Morse, in Herkimer, New York, refers to this appointment. The letter is dated "Ridgefield, August 6, 1816."

After referring to family matters, the writer says: "Ma wishes you to write and let us know when you are coming out here. Perhaps you think of taking us by surprise, but do not think of that, for we shall hear all the news that is stirring, for this day a post office has been established here, and Dr. Pearce is postmaster. Please direct your letters to Norwalk Post Office."

This office was kept at the house of Levi Cole (Benjamin Newcomb's second house), on the present Miner Cole farm, until, in July, 1818, when Mr. Pearce resigned and his resignation was accepted.

The total business done by the office, while held by Dr. Pearce, is shown by the following statement of account made out at Washington, at that time, and found among the papers of Platt Benedict, now in possession of the writer:

JOSEPH PEARCE, Esq., late Postmaster, Norwalk, Ohio, in account with the General Post office.

	Dr.		Cr.
To bal, due on his post office ac't.			
From		1817	
August 22 to October 1, 1816,	1.65	January 29, By Cash	$ 5.00
October 1 to Dec. 31, "	3.73	1818	
January 1 to April 1, 1817,	8.92	May 14, By Cash	1.00
April 1 to July 1, "	13.98	1819	
July 1 to October 1, "	11.61	January 1, By Draft in favor David Abbott	72.00
October 1 to Dec. 31, "	11.09		
January 1 to April 1, 1818.	96		
April 1 to July 1, "	20.21		
Balance	5.85		
	$78 00		$78.00

FIRST VILLAGE POST OFFICE.

Dr. Pearce having tendered his resignation, the following letter was sent to him from the department, the original of which is now in the writer's possession:

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
CITY OF WASHINGTON, 25 July, 1818.

SIR:

Your letter resigning the office of postmaster at Norwalk, Ohio, has been received, and accepted. It has been concluded to appoint Mr. Platt Benedict to fill the vacancy; a bond for his signature is enclosed and you will oblige me by seeing it done with proper surety, and then return it, with a certificate that he has taken the requisite oaths, to this office. When those papers are received here, a commission will be made out and forwarded to him, and you will then, or as soon as the bond is forwarded, if more convenient, hand over to him all the articles of post office property in your possession, the moneys due to this office excepted.

Yours respectfully,
R. J. MEIGS, JR.

JOSEPH PEARCE, Esq.

At that time, Platt Benedict was living in a log house, which stood on the lot, and in the rear of where the present Gallup block now stands. That log house was built in September, 1817, upon the site of one built by Mr. Benedict in the spring 1817,—but burned down early in September of that year,—these two being the first houses erected within the present corporate limits of Norwalk.

The office was at once removed by Mr. Benedict to his residence, and the first post office in the village was there opened and kept until 1819; and the first mail brought only one letter and one newspaper. In that year Mr. Benedict erected and moved into his "splendid new brick house," (the first brick structure erected within the present limits of Huron county), now forming part of the present Gallup block, in the rear. In the little room (back of store room number fourteen, East Main street, now used as a fitting room by S. C. Kinsley, fancy goods merchant,) the post office was opened up "in state," and there kept, until Picket Latimer and Harvey G. Morse, some years afterwards, opened a general store, in a building standing about where Harley's grocery now is, (store room number nine, West Main street), when it was removed to that location, and put in charge of Jonas B. Benedict, (son of Platt Benedict, and father of Dr. D. D. Benedict), as deputy. There it was kept at the west front seven by nine glass window, until in 1827, when Latimer & Co. moved to the "Old Red Store," standing where the Norwalk National Bank now is, (Baker & Kimball succeeding Latimer & Co. in the old stand). The post office went with Latimer & Co., and remained there, in charge of D. A. Baker, (present president of the First National Bank), as deputy, until the early part of 1828. Asahel W. Howe, that year, leased of Horace Howard the tavern stand that is now the wooden building standing next west of Whittlesey block, so long known as the Mansion house, the sign of which is yet indistinctly visible on ths east end of the old brick block next west.

On January 10, 1828, Howe was sworn in as deputy, and the office was moved there. He proved to be unworthy of the trust; robbed the mails, was arrested, tried, convicted, sentenced to imprisonment for a term of years, and pardoned out in about one year.

Daniel A. Baker was sworn in as deputy, on March 29, 1827, before Samuel Preston, justice of the peace, as appear by the official oath of office, now in possession of the writer.

The first official draft by the department upon the Norwalk post office, was drawn against Joseph Pearce, January 1, 1819.

The second was drawn against Platt Benedict, and is as follows:

"Dols. 56.—Cents. No. 2. GENERAL POSTOFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, April 1, 1819.

SIR—At sight, pay David Abbott, or order, fifty-six dollars —— cents and charge to account of this office.

ABM. BRADLEY, JR.,
Assistant Postmaster General."

To PLATT BENEDICT, Esquire,
Postmaster at Norwalk, Ohio.

The official list of newspapers, pamphlets, and magazines received at this office from October 1, 1828, to January 1, 1829, shows that seventy-three copies

were received, upon which the postage was twelve dollars and twenty-four cents.

An official statement of account made out at Washington, in 1829, shows the total business of the office from July 1, 1818, to September 1, 1829, (a period of eleven years and two months, during which the office was held by Platt Benedict), as having amounted to one thousand four hundred and thirty-five dollars and fifty-seven cents, or an average of one hundred and thirty dollars and fifty cents per year, the last year, however, from July 1, 1828, to July 1, 1829, it was one hundred and ninety-seven dollars and thirteen cents.

The present postmaster, Frederick C. Wickham, grandson of Samuel Preston, who administered the oath of office to D. A. Baker, in 1827, has kindly furnished the writer with the following statement of the business of the office, for the year ending March 31, 1879:

AMOUNT OF STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES, NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS, AND POSTAL CARDS SOLD.

For the quarter ending June 30, 1878	$ 1,607 51
" " " " September 30, 1878	1,492 84
" " " " December 31, 1878	1,815 77
" " " " March 31, 1879	1,793 86
Total for one year	$ 6,709 98

AMOUNT COLLECTED FOR BOX RENT.

For the quarter ending June 30, 1878	$ 226 25
" " " " September 30, 1878	226 00
" " " " December 31, 1878	226 25
" " " " March 31, 1879	229 00
Total for one year	$ 907 50

RECEIVED FROM OTHER SOURCES.

For the quarter ending June 39, 1878	$ 3 26
" " " " September 30, 1878	2 86
" " " " December 31, 1878	3 40
" " " " March 31, 1879	5 11
Total for one year	$ 14 63
Grand total for year	$7,632 01

MONEY ORDERS ISSUED.

Number of money orders issued during the year ending March 31, 1879	3,871	
Amount issued for the year		$41,640 05
Amount of fees received for same		460 65
Number of orders paid during the year	3,109	
Amount of orders paid during the year		$41,168 97

Perhaps no single department of business in the town affords a better criterion by which to measure its growth and improvement.

In 1818-19 the office was a log dwelling house with one room,—parlor, sitting-room, bed-room, kitchen and post office in one; its windows were set with greased paper instead of glass; it was warmed from a huge stone-built fire-place, by burning logs, so large that a man could only put them in place by the "end over end" process; there was only *one* mail per week. The total receipts of the office from July 1, 1818 to July 1, 1819, were $112.68, and postage was then twenty-five cents for each half-ounce letter.

The total population of the the whole township was probably about two hundred, which would make the average contribution of each inhabitant, to the receipts of the office, about fifty-six cents per year, or equal to about two and one-quarter letters sent by each inhabitant during the year; equal to about eighteen and two-thirds letters at the present three-cent rate of postage.

Sixty years have rolled by since then, and our fathers and mothers, who were then the actors upon the stage of life, are now sleeping in their quiet, silent graves; a new and busy generation of men and women, mostly strangers to them, fill, according to their ability, the vacant places.

And to-day, that post office is housed in a commodious room, upon the same premises where it was first opened, nearly sixty-one years ago; its windows are of plate glass, each light of which is five and a half by ten and a half feet square, and it is fitted up with most of the modern appliances for facilitating business, and ten or twelve mails per day, arrive and depart.

The receipts of the office, aside from the money order department, from March 1, 1878, to March 31, 1879, having been $7,632.01, and estimating the present population of the township at nine thousand, would average a contribution, by each inhabitant, to those receipts, of about eighty-five cents, or at three cents per half-ounce letter, would equal the annual sending of nearly sixty-five letters by each inhabitant now, as against the two and one-quarter letters sent in 1818-19.

As a conclusion, based upon the foregoing figures, while the population has increased in those sixty years, only about forty-times, the annual receipts of the post office have increased nearly sixty-eight times, notwithstanding the fact that the rate of postage has been reduced from twenty-five, to three cents per half-ounce, or over eight times; taking that fact into consideration, the business of the office has increased about five hundred and forty-four times.

The names and date of commission of each person who has held the office, from its establishment to the present time, have been furnished the writer by the Department at Washington, and are as follows:

Joseph Pearce	commissioned	October 1, 1816
Platt Benedict	"	October 23, 1818
Cyrus Butler	"	July 29, 1829
John Buckingham	"	September 21, 1830
Obadiah Jenney	"	May 20, 1841
Daniel Mallery	"	May 1, 1849
A. S. Sutton	"	July 6, 1853
Amos Parks	"	April 30, 1857
John V. Vredenburgh	"	December 15, 1858
Julius S. Coe	"	December 30, 1858
Hiram Rose	"	October 24, 1871
Frederick C. Wickham	"	December 15, 1875

FIRST MERCHANTS.

TICE & FORSYTH (Peter Tice and Frederick Forsyth), commenced business in 1818, in the "Red Store," on the corner of Main and Hester streets, where the Norwalk national bank now stands; discontinued business about 1821.

CYRUS BUTLER commenced business as successor of Tice & Forsythe, in the "Red Store;" David M. Benedict, clerk. In 1825 built the brick store now

occupied by C. H. Wines & Co., grocers, on the Latimer property. Removed to Birmingham in 1827.

FREDERICK FORSYTH commenced business, about 1821, in a building which stood where Harley's grocery store, number nine, West Main street now is, and discontinued about 1823.

MORSE & LATIMER (Harvey G. Morse and Picket Latimer,) commenced business about 1823, in the store vacated by Forsythe, and continued there until they removed to the "Red Store," to give place to Baker & Kimball, in 1827.

BAKER & KIMBALL (Timothy Baker and Moses Kimball,) commenced business about 1825, in the building so long used as a store by Shepard Patrick, standing where G. Jacobson's clothing store now is, store number seven, W. Main street, and in 1827 removed to store vacated by Morse & Latimer.

JOHN V. VREDENBURGH commenced business about 1825, in the building built by him on the lot corner of Main street and Railroad avenue, where Cline's building now stands.

EARLY MERCHANTS.

A copy of the list of merchants trading in the county of Huron, on the first day of April, A. D. 1826, with the amount of capital.

Cyrus Butler, Norwalk,*		$5,000
Enos Gilbert	"	50
Joseph Strong, Jr.,	"	1,500
J. V. Vredenburgh,	"	3,000

I certify the above to be a true copy of the list of merchants in said county, doing business on the first day of April, A. D. 1826.

GEO. SHEFFIELD,
County Assessor.

Dated June 1, 1826.

*The list of the other towns is omitted here, because not connected with the history of Norwalk.

The following are similar lists made by the county assessor for 1828, 1829, 1830 and 1831.

LIST FOR 1828.

Baker & Kimball, Norwalk		$1,500
P. Latimer & Co.,	"	2,500
John V. Vredenburgh, Norwalk		1,500

PHILO ADAMS,
Assessor.

June 3, 1828.

NOTE—This year the name of Cyrus Butler appears in the list for Florence, capital $500.

LIST FOR 1829.

John V. Vredenburgh, Norwalk		$1,000
Wm. C. Spolden,	"	750
Baker & Kimball,	"	1,500
Platt Benedict & Co.,	"	1,500
Picket Latimer,	"	2,000
Tilden & Kittridge,	"	100
John Whyler,	"	250

PHILO ADAMS,
County Assessor.

June 3, 1829.

NOTE—Butler does not appear on the list this year.

LIST FOR 1830.

Cyrus Butler & Co., Norwalk		$1,000
Baker & Kimball,	"	1,800
P. Latimer & Co.,	"	1,800
Tilden & Kittridge,	"	150
John Whyler,	"	500

GEO. SHEFFIELD,
Assessor, Huron County.

June 1, 1830.

NOTE—The name of John V. Vredenburgh appears in the list for Florence, capital $600.

LIST FOR 1831.

Baker & Kimball, Norwalk		$2,000
Buckingham & Sturges, Norwalk		1,500
David H. Fitch,	" since April 1	1,500
P. Latimer & Co.,	"	2,300
John Whyler,	" since April 1	1,200

Attest: GEO. SHEFFIELD, *Assessor.*

NOTE—This year the name of Cyrus Butler appears as a merchant in Florence, with a capital of $800, and J. V. Vredenburgh, with a capital of $700.

No further lists of this kind have been found, and it is probable that the practice of a general listing of merchants was abandoned after 1831, and the present mode of assessment adopted.

In addition to the list for 1828, S. A. Bronson advertised in the *Norwalk Reporter* of May 31, 1828:

BOOKS! BOOKS!

SEVERAL thousand volumes of Books are now received in Norwalk, among which are as follows: (Here follows a descriptive list.) Stationery, &c., &c., all of which will be sold cheap for ready pay, either in cash or produce, at the market price. Enquire of S. A. BRONSON immediately under the printing office.

Norwalk, May 27, 1828.

Also, in the issue of the *Reporter* of April 5, 1828, Aurelius Mason advertised:

JUST RECEIVED

AND for sale, by Aurelius Mason, Dried Peaches, of an excellent quality, and a quantity of Stoneware.

Norwalk, April 4, 1828.

In the issue of the *Reporter* of June 28, 1828, John Whyler announces that he "has just opened his shop in Norwalk, adjoining the public square, where he intends keeping at all times a general assortment of tin ware, which he will sell low for cash, or most kinds of country produce."

The history of John Whyler, as a merchant of Norwalk, is one of thrift and singular prosperity. The writer has heard Mr. Whyler relate that he came to Norwalk with all his worldly goods packed in a wheelbarrow. He commenced business here as a peddler of threads, laces, buttons, etc., in the latter part of 1827, or the early part of 1828, carrying from house to house his stock in trade in two tin boxes. His trade increased so that he soon opened a small store on the lot now occupied by Mrs. J. M. Farr, corner of Pleasant and Main streets. As announced in the above advertisement, he, in 1828, opened a tin shop adjoining the public square, which was put in charge of his son, George Whyler, (father of John G. Whyler, the present plumber of Norwalk). In 1830, the store was removed to the building occupied by the tin shop, and a general stock of merchandise opened up. The place of business was then known as "The Red Store." From this location he removed his business as a general merchant, some years afterwards, to the lot on the northwest corner of Main and Prospect streets, where, in company with his sons, John, Jr., and Edward, he for many years, and until about 1849, carried on a very extensive and general mercantile business.

This place of business was called "The Old Fortress," and in the palmy days of the grain traffic at Milan, the streets of Norwalk were, year after year, in the grain season, filled and almost blockaded by

two, four, six, eight and ten horse teams attached to "Pennsylvania Schooners," (as those immense canvas covered grain wagons were called,) while their owners were making purchases to carry home. Those "teamsters" came from all the territory south from here to Franklin county, and a very large proportion of them would buy their "store goods" of no one but "Ole Wyler."

He was a bluff, bow-legged, corpulent, jolly, wide-awake Englishman, and the hearty, "hail-fellow, well-met" manner of the man won the hearts and the trade of the "Pennsylvania Dutch" farmers of Central Ohio.

The successful opening of the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Rail Road and the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Rail Road killed Milan and "The Old Fortress."

Mr. Whyler was born in Lincolnshire, England, and there commenced business as a baker, in which he proved a failure; then he emigrated and settled in Cleveland, Ohio, but continued only a short time; from there he came to Norwalk, and remained until his death.

VILLAGE INCORPORATED.

Norwalk was incorporated by Act of Legislature, February 11, 1828. The following are the two first sections of the act of incorporation:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That so much of the township of Norwalk, in the county of Huron, as lies within the following boundaries, to-wit: Commencing at the south east corner of the town plat of Norwalk, in the center of the road leading to Medina, running along the south side of the back alley as far as it extends, from thence in the same direction to the center of the road passing Widow Tice's dwelling, a distance of two hundred and sixteen rods from the starting point; thence along the center of said road forty rods; thence northeastwardly and parallel with the first line to the center of the road passing Ebenezer Lane's dwelling to Milan, a distance of two hundred and sixteen rods; thence along the center of said road forty rods to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby created a town corporate, and shall henceforth be known and distinguished by the name of the town of Norwalk.

SEC. 2. That it shall be lawful for the white male inhabitants of said town, having the qualifications of electors of members of the General Assembly, to meet at some convenient place in said town, on the first Monday of May next, and the first Monday of May annually thereafter, and then and there proceed, by a plurality of votes, to elect by ballot one mayor, one recorder and five trustees, who shall have the qualifications of electors; and the persons so elected shall hold their office for one year, and until their successors shall be chosen and qualified, and they shall constitute the town council.

FIRST CORPORATION ELECTION.

The following is taken from the first pages of the first book of record of the corporation of Norwalk, and comprises the poll-book and tally sheet of the first election held as an incorporated village:

Poll-book of the election held in the town of Norwalk, in the county of Huron, and State of Ohio, this fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight. Joseph C. Curtiss Benjamin Carmon and Wm. Gallup, judges, and Geo. T. Buckingham, clerk, of this election, were severally sworn as the law directs previous to their entering on the duties of their respective offices.

No. of Voter.	*Names of Electors.*	*No. of Voter.*	*Names of Electors.*
1.	James Williams.	36.	Geo. Gauff.
2.	Wm. H. Hunter.	37.	Henry Tice.
3.	Ichabod Marshall.	38.	Platt Benedict.
4.	Eri Keeler.	39.	Seth Jennings.
5.	Hallett Gallup.	40.	Geo. T. Buckingham.
6.	Moses Kimball.	41	Samuel Preston.
7.	Pelatiah Strong.	42.	Daniel G. Raitt.
8.	Daniel Tilden.	43.	Thadeus B. Sturges.
9.	John P. McArdle.	44.	Jacob Wilson.
10.	Wm. Haughton.	45.	John V. Vredenburgh.
11.	Sherlock A. Bronson.	46.	Leverett Bradley.
12.	Zachariah Marvin.	47.	Ozias S. Baker.
13.	Sam B. Ames.	48.	William Gallup.
14.	Levi Wilson.	49.	Joseph C. Curtiss.
15.	Barton Sweet.	50.	Benjamin Carmon.
16.	John V. Sharp.	51.	Josiah L. Bottsford.
17.	John G. Taylor.	52.	Abraham Emmet.
18.	Henry Buckingham.	53.	Wm. C. Enos.
19.	Isaac M. Wilson.	54.	Aurelius Mason.
20.	Joseph Wilson.	55.	James Minshall.
21.	Joseph H. Wilson.	56.	Joseph Mason.
22.	Denison Clark.	57.	Frederick Forsythe.
23.	John Ebbett, Jr.	58.	Asahel W. Howe.
24.	Cira Collins.	59.	Michael F. Cisco.
25.	Benjamin Junkins.	60.	Wm. M. Newgent.
26.	Henry Hurlbert.	61.	Charles Slocum.
27.	Nelson Haughton.	62.	Picket Latimer.
28.	John Ebbert.	63.	John Felton.
29.	Nathan Sweet.	64.	Lewis M. Howard.
30.	Charles Lindsay.	65.	Cyrus Butler.
31.	Wm. Taylor.	66.	Jonas B. Benedict.
32.	John P. Savin.	67.	John Ford.
33.	Barney Carkhoof.	68.	Jonas Denton.
34.	John Miller.	69.	John Knott.
35.	Enos Gilbert.		

It is hereby certified that the number of electors at this election amounted to sixty-nine.

WILLIAM GALLUP,
B. CARMON,
Judges of Election.

Attest:
GEO. T. BUCKINGHAM,
Clerk.

The following is a copy of the tally sheet of this election, with the certificate of the judges of the election:

Names of persons voted for and for what offices, containing the number of votes for each candidate.

MAYOR.

James Williams, 41 votes. — William H. Hunter, 26 votes.

RECORDER.

Leverett Bradley, 37 votes. — John V. Vredenburgh, 30 votes.

TRUSTEES.

Picket Latimer, 40 votes.	Samuel Preston, 38 votes.
Frederick Forsythe, 39 votes.	Henry Buckingham, 41 votes.
Daniel Tilden, 41 votes.	Lewis M. Howard, 28 votes.
Cyrus Butler, 31 votes.	Isaac M. Wilson, 26 votes.
Charles Lindsay, 29 votes.	Daniel E. Raitt, 27 votes.
Jonas Benedict, 1 vote.	William Gallup, 1 vote.
L. M. Howard, 2 votes.	Isaac Wilson, 1 vote.

We do hereby certify that James Williams had forty-one votes, and William H. Hunter had twenty-six votes, for mayor; and that Leverett Bradley had thirty-seven votes, and John G. Vredenburgh had thirty votes, for recorder; and that Picket Latimer had forty votes, Samuel Preston had thirty-eight votes, Frederick Forsythe had thirty-nine votes, Henry Buckingham had forty-one votes Daniel Tilden had forty-one votes, Lewis M. Howard had twenty eight votes, Cyrus Butler had thirty-one votes, Isaac M. Wilson had twenty-six votes, Charles Lindsay had twenty-nine votes, Daniel G. Raitt had twenty-seven votes, Jonas Benedict had one vote, William Gallup had one vote, L. M. Howard had two votes, and Isaac Wilson had one vote, for trustees.

BENJ. CARMON,
WM. GALLUP,
JOSEPH C. CURTISS,
Judges of Election.

Attest:
GEO. T. BUCKINGHAM,
Clerk.

The first meeting of the town council took place on May 8, 1828, at which time the members were duly qualified, after which Ichabod Marshall was appointed treasurer, and John Miller, marshal.

Council again met May 19, and appointed James Williams, Frederick Forsyth and Picket Latimer, a committee to draft a code of by-laws and report at the next meeting.

On May 30, council met to receive the report of the committee on by-laws. At this meeting Eri Keeler was appointed pound-keeper, and authorized to build a public pound. This meeting was adjourned to June 6, and from that date again to June 10.

At the meeting of June 10, a long ordinance of five sections was adopted; the substance of which was that "no hog or hogs, shoat or shoats, pig or pigs," should be allowed to run at large within the limits of the corporation. This ordinance was repealed May 20, 1835, as appears in the record book, page 59.

No further record of meetings of the council is entered until that of April 6, 1829.

The poll book of the election held May 4, 1829, contains the names of twenty-eight electors. The officers for the ensuing year were, Frederick Forsyth, mayor; John Miller, recorder; Mathew Callaway, Lewis M. Howard, Thaddeus B. Sturges, Moses Kimball and William M. Newgent, trustees.

The first book of the records extends to the year 1840, the last meeting of the council, that is recorded, being held April 25, of that year.

At the election held the first Monday in May, of that year, Platt Benedict was elected mayor; J. Sidney Skinner, recorder; F. Wickham, assessor; Timothy Baker, John Kennan, John Beebe, Robert Morton and John Cline, Trustees.

The elections in those days were held at the "Council House," which stood where "Whittlesey Block" now stands; it was a one story frame building of about twenty-four by forty feet, with about twelve feet of the north part partitioned off for a council-room, the front part being used for the storage of the old rotary pump fire engine, a two-wheeled hose-cart and some massive hooks and ladders that required great strength to handle. The old, black, home-made hearse, for many years owned and driven by Eri Keeler, used to be kept there too. For a number of years previous to 1850, Benjamin Shipley used the council-room as a barber shop. The old building was moved away in 1854 to give place to Whittlesey Block.

At the corporation election held in April, 1879, there were one thousand and forty-eight votes polled.

The present (1879) corporation officers are: S. P. Hildreth, mayor; W. V. Watrous, clerk; E. A. Pray, solicitor; Wm. Suhr, treasurer; Jefferson Barber, marshal; H. P. Smith, street commissioner; C. J. Baldwin, Ira T. Conclin, Col. J. A. Jones, J. B. Millen, J. A. Nichols, S. S. Wing, councilmen.

FUGITIVE SLAVES.

In October, 1842, five men, three women and four children, all but one members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and residents of Campbell county, Kentucky, concluded to emigrate to Canada. They crossed the Ohio river and took passage on the "Under Ground Railroad," the earliest, most economical and efficiently managed railroad in the State of Ohio, and had progressed on their journey so far as Fitchville, in this county,—a station on that road, R. Palmer, agent,— when they were arrested by virtue of a warrant, issued by Samuel Pennewell, Esq., a justice of the peace, of Norwalk township, under what was then called the "Black Law," and brought to Norwalk, on November 2nd, charged with being fugitive slaves. Mr. Pennewell was not in sympathy with the "Black Law," and had publicly stated that he should require the most conclusive evidence of not only ownership, but birth in slavery; and that, before he would issue an order for their rendition, the testimony would have to be so conclusive that it would suffice to establish the legitimacy of a royal heir to his throne.

In consequence of Mr. Pennewell's expressed views, no doubt, a writ of *habeas corpus* was taken out, and the examination removed from before Esquire Pennewell and brought before A. G. Sutton, then an Associate Judge of the Common Pleas Court, and resulted in five of the fugitives being remanded back to slavery; but, for technical insufficiency in the testimony, no order was given against the others, but they were held to await the procuring of further testimony from Kentucky.

Discouraged by the order against five of their party, the other seven then gave up the contest and consented to be taken back.

Two of them were claimed by one party, three by another and seven by a third.

The owners were represented here by an agent, or "slave hunter," who, it appears, was assisted by parties living in Ohio, of whom the citizens of Fitchville say, in one of many resolutions adopted by them November 9, 1842, and signed "Stephen Pomeroy, moderator, and E. A. Pray, secretary:"

"Be it therefore resolved * * * that a large majority of our worthy citizens feel grieved that a Kentucky slaveholder, with a number of bought up (what is called here) Ohio blood hounds, or slave-catchers, should be secretly quartered among us, for the purpose of carrying their nefarious purposes into operation."

At that time Edward E. Husted was sheriff of Huron county, and he refused to have the fugitives confined in the jail. They were consequently kept at the old "Goff House," (which stood where the Congregational Church now is,) under an armed guard, for about one week, and until the close of the examination.

On Sunday morning, after the order of rendition had been given, they were ironed, loaded on to a four-horse stage and taken through Main street on their way back to—no one here knows *what*.

Hallet Gallup then lived next west of the old "Goff House," which had an upper and lower veranda across its whole front; the negroes were permitted frequently to exercise upon the upper one, and a son of Mr. Gallup, a little lad, took advantage of those occasions to throw apples up to them, and for such favors received as hearty thanks as have ever been tendered to him since, and by those acts probably won the confidence of the slaves; at all events, on the Sunday

HON. JOHN A. WILLIAMSON,

son of the late James Williamson and Phebe Williamson, and, on the maternal side, grandson of Abizah Griffin, one of the early settlers of Greenwich township, was born Sept. 25, 1842, in the township of New London, Huron Co., Ohio. His parents were natives of the Empire State, having been born and reared in Hunter, Greene Co., N. Y., and, removing to Ohio at a comparative early day, were here married in the year 1839. His father was a farmer by occupation, and the subject of this sketch was reared at the family homestead, the old farm still owned by him, upon which the Williamsons originally settled, and which lies in the townships of New London and Fitchville, into the latter of which the residence was transferred in 1852.

Mr. Williamson's youth was passed in a manner of life similar to that of many farmer boys, but, possessing a more than usually vigorous constitution, together with bright and acute intellectual qualities, he began early in life to manifest those traits of mind and character which, in their mature development, have rendered him eminent, professionally and politically. His was naturally an ambitious nature, and so it happened that he could not be satisfied with the education gained in the common schools, but when he had passed through their course of study, chose to avail himself of further opportunities and fit himself for the occupation of higher positions in life than he could attain to without so doing.

At the age of sixteen years he entered upon a course in the preparatory department of Oberlin College, and two years later he became a member of the Freshman class of that institution of learning. He remained until the completion of the Sophomore year, 1862, when that one of many exciting war alarms, the news that the Confederate Gen. Kirby Smith was about to make a raid upon Cincinnati, was flashed through the loyal North, and a call was made for the minute-men of the State to rally to the protection of its chief city. Mr. Williamson, being a strong supporter of the Union sentiment, and feeling that he should do anything that lay within his means to assist the overthrow of the power which menaced our free soil, notwithstanding the reluctance of parental solicitude for the safety of an only child, went out as one of that hastily-summoned and quickly-prepared body of men, as did also many of his class.

After returning from the service of that brief campaign, which by no means, however, promised to be short, he asked for and received an honorable dismissal from Oberlin, and became a member of the Junior class at Yale, from which college he graduated with honors in the year 1864. Immediately after finishing his academic course he entered upon the study of law in the Law School of the University of New York, at Albany, from which he graduated in 1865. The time intervening between this date and 1867 was spent in a law-office in Cincinnati, and in traveling and general reading.

On the 9th of February, 1867, he became deputy clerk of courts in Huron County, under A. B. Griffin, Esq., clerk, which position he held until his resignation, in 1868, for the purpose of entering into a partnership for the practice of law with Hon. W. S. Tennant, at East Saginaw, Mich. In 1869 he removed from East Saginaw to Toledo, where he resided until the spring of 1871, when he removed to Norwalk, in his native county. At this point he has since lived prominently in the eye of the public, and in such manner as to have no cause to fear its watching. He engaged in the practice of his profession, and followed it assiduously and uninterruptedly until 1877, when he was elected to the Legislature as a member of the House of Representatives from Huron County.

Politically, Mr. Williamson is a Republican, and an earnest supporter of the men and measures of that party. He has been a worker for the success of principles and of the best men in the party, rather than a seeker of political preferment for himself. He has not sought place, and in accepting it has only done so in response to the clearly expressed will of his friends and the suffrage of the people.

Mr. Williamson is a man of fine as well as forcible intellectual qualities, an extensive reader and close thinker, of a remarkably practical cast of mind, and yet, withal, alive to whatever there is of beauty in the many refinements of surroundings and of being. He is cautious but firm in his judgments, and reliable. In manner he is social and friendly, and he possesses qualities that readily win admiration and respect, whether from his political compeers, or his private companions and acquaintances.

He was married to Miss Celestia N. Tennant, of Camden, Lorain Co., Ohio, Jan. 19, 1869.

before they were taken away, he was engaged in throwing them apples again, when one of them, a large and powerful man, stepped near the railing and threw something which sparkled and flashed in the sunlight as it came through the air and fell into the tall grass at the lad's feet. The guards were near, and a crowd of boisterous men were gathered on the lower porch. Fearing detection, the boy took no notice of what had been thrown him, but soon went and informed his father of what had occurred. That night Mr. Gallup went, and, searching through the grass, found a large silver-handled double-edged "bowie knife," with a silver-trimmed leather sheath. About one year afterwards, a constable of Norwalk called on Mr. Gallup and demanded the knife, saying he had a search warrant for it. Mr. Gallup stepped to the large old-fashioned "fire-place," and picking up an iron poker, turned and asked the constable if that wa'nt the knife he was looking for; but the valiant officer at once became anxious to go back to the justice that issued the warrant so as to return it "not found." Suit was then commenced before a justice against Mr. Gallup for the value of the knife; but upon his demanding a jury trial, it was withdrawn, and nothing further was done about it. That cruel, blood-stained knife is now in possession of a son of Hallet Gallup.

In the volume on "Population and Social Statistics," United States Census of 1870, on page fifty-six, it is stated that the free colored population of Huron county, Ohio, was in 1820, seven; in 1830, fifty-six; in 1840, one hundred and six; in 1850, thirty-nine; in 1860, seventy-nine; and in 1870, two hundred. From this it will be seen, that in the decade from 1840 to 1850, the colored population of Huron county decreased from one hundred and six to thirty-nine, or nearly two-thirds—probably in consequence of the fear of being claimed and sent south as slaves—a fear engendered by this inhuman violation of personal liberty, which was sanctioned by law and submitted to by the freemen of the north in 1842. It will further be noticed, that after slavery had been abolished, and terror of the "black law" no longer hung as a sable pall over the land, in the decade from 1860 to 1870, the colored population increased from seventy-nine to two hundred, or more than two and a half times, and probably a greater part of this increase occurred after the close of the war in 1865. The people of Norwalk and of the whole North were never in sympathy with slavery nor the fugitive slave law, but they were law abiding, and submitted to the decrees of the courts. The question is pertinent: have the people of the old slave States ever, even to this day, shown a like submission to law?

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Norwalk having been incorporated in 1828, one of the first acts of its first council was to provide the newly organized village with some efficient method for extinguishing fires. Muscle then was paramount, and the only machine accessible was the bucket; consequently the first organization was known as the "bucket brigade." The first ordinance required that each property owner on Main street should keep a certain number of leathern buckets, suitably numbered, and lettered with the owner's name, and hung in the building as assessed, convenient for use, usually in the front hall. Some of these old buckets are still in existence, and might have been seen hanging up to a recent date in the hall entrance of Judge Stickney's office. The judge was an efficient and "leading engine" in that organization. One is now in possession of C. H. Gallup, Esq., marked "P. Benedict," who was one of the members of the brigade. This organization was well disciplined, and at the first "blowing of the horn," which was then the alarm, every man was on hand with his buckets, and two lines were formed from the burning building to the nearest water, and the "stream" passed from hand to hand, in these buckets, the second line returning the empty ones. Every man was then a fireman, and worked with a will and efficiency that might well be imitated with more modern appliances and by more elaborate organizations. But it formed the germ from which has sprung a company that stands at the head of its class and department in the United States, the "Rescue" hook and ladder company, now holding the championship belt and gold prizes won at Chicago in 1878, of which we will speak hereafter.

Following closely upon this first step was the construction of town wells, designed only for fire purposes, and mainly planked or timbered up, one of which may still be seen at the corner of Railroad avenue and Monroe street, but the first were located on Main street. As time passed and the village increased in population, it was thought best to purchase a machine, but, as it could not be reached by taxation, a subscription was started for that purpose, and the project was successful. After doing years of service this old engine was passed over to the "boys," many of whom are now middle-aged business men, and remember with much pride their first "playing firemen" with the old machine. Then the "Champion" was purchased, and the department more efficiently organized; but as yet there was but one company, controlled by a chief engineer, one foreman with two assistants, etc. In 1854, the Whittlesey block was erected, and the corporation built in connection with the other owners of rooms the north room on the ground-floor of said building and dedicated it to the use of the department; and it was so used by them as their headquarters, in connection with a rented hall above, until June, 1877, when the new hall on Seminary street was taken possession of and dedicated, and the rented room given up.

Many years previous to this, however, the needs of the village had outgrown the "Champion," and the "Phœnix" engine was purchased. As yet but one company existed, nearly all the members of which transferred their affections to the new engine. At

the head of the department with this new engine, stood E. O. Hill (afterwards master mechanic at the railroad shops), as chief engineer, and many were the tilts he had with other departments and engines of the State, in most cases successfully. Under his management the department attained a great degree of efficiency, which it maintained up to its disbandment in 1873. It had furnished its hall creditably—had quite a large library, many good pictures, and much other property incident to that department, and its company numbered about sixty.

The increase of risks to property in the corporation, consequent upon its extending its limits, and the natural decrease of the water, had forced upon the citizens the necessity of procuring some more abundant supply and efficient protection, and they very wisely combined the two in the adoption of their present system of water works. This system embraced the supply and protection principles, and very largely superseded the hand engines then in use, and necessitated the reorganization of the whole department, or rather the creation of a new one to harmonize, in its workings, with the changed order of things. The project of a change met with the most violent opposition from the old company, and eventuated in their ignoring the whole thing, and refusing, almost to a man, to have anything to do with it; but an ordinance was passed dividing the village into five fire districts, each district to organize a company consisting of fifteen men, and they to elect of their own number a foreman and one assistant, and also to designate one man as policeman, who is to be called into active service in emergencies by the mayor. In addition to these five companies there was created a hook and ladder company of twenty members, with like officers, making the whole department for actual service consist of six companies, with a total of about one hundred men. The force is under the direct management of a chief engineer appointed by the council, who is paid fifty dollars a year for his services—the only man of the whole force that is paid—the department being otherwise volunteers. This arrangement has proved entirely satisfactory, and the organization is one of the most efficient and successful in the State, or, in fact, in the United States, of its class, as the record of the "Rescues," the hook and ladder company, has demonstrated.

In September of 1878, the first national tournament of volunteer firemen was held at Chicago, and among its prizes offered was a championship belt of the United States with a cash prize of five hundred dollars in gold, and several individual prizes of less value. The "Rescues" of Norwalk had made an enviable record in the State contests during the season and desired to take part in the national contest, but received no encouragement or assistance from the city council. They therefore appealed direct to the citizens, who generously contributed the funds necessary to make the trial, and they entered the contest. This tournament lasted the whole of one week, and was participated in by all the various departments of the volunteer service of the United States. The contest of hook and ladder companies was to make a run of three hundred yards—a trifle more than fifty-five rods—running their trucks loaded with the full service of ladders, and all other apparatus necessary for efficient work at a fire, to raise a thirty foot ladder, a man of the company making the full run with them and climbing from the ground to the top.

In this contest there were twelve competing companies, among whom were the champions of Illinois and Indiana, who had been under training for months for the struggle. There were to be two runs made by each company, and the average time taken to decide it. The first run was made by the "Monmouths," the champions of Illinois, who made it in forty-nine and one-half seconds, the fastest time then ever made. The "Rescues" next went over the course and made the run in *forty-eight seconds*, beating their strongest competitors a second and a half, and making the fastest time now on record. The other companies in the contest made runs varying in time from fifty to sixty-eight and three-fourths seconds, a difference in time of more that twenty seconds. After an interval of two hours the second runs were made, when the "Rescues" met with an accident to their climber, who, when near the top of the ladder, made a misstep and partial fall that lost him a second and a half, making their time forty-nine seconds, while their competitors had reduced theirs to forty-eight and a half seconds, leaving the "Rescues" a clear *second ahead* and the winners of the prize, the two runs of the "Rescues" being ninety-seven seconds, while those of the "Monmouths," their closest contestants, made ninety-eight.

The company met with a perfect ovation on their return home. Toledo felt that they had an interest in them, advancing as they had the credit of the State of Ohio. They were met by that department, taken in carriages and driven over the city. At home they were received by almost the entire population—drawn by their comrades through the city, and given a public dinner. The employes of the railroad gave them their heavy mounted cannon and their large national flag, and in all this whirl and excitement they realized the responsibility of their position as champions of the United States, and conducted themselves in accordance with that responsibilty.

Each of these five fire districts is provided with a neat hose house, besides the large building and hall for the headquarters of the department for general meetings. The first floor of this building is used by the hook and ladder company in storing their trucks and apparatus, and also a hand engine, of which they have control, for emergencies outside of the water works limits. Each of the other five companies is provided with fine hose trucks, uniforms, etc. All the appliances necessary for efficiency and for service depend entirely upon the water works, located two miles away—but connected with the department by tele-

graph and telephone—and which during their eight years of existence have never failed them.

Norwalk may well fell proud of her fire department, and need not hesitate to compare it with any in the larger cities of the State.

WATER WORKS.

The citizens of Norwalk, as the town increased to a goodly size, felt the need of a more adequate supply of water for all purposes, than could be obtained from wells and cisterns, and in 1869, or before that time, the question of erecting a system of water works began to be agitated. Meetings were held, and the council engaged the services of an engineer to make surveys with such an object in view in the future. It was found impracticable to adopt the reservoir system, which was at first proposed. Surveys were made at Maxville, but would require seven miles of pipe. For similar reasons other places, where water could be procured, were discarded. A committee was appointed by the village council to visit Kalamazoo, Michigan, and examine into the Holly system of water works, which had been adopted, and were in use in that city. They were well satisfied with the results of their examination, and on their return the council passed an ordinance which was published December 20, 1869, submitting the question of establishing the Holly system of water works, to a popular vote, the cost of the same not to exceed seventy-five thousand dollars. A meeting of the citizens was called at the court house, January 28, 1870, which was enthusiastic in favor of the proposition. The election to decide the question was held February 7th, and resulted in a vote of five hundred and eighty in favor to twenty-one against. The proposition was to issue bonds for the whole amount, the same to run not to exceed fifteen years at seven per cent. interest. It being feared after the vote was taken that the bonds could not be negotiated with but seven per cent. interest, it was thought best to again submit it to the people, with a change in the rate of interest the bonds were to bear, to eight cent. The requisite notice was given, and the second election was held April 30, 1870, resulting in three hundred and ninety in favor of the works, to thirty-eight against.

The erection of water works being determined on, three trustees were elected at the regular time of holding elections, April 4, 1870; the members elected being O. A. White, S. J. Patrick and John Gardiner. On June 1st, a contract was entered into by the village of Norwalk and the Holly Manufacturing Company, of Lockport, New York, for suitable machinery for the purpose desired, the water capacity to be not less than two million gallons every twenty-four hours, and the machinery to be shipped on or before August 15, 1870. Work was at once begun on a well, filters, and a brick house for the machinery, which were erected at a cost of four thousand dollars. The work of laying pipe was also commenced, but was not completed until the spring of 1871. It had been decided to procure the water from the east branch of the Huron river, some two miles west from the court house. The machinery was duly placed in position, and on March 30, 1871, a test of the working of the machinery was made. A committee of citizens was invited by the council to visit the works. Visitors were also present from Sandusky, Milan, Fremont, Adrian, Michigan, Mansfield and other places. The test proved entirely satisfactory, and was duly reported in the leading papers of this portion of the State. The citizens, one and all, took great pride in the fact of the establishment of a water works system in the beautiful village, their home.

The building for the machinery is fifty-four by fifty-eight feet. The machinery comprised three engines, one being a rotary for reserve purposes, the others double-cylinder piston engines. Two boilers furnished steam, and six gang pumps forced the water, which runs through a filter of stone, charcoal and coarse sand, into a well twenty-five feet deep and twenty-two feet wide, capable of holding fifty-six thousand gallons of water. A telegraph line runs from the works to town; there is also a telephone attached to the wire.

It was found, after a while, that the Holly engines were not satisfactory, and, in the spring of 1878, two new Worthington low-pressure engines and pumps were placed in position, and were tested, in presence of the trustees, April 22, 1878, proving entirely satisfactory.

The cost of the Holly works was a little more than ninety-six thousand dollars, and the new Worthington engines and pipes have cost fourteen thousand dollars more, making a total cost of about one hundred and ten thousand dollars. In the near future it will be necessary to replace the main pipe with a larger size, as the one now in use causes a great loss in pressure from its being too small. At the present time, it requires a pressure of one hundred and sixty-five to one hundred and eighty-five pounds at the works to produce ninety to ninety-seven and one-half at the court house, which is elevated about fifty feet above the works and two miles distant. The system, as a whole, has proved a good investment to Norwalk, and such defects as it may have will, in time, be remedied.

The number of water takers, the 15th of May, 1879, was about three hundred and seventy-five. There are now in place, for use, some ninety hydrants, about fourteen miles of street mains, and two tanks for the use of the traveling public in watering their teams.

The power at the water works is utilized instead of fire engines, in case of fire on any of the streets in the village. As soon as an alarm is sounded, the signal for fire pressure to be applied is sent over the wire to the engineer at his post, at the water works building. The fire companies respond to the alarm, and as soon as the hose are attached to the hydrants, powerful streams of water can be thrown; thus the

water works power answers the same purpose as half a dozen fire engines, and at no additional cost.

Many of the citizens have small rubber hose, which can be attached to the pipes in their yards and used to water the flowers, the lawn and garden, and sometimes to settle the dust on the street. Different forms of lawn sprinklers are used, some of them producing a beautiful spray, and serving the purpose of a fountain. In addition to these fixtures, there are a number of fine private fountains, in different parts of the village, the power for which is furnished by the aid of the heavy engines, located two miles distant.

The present (1879) officers of the works are as follows: W. A. Mack, president; W. A. Mack, J. M. Crosby, David Stoutenburgh, trustees; M. V. Watrous, secretary; U. Pritchard, superintendent.

CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

The subject of a new cemetery began to agitate the minds of the citizens during the winter of 1854, and a notice was posted calling a meeting for the purpose of organizing a cemetery association. This meetlng was called at seven o'clock, P. M., February 1st, in the Court House, the notice being signed by C. L. Boalt, Samuel T. Worcester and C. L. Latimer as committee, they having been appointed at a preliminary meeting held previously. At this meeting articles of association were presented. Another meeting was held at the same place February 22d, at which time an organization was effected under the statutes of Ohio, the same to be known as the Norwalk Cemetery Association. The following trustees were elected: C. L. Latimer, S. T. Worcester, Henry Brown, John Tifft and Giles Boalt. At a meeting of the trustees, held March 1, 1854, at the office of S. T. Worcester, John Tifft was elected president, and H. Brown, clerk and treasurer. Mr. Tifft has continued as president of the association to the present time, and for a number of years has also held the offices of secretary, treasurer and superintendent. The present officers of the association are John Gardiner, Theo. Williams, Henry Brown, D. D. Benedict, and John Tifft, trustees, the latter holding all the offices of the board.

The original members of the association at its formation, as shown by the signatures to its articles, were H. Brown, Shepherd Patrick,* John Tifft, George H. Safford, Jairus Kennan,* John H. Foster,* Joel E. Mead,* Samuel T. Worcester, O. G. Carter, C. E. Pennewell, G. T. Stewart, O. Jenny, C. L. Latimer, M. Olmstead, Nathan Wooster,* C. E. Newman, E. E. Husted,* Cyrus Lyman,* Stephen Boalt, Jos. M. Farr,* John Whitbeck, Russel M. Wheeler,* Isaac Underhill and D. D. Benedict.

The property selected for the purpose by the board of trustees, was a part of the Gibbs' farm, a mile from town on the old Medina road, and containing about thirty acres. The original cost was one thousand five hundred dollars, which amount was raised by subscription. The deed of the property was given by Henry and Sarah Brown to the association, on the sixth day of January, 1858. Considerable difficulty was experienced in raising a sufficient amount of means to pay for the same, but it was finally accomplished. Five hundred and thirty-four lots have been sold, and one thousand one hundred and twelve burials have taken place to May 9, 1879.

A receiving vault of cut stone and fine architectural design, is now being erected under the charge of Dr. Tifft and Theodore Williams, Esq. It is eighteen by twenty-eight feet over all, and fourteen by twenty-four feet inside measurement, and will accommodate twenty-five to thirty caskets.

The first burial in the new cemetery was that of Herbert Barnhart, aged six months and twenty-four days, and was on July 13, 1854.

The affairs of the association have always been managed with marked ability and integrity by its officers, who have served long and well without fee or pecuniary reward.

It has now a permanent fund, mostly invested in real estate security, of about eight thousand dollars, the interest from which is devoted to repairs and improvements.

The grounds upon which the cemetery is laid out, form part of the Captain John Boalt farm, where the youthful days of his sons, Charles L. Boalt, John M. Boalt and their brothers and sisters were passed. There their sister, Sarah was married to William Gallup, May 2, 1819. John is now postmaster at Sandusky City, Ohio, and Charles L. and his sister Sarah and her husband, have come back to their old home to go hence no more.

From Captain John Boalt the property passed to Samuel R. Gibbs, grandfather of P. C. Breckenridge, present sheriff of Huron county, whose family occupied it until purchased for its present use.

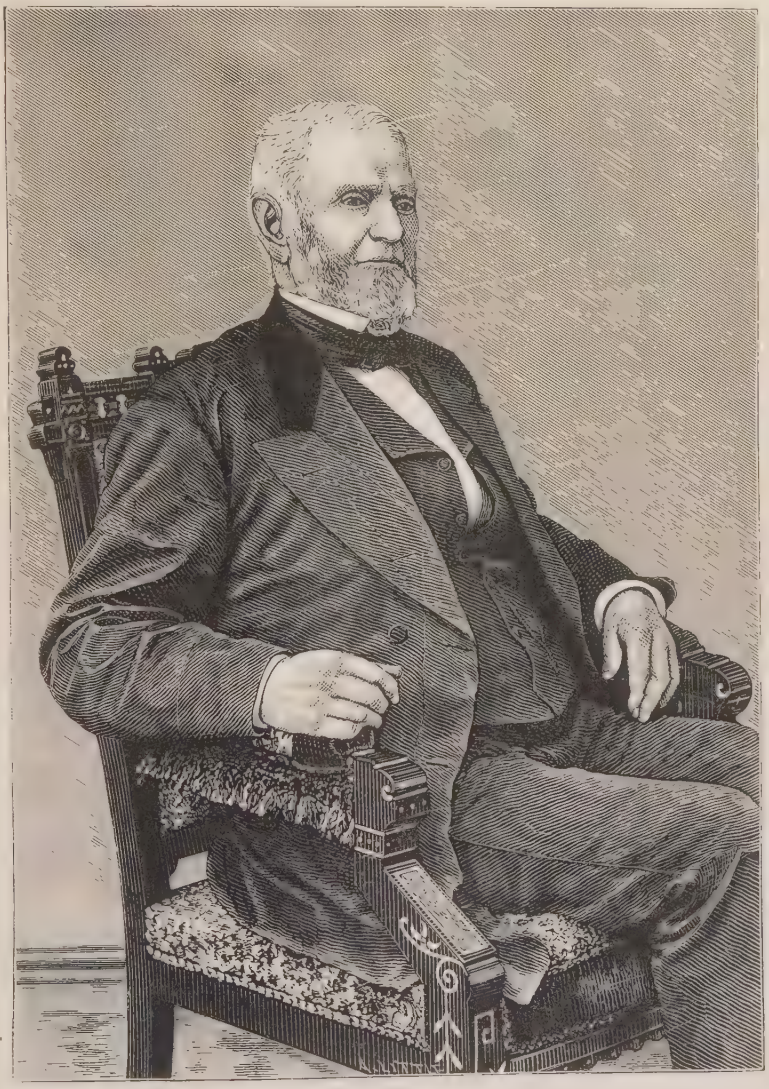
But prior to any of these occupants, prior to the first settlement of the white man in "New Connecticut;" prior to the records of history or tradition, it was a favorite resort of a race of people whose origin and fate are shrouded in mystery; that they existed, and at some time in the unrecorded past frequented this beautiful spot, is beyond question, for they left behind them enduring evidence of their workmanship and primitive habits. Nearly forty years ago, when our present "city of the dead" was a cornfield, and the writer a little boy, he gathered many specimens of what are called Indian hatchets and Indian arrow-heads from that very spot. Now well-kept avenues and foot-paths, sightly monuments and humble head stones, ornamental shrubbery and stately shade trees, and our sacred dead, are there.

Again in the cycles of time it is the resort of another race of people, not with weapons of war and destruction, but armed with floral tributes and commemorative garlands; and there, one by one, in end-

*Those marked with a * have found a last resting-place in the grounds they provided for at that time

JOHN TIFFT, M.D.

The medical profession is the most arduous of all professions, and particularly is this the case in new and thinly-settled localities. Therefore, when we find a man who, for upward of a quarter of a century, and with persistent perseverance and labor, worked in the capacity of family and general physician, many traits of character of an admirable nature are presented. Away back in 1833, when Huron County was comparatively new, and the country consequently but sparsely settled, Dr. John Tifft removed here, and, until 1859, uninterruptedly practiced medicine in and around Norwalk.



John Tifft is the son of John and Martha (Rose) Tifft, the former of whom was born at Exeter, R. I., Oct. 11, 1775, and the latter at Stephentown, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., April 26, 1775.

John Tifft, the subject of this sketch, was born at Scipio, Cayuga Co., N. Y., June 11, 1808. He received most of his literary education at the district schools, completing the same at Auburn Academy. On leaving the latter institution he chose the practice of medicine as a profession, and entered the office of Joseph T. Pitney, M.D., at Auburn, for its study. He remained with Dr. Pitney about two years, and then attended the Berkshire Medical Institute, at Pittsfield, Mass. (a branch of Williams College), from which he was graduated with honors, receiving his diploma, Sept. 5, 1832. He practiced his profession for about one year in York State, and then, in 1833, removed to Norwalk, Ohio, where he commenced a practice which subsequently developed into an extensive and lucrative business.

From 1833 to 1846, Dr. Tifft continued in the allopathic school, but in the latter year he changed his mode of practice, and soon became as successful in the homœopathic as he had been in the regular school. In 1859, losing his wife, he retired from active work, and has since attended to the management and supervision of his property. He is among the oldest living practitioners in Huron County, as he has been among the most successful. He has been twice married,—first to Louisa Fitch, of Auburn, N. Y., in May, 1833, who died Sept. 19, 1859; second, to Nancy V. Earl, Nov. 4, 1862, who is still living. He is a Democrat, and always belonged to that political faith. In 1860 he was chosen one of the delegates to the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions. He has held various offices, both professional and political. He was elected one of the trustees of the Homœopathic Medical College of Cleveland; was treasurer of Norwalk township for several years; a member of the corporation council, and mayor of the village in 1872–73. He has occupied the offices in the Cemetery Association of trustee, president, secretary, and treasurer, and to him is due, in a large measure, the present success of that well-managed institution.

In these various positions of honor and trust the doctor has invariably given satisfaction. He brought the same integrity and ability to the fulfilment of his various official duties that made his professional life both popular and successful. All public enterprises and interests tending to the material development of the community in which he has lived so long, and attained a reputation so creditable, meets with his ardent support and aid.

He is public-spirited, honest, and fair in his dealings with his fellow-men; and, though affiliated with no particular religious denomination, yet he possesses all the essential qualities of the Christian gentleman and the enterprising citizen that he is.

less march, we lay away our dead, and as time rolls on we follow them.

It is a fitting memory to be recorded that Charles L. Boalt was the most active member of our community in organizing the association and procuring the site. And Dr. John Tifft, its one president and superintendent, and for some years, also secretary and treasurer, is entitled to the credit of having carefully guarded its financial interests, and judiciously directed its improvement.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL.

The cemetery connected with St. Paul's (Episcopal) church was one of the very earliest in use for that purpose in the township. It comprises about four acres of ground near the center of the village, on West Main street, and the grass-covered mounds in this home of the dead, are very thickly strewn over its surface. At the present time, and since the organization of the Norwalk cemetery association, this ground has been but little used. The oldest stone in the yard bears the following inscription:

CAROLINE TICE,
Died, March, 1820,
AGED NINE MONTHS.
"I am the first come here to lie
Children and youth prepare to die."

The property on which stands the church and the ground used for burial purposes, was a part of the original Starr and Canfield tract, which at an early day came into the possession of White, Tweedy and Hoyt, who sold this lot for the above named purpose, for the sum of sixty-one dollars The deed for this property is recorded in volume V. of records, page 610. The grantee in the deed is St. Paul's Episcopal church.

No record has been preserved of the burials in this old burying ground, and it is not known how many there are, and probably it never will be known until each grave gives up its dead.

Whole families lie there with no one left to tend and trim their graves; and the present busy generation, with all its interests centered upon the ever-changing affairs of life, passes by unheeding; but nature, more kind, is rapidly hiding the neglect under a dense copse of hazel and blackberry bushes.

ST. PAUL'S CATHOLIC.

The cemetery belonging to St. Paul's Church, (German Catholic), was purchased about the year 1870, and comprises a little more than five acres, situated on South West street. From the date of its purchase, until the present time, 1879, there have been about sixty interments.

ST. PETER'S CATHOLIC.

St. Peter's cemetery, belonging to the First German Catholic Church, was established with the church in 1841, the first burial taking place while the church was in process of construction. Up to the present time there have been about five hundred interments.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC.

The Irish Catholic cemetery, belonging to St. Mary's parish, is located near the extension of Main street, at some distance from town. The property contains about three acres, and was purchased about 1868, since which time it has been used as a church burial ground.

SOCIETIES.

SOLDIER'S AID SOCIETY.

Very early in the year 1861, the citizens of Norwalk began to work for the soldiers. A part of the Eighth regiment had been collected, quartered and drilled there. On the Sabbath before they left, religious services were held in their camps, and the occasion, so new and affecting, called forth the most profound sensations of sorrow and apprehension. Some days previously, the ladies had been engaged in supplying these soldiers with such necessaries and luxuries as the deepest interest could suggest. Immediately after their departure, a society of both sexes was formed, the object of which was to follow those who went from the vicinity, with aid and comfort in any form, and by any means that could reach them; thus securing, as was hoped, an unbroken intercourse with them. A quarterly subscription among the gentlemen, was established, the first installment of which is dated May 18, 1861. The officers elected were: Charles B. Stickney, president; J. C. Curtis, secretary; David H. Pease, treasurer; Mrs. G. G. Baker, Mrs. J. W. Baker, Mrs. O. Jenney, Mrs. C. E. Pennewell and Mrs. S. T. Worcester, board of directors—the last named secretary of the board. From that time till November, 1862, something was continually being done, but the difficulties in the way of reaching the regiments, after they went into actual service, and the consequent irregularity of the quarterly payments, seriously obstructed progress. In the meantime, a society had been organized in Cleveland, through which, as a medium, it was believed that the regiments could be reached. Application was personally made to that society, by the secretary of the board, in Norwalk, for assistance in sending a box of hospital stores to the Eighth regiment, then in West Virginia; the surgeon of that regiment having, by letter, applied for immediate aid. The request was cheerfully granted; the box sent, received in time, and earnest thanks therefor returned. This occurence awakened new life, and eventually led to the formation, in August, 1862, of the Alert Club, to collect funds, and in November of the same year, to the transfer of all the offices to the ladies. At the time of the transfer, Mrs. J. M. Farr was elected president; Mrs. D. H. Pease, secretary; and Mrs. T. S. Worcester, treasurer. The work then went on prosperously, funds were ample, the contributions sent forward, large and valuable, and mostly trans-

mitted through the organization in Cleveland. November 20, 1863, Mrs. S. T. Worcester was elected president; Mrs. W. O. Parker and Mrs. C. E. Pennewell, vice-presidents; Mrs. M. A. Corwin, secretary; and Mrs. N. S. Moulton, treasurer; Before the close of the year, Mrs. C. Gallup took the place of Mrs. Worcester, and Mrs. F. Sawyer that of Mrs. Moulton, those ladies having resigned. At the next annual meeting, November 19, 1864, Mrs. J. F. Dewey was elected president, and Mrs. E. E. Husted, vice-president. There were no other changes. Total funds received, $3,455.94. Total disbursed, $3,385.-94. The remaining $70 were given to the Young Men's Library, to assist in its establishment. No account of the stores sent forward, before the transfer, has been preserved, though they are known to have been creditable. Since that date, two hundred and twenty-five boxes, barrels or kegs have been forwarded, with various, and sometimes quite large sums in cash, to be disposed of by known and trusty agents. They were sent to the sanitary commission, Christian commission, relief association in Washington; to Annapolis, Richmond, Gettysburg, Martinsburg, Winchester, Harper's Ferry, Alexandria, Hilton Head; to Governor Brough for the use of State agents; to the Eighth, Fifty-fifth, One Hundred and First, and One Hundred and Twenty Third regiments, and occasionally to others. Many letters from many soldiers, in different localities, attest the fidelity of those to whom they were entrusted, and the donors rest satisfied with the result of their labors. The society disbanded June 1, 1865.

NORWALK UNION.

Mrs. H. M. Wooster, president; Mrs. Eli Peters and Miss M. A. Watson, vice-presidents; Mrs. J. M. Farr, secretary; and Mrs. D. W. Newton, treasurer.

The members of this society had been active members in the Soldier's Aid Society of Norwalk until November 27, 1863, and the results of their industry prior to that date are included in the foregoing report. On forming a separate organization, they continued their labors for the soldiers with remarkable vigor and success, and with uniform loyalty to the sanitary commission.

In the year and a half of their independent organization, they disbursed in cash one thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars and forty-four cents, and forwarded two hundred packages of hospital stores, valued at one thousand dollars—making a total contribution of two thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars and forty-four cents. The hospital garden at Chattanooga was an object of much interest to the ladies of this society, who frequently remembered it in their gifts, and in the spring of 1864 forwarded onion sets, and garden seeds in great variety for its early cultivation. The preparation of "chopped pickel" was a specialty of the Norwalk Union, over one thousand gallons having been forwarded to the army in the course of one summer. At the close of the war, the surplus funds of this society were distributed as follows: One hundred dollars to the Columbus Soldiers' Home; one hundred dollars to the Union Commission, New York; fifty dollars to the Cleveland Soldiers' Home; and the remainder, eighty dollars, to the Norwalk Young Men's Library Association.

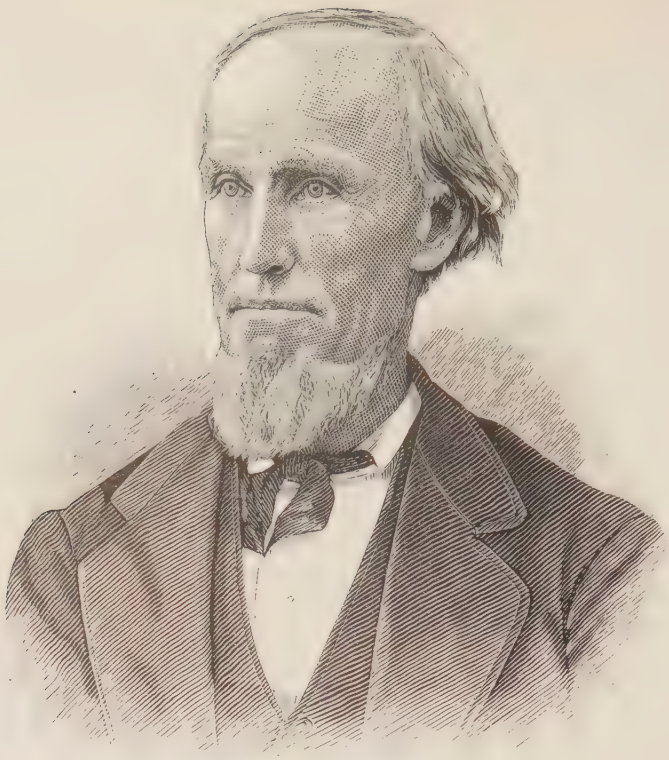
YOUNG LADIES' ALERT CLUB.

The Alert Club commenced its labors in August, 1862, but was not fully organized until September 13th, of that year, when the following officers were elected: Mrs. S. T. Worcester, president; Miss Lizzie Gallup, secretary; Misses Mary Graves and Lucy Preston, treasurers; and Mrs. T. W. Christian, Misses S. Rowland and C. Jenney, directresses, with an indefinite number of collectors.

The Soldiers' Aid Society had been in operation over a year, but was languishing for want of funds, the quarterly subscription on which it depended being irregularly paid. In this emergency, thirty-seven young ladies, whose numbers soon increased to sixty, agreed to unite for one year, specially to raise funds for that society, but also to be on the alert (hence their name) to contribute in every possible way to the comfort of the needy soldier. They immediately revived the gentlemen's quarterly subscription and collected it, and without delay established a ladies' monthly, and in October following, a gentlemen's monthly subscription. These three subscriptions they faithfully and promptly collected the entire year, and paid over the proceeds (eight hundred and twenty-four dollars and seventy-five cents) to the aid society. They held regular meetings, prepared large quantities of lint and bandages; made over one hundred and eighty pairs of slippers, over six hundred handkerchiefs, ninety-six towels, two quilts, and cut and dried thirty-one bushels of apples—all which they passed over to the aid society; besides sending many kind remembrances, in various forms, to the regiments with which they were acquainted. They also collected a special subscription, to pay the debt on the house of Bessie Lynch, her husband being the first Norwalk soldier killed in battle, and herself and three young children left destitute. This, with some small debts which the creditors at their request remitted, amounted to sixty dollars and six cents.

At the expiration of the year, they voted to associate for another year. Miss C. Jenney resigned. Miss S. C. Mason was elected recorder, a new office which the nature of the service soon to be entered upon required.

They now agreed to leave the subscription lists to the aid society and to raise their own funds by festivals, tableaux, dramatic entertainments, etc., and to devote them to clothing the children of absent soldiers, and of poor widows, furnishing them with all the necessaries required by well conditioned scholars, looking after them, keeping them in school, etc. In this service, they were greatly assisted by Mr. Stephenson, superintendent of the public schools, and by a num-



ANSEL BAKER.

Thomas Baker, the father of the subject of this notice, was a native of Massachusetts. In 1803 he removed with his family to Lafayette, Onondaga Co., N. Y., where Ansel was born, Aug. 4, 1818, being the eighth in a family of ten children. When fourteen years of age he went to live with a married sister in Lafayette, with whom he remained until he was twenty-one. He cast his first vote, at the Presidential election in 1840, for Gen. Harrison, and the next day started on his journey to the distant West, as Ohio was then regarded. After his arrival there he began to work by the month at the hard work of clearing of that early time; working thus in the summer, and teaching school during the winter months, getting forty dollars for a term of three months. At the close of his school-teaching he began work upon the farm for Daniel A. Baker, now of the First National Bank of Norwalk, at eleven dollars per month, continuing two years, at the expiration of which he married Martha S. Foster, daughter of Moses S. Foster, of Peru township, Huron Co., who came from Vermont in 1832. She was born Dec. 21, 1823. After his marriage he rented the farm of his former employer, Mr. Baker, for two years, when he moved to the farm upon which he now resides, in the southeast part of Norwalk township, having made his purchase some four or five years previous. When he began there this part of the township was very new, the nearest improvement being that of Ezra Wait, west of him, which was then the eastern end of the road. His first purchase of land was fifty-four acres, for which he paid eight dollars per acre. He has since added, and now owns two hundred acres, paying seventy dollars per acre for the last purchase.

His wife died Sept. 20, 1878, having borne him six children, who are all living: Mary Frances, born Jan. 11, 1848, married Chester Robbins in the fall of 1869, and resides on the southeast corner farm of this township; Moses F., born Nov. 26, 1849, has his second wife, and lives in Rice Co., Kan., where he was one of the first settlers; Norman, born Aug. 26, 1855, married Jennie Adams, May 15, 1878, and occupies the farm with his father. Charles Eri, born Jan. 15, 1860, Lewis, born Oct. 4, 1863, and Albert Thomas, born July 21, 1870, are living at home.

Mrs. Fanny Foster, the mother of the deceased wife of Mr. Baker, has lived with her son-in-law about twenty years. Her husband died a few years after his settlement in Peru. Mrs. Foster is now aged nearly eighty-nine years, and is entirely helpless, having sustained an accident to one of her limbs some twelve years since.

ber of judicious married ladies. They had, from the first of September, 1863, to the first of November, 1864, forty-nine different families as beneficiaries, furnishing to each new material, according to their need, in value from two dollars and fifty-two cents, the lowest sum, to sixty-one dollars and nineteen cents, the highest. Total amount raised during that time, one thousand eight hundred and forty dollars and eighty-two cents; total expended; one thousand four hundred and ninety-six dollars and ninety-nine cents. They also sent forward various contributions, as sympathy prompted, to the soldiers. In November 1864, they organized as a regular soldiers' aid society, specially voting to retain their own distinctive name. Officers: Mrs. S. T. Worcester, president; Mrs. T. W. Christian and Miss S. Rowland, vice-presidents; Miss Lizzie Gallup, recording secretary; Miss Mary Wickham, corresponding secretary; and Mrs. W. M. Cline, treasurer. They began this year with three hundred and forty-three dollars and eighty-three cents, the overplus of last year. They continued to acquire as well as expend, so that at their last regular meeting in May, 1865, they had forwarded in all, thirty-seven boxes, barrels or kegs, of hospital stores, three hundred dollars in cash, and had in possession or expectancy, four hundred and sixty dollars. To this sum they added the net gain of a subsequent series of tableaux, and eventually presented to the young mens' library, then being established, the sum of nine hundred dollars. With the remainder they purchased, framed and suitably lettered the two engravings entitled "The First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation," and "Washington Irving and His Friends," and presented them to the grammar school, from which many of their tableau performers had been taken. Total funds raised and expended, three thousand nine hundred and thirty-two dollars and ninety-three cents.

MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

The Soldiers Memorial association was organized to perpetuate the memories of our noble dead, who served or suffered for our common country during her wars. The organization was perfected on the 20th of July, 1877, with the following officers: Col. C. P. Wickham, 55th O. V. I., president; Chas. W. Lee, U. S. N., vice-president; David T. Hall, 14th O. V. I., secretary; Baxtor Trevor, treasurer; Col. H. Kellogg, Mrs. J. F. Dewey, and Miss Lottie Gibbs, executive committee.

The association has annually decorated the graves of their fallen comrades, on the 30th of May each year, with appropriate services.

MASONIC FRATERNITY.

MT. VERNON LODGE, NO. 64, F. AND A. M.

Dispensation to work was granted by Brother John Snow, Most Worshipful Grand Master, April 10 1821; the charter was granted December 12, A. L. 5821, A. D. 1821, to Timothy Baker, Platt Benedict, John D. Haskins, Schuyler Vanrensselaer, Amos Woodward, Daniel Tilden, Enos Gilbert, Ichabod Marshall, David Underhill and David Gibbs.

Worshipful Masters.—Timothy Baker, 1821 to 1825; Platt Benedict, 1826; Timothy Baker, 1827; Theodore Baker, 1828; no record from May 26, 1828, to April 30, 1834; Platt Benedict, 1834 to 1841; Benjamin Carman, 1842; no record from January 24, 1842, to February 26, 1844; James R. Norton, 1844; Platt Benedict, 1845; James R. Norton, 1846; John P. Worstell, 1847; Eli Barnum, 1848 to 1851; Oliver True, 1852; M. R. Brailey, 1853 and 1854; S. F. Rogers, 1855; R. W. Beckwith, 1856; D. M. Barnum, 1857; Oscar Welch, 1858; Marshall O. Waggoner, 1859; Oscar Welch, 1860; Horace Kellogg, 1861: James S. Felton, 1862; John H. Powers, 1863 to 1865; Oscar Welch, 1866; J. H. F. Weirs, 1867 and 1868; T. P. Bishop, 1869; J. H. F. Weirs, 1870, T. P. Bishop, 1871 to 1873; O. A. White, 1874 to 1876; C. M. Wilcox, 1877 and 1878; O. A. White, 1879.

The present officers are, O. A. White, W. M.; T. L. Williams, S. W.; J. D. Cook, J. W.; W. Suhr, Treas.; G. W. Shultz, Sec.; R. H. Burlin, S. D.; J. H. Weirs, J. D.; P. Ganung, Tyler.

HURON ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, NO. I.

December 13, 1820, a dispensation was issued by the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Ohio to Timothy Baker, David Underhill, Frederick Fally, Rodolphus Morse, David Gibbs, Schuyler Vanrensselaer, Platt Benedict, Wm. Hall and Jacques Hubbard, to form a Chapter of Royal Arch Masons. The Royal Arch degree was conferred the first time October 25, 1820, upon E. Whittlesey, Samuel Spencer and Moses Farwell.

December 15, 1821, a charter was issued to the above named companions, constituting Huron Royal Arch Chapter, No. 7, in due form. Timothy Baker appointed First High Priest; David Underhill, First King; Platt Benedict, First Seribe.

The first election of officers was held December 20, 1822. Timothy Baker, elected High Priest; David Underhill, King; Platt Benedict, Scribe; S. Vanrensselaer, C. of H.; E. Cook, P. S.; Amos Woodward, R. A. C.; J. D. Haskins, 1st V.; M. Farwell, 2nd V.; L. Fay, 3rd V.; J. Marshall, Treasurer; David Gibbs, Secretary; H. P. Morse, Guard.

Early in 1822, the subject of building a Masonic hall was talked of, but did not assume any definite form until January, 1824, when a committee was appointed to confer with like committees from Mt. Vernon Lodge, No. 64, and Norwalk Academy, to make arrangements to build a Masonic hall. March, 1824, the committee made their report; when the Chapter appointed a building committee, with power to act, and the Treasurer ordered to pay to the building committee two hundred dollars. Here the project seems to have died, as we find no records of any action thereon.

The Chapter held its regular meetings and did a great deal of work until November, 1828, when, in consequence of the anti-masonic movement, it suspended work, and soon after surrendered its charter to the Grand Chapter.

Timothy Baker was the presiding officer from the organization to November, 1827, when Platt Benedict was elected High Priest, which position he held at the time the charter was surrendered.

In 1848, the Grand Chapter returned the old charter to the companions of Huron Royal Arch Chapter, when they commenced holding regular meetings, Platt Benedict being the High Priest, in which position he was continued until 1853.

March 1, 1854, a committee was appointed to confer with a like committee from Mt. Vernon Lodge, No. 64, to make such arrangements as they might deem proper to build a new hall in the Whittlesey academy building.

June 24, 1854, St. John's day was celebrated by laying the corner stone of Whittlesey academy building. June 24, 1858, the new masonic hall was dedicated.

Since the reorganization in 1848, to the present time, Huron Royal Arch Chapter, No. 7, has continued to hold its meetings regularly, and is now in a flourishing condition, numbering nearly one hundred members.

Its present officers are Wm. Suhr, High Priest; T. P. Bishop, King; G. M. Darling, Scribe; C. Close, C. of H.; Wm. Rutherford, P. S.; M. A. McIntyre, R. A. C.; C. G. Drake, 1st V.; John Pettys, 2nd V.; A. N. Pebbles, 3rd V.; N. H. Pebbles, Treasurer; J. D. Cook, Secretary; E. A. Pray, Chaplain; P. Ganung, Guard.

NORWALK COUNCIL ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS, NO. 24 F. & A. M.

October 29, A.D. 1855, a dispensation was issued by the Grand Puissant Grand Master of the Grand Council of the State of Ohio, directed to Platt Benedict, Wm. C. Huestis, H. V. Bogart, J. S. Felton, H. Bromley, Samuel Neff, B. F. Gray, M. R. Brailey, L. Wood, A. Hamilton, T. Gibson, C. Buck and W. H. Couch.

October 16, 1857, a charter was issued to the above named companions constituting Norwalk Council Royal and Select Masters, No. 24, in due form. Platt Benedict, appointed first "Thrice Illustrious Master," in which office he continued until the time of his death in October, 1866.

The following named companions have been elected: T. I. Masters, James S. Felton, for the year 1867; Wm. Suhr, 1868–70; Wm. A. Mack, 1870; Coleman Close, 1871–4; Wm. Suhr, 1874–79. Present officers, Wm. Suhr, "Thrice Illustrious Master;" George M. Darling, "Deputy Master;" Nelson H. Pebbles, "Principal Conductor of the Work;" Horace Kellogg, "Captain of the Guard;" John H. Pettys, Treasurer; Ethan A. Pray, Recorder; Asher F. Rowland, "Conductor of the Council;" Peter Ganung, Sentinel.

NORWALK LODGE.

Norwalk Lodge, No. 467, Free and Accepted Masons, was granted a dispensation by the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the State of Ohio, viz: Alexander H. Newcomb, on the 12th day of July, A. D., 1872, on the petition of George W. Skyrm, S. E. Carrington, William H. Couch, Walter Pettys, M. M. Perkins, W. O. Smith, William Arnold, Omar Bailey, George M. Darling, H. C. Edwards, Thomas Smith and Irving K. Cole. The dispensation appointed Walter Pettys, W. M., S. E. Carrington, S. W., and George W. Skyrm J. W., until the time of the regular annual election of officers. The Worshipful Masters of this Lodge have been as follows, viz: Walter Pettys, from July 12, 1872, to December 12, 1872; William A. Mack, from December, 1872, to December, 1877; O. Prentiss, from December, 1877, to December, 1878, and from December, 1878, now serving, L. C. Laylin. The officers, in full, at the present time are as follows: L. C. Laylin, W. M.; John Harley, S. W.; A. L. Osborn, J. W.; George M. Darling, Treas.; E. W. Gilson, Sec.; C. L. Merry, S. D.; F. H. Boalt, J. D.; Walter Pettys, T.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Norwalk Commandery, No. 18, Knights Templar, was organized February 8, 1869, under dispensation of the Grand Commandery of the State of Ohio, Sir Heman Ely, of Elyria, being at the time R. E. G. Commander. The following named Sir Knights were the charter members: I. S. Felton, M. O. Waggoner, J. W. Develin, H. S. Mitchell, J. H. F. Weirs, W. A. Mack, W. C. Hustis, E. A. Pray, H. O. Wadlie, William Suhr, Ira Lake, Major McIntyre, C. N. Thorpe. At the next stated meeting of the Grand Commandery a charter was granted under date of October 15, 1869. Sir J. S. Felton was appointed by Grand Commander Ely first Eminent Commander. The Commandery now numbers sixty two members, and the following named Knights are its officers: H. S. Mitchell, E. C.; L. L. Chandler, Gen.; O. W. Williams, C. G.; L. C. Laylin, Prelate; C. L. Merry, S. W.; M. S. Hill, J. W,; C. R. Bostwick, Treas.; C. W. Flinn, Rec.; E. A Pray, Std. B.; O. Prentiss, Swd. B.; A. F. Rowland, Warder; Major McIntyre, Sentinel.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Huron Lodge, No. 37, I. O. O. F., was instituted at Norwalk, April 14, 1845, by authority of a charter granted by the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of Ohio, to the following charter members: Liberty Waite, A. Powers, N. F. Benson, T. C. Evans and Franklin Parker. And the following members were added by initiation: Noah Newton, Jr., E. P. Cheesebrough, Thomas Powers, Timothy Baker, John F. Day, Hiram K. Steele, Benj. F. Brown, Erastus Gray,

John S. Roby, William D. Perkins and James Sharpe. The lodge having been thus successfully launched on its mission of friendship, love and truth, was prosperous, and included in its membership many citizens of prominence, among others Dr. J. Tifft, C. B. Stickney, J. M. Farr, S. L. Hatch, W. W. Redfield, Hiram Rose, J. F. Dewey, G. T. Stewart, P. N. Schuyler, J. H. Rule, W. O. Parker, Franklin Sawyer, M. F. Wooster, John Cline, S. H. Berry, R. A. Pantlind, W. O. Abbott, Edwin H. Brown, B. P. Smith and many others. Since its organization it has admitted three hundred and sixty-one members, and at this date (May 10, 1879,) has one hundred and ten members. In furtherance of its charitable mission it has expended twenty-one thousand dollars; and has now invested in real and personal property, and in its widows' and orphans' fund, about ten thousand dollars, all of which is pledged to the beneficient purposes of the friendly order of American Odd Fellowship.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The Norwalk Division, No. 227, Sons of Temperance, was chartered and instituted on the 3d day of June, 1847, with the following charter members: Samuel T. Worcester, Geo. T. Cole, James N. Goodhue, Geo. Gough, Chas. A. Preston, A. R. Berry, Timothy Baker, Jr., Phillip N. Schuyler, Erastus Gray, Charles E. Pennewell, Henry M. Hotchkiss, A. S. Curtiss, Gideon T. Stewart, Daniel A. Baker and Edwin H. Brown. The first elected officers were, Samuel T. Worcester, W. P.; Daniel A. Baker, W. A.; Gideon T. Stewart, R. S.; E. H. Brown, A. R. S.; A. S. Curtiss, F. S., Timothy Baker, Jr., Treas.; P. N. Schuyler, Con.; A. R. Berry, A. C.; Benj. Ellis, I. S.; Addison C. Brown, O. S.

The organization of this division was mainly due to the enterprise of Mr. G. T. Stewart, who is and always has been a zealous worker in the temperance cause. The division is its own historian. The record of more than one thousand six hundred meetings, and of thirty-three years of associated life, with all their trials, sacrifices, doubts, fears, hopes and triumphs, lies before us. Thirty-three years ago, on the first Tuesday evening of June, 1847, this division was instituted in the Odd Fellows hall, on Mechanic street (now Whittlesey avenue). The division continued to hold its meetings in that hall for over three years, a bond of fraternal sympathy springing up between the two orders which has continued to this day. During these three years the division had accumulated sufficient funds to purchase and fit up a hall for its own use, in the second story of the frame building then standing next door of the Norwalk Branch Bank of the State of Ohio, on Main street, over the store occupied by Jenney & Peters, clothing store, which was publicly dedicated on the evening of August 13, 1850. Here the division held its meetings for five years, until the morning of October 13, 1855, when the building was discovered to be on fire, and all was reduced to ashes—furniture, library, regalia, books and papers—except the records of the recording scribe, which were at his house. The meetings were held at the county auditor's office for about four months, and on February 6, 1856, a new hall was fitted up over C. E. Newman's store. The former hall having been insured for about six hundred dollars, and the division having an interest in the ground on which it stood, was enabled to lease the new hall on long time, and fit it up in good style. Here it continued to meet for more than eleven years, until June, 1867, when it dedicated a fine hall in the third story of C. E. Newman's new brick block, and took a lease for twenty years, which it paid in advance, and expended about one thousand dollars in fitting up, finishing it and publicly celebrating its twentieth anniversary. The number of members in good standing was five hundred and twenty-two, having nearly one-eighth of the entire population of Norwalk at that time. This number does not include two hundred and twenty members of the Fifty-Fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, who were in camp here, and were initiated before they entered the field. Their names remain in perpetual honor on the records of this division. Of the former members sixty volunteered in the Union army, and a number held official commissions.

The apathy which fell upon the temperance cause throughout the country, the financial depression and political excitement resulting from the war, caused a decline in the membership, until, in the spring of 1876, it disposed of its hall and suspended weekly meetings. During the year ending May 1, 1877, the division held monthly meetings at the house of Past Worthy Patriarch Erastus Gray, who set apart one of his rooms for its use. On the 1st of May it leased a hall of Mr. Moses Yale, occupied by the locomotive engineers, and resumed regular weekly meetings, and in four weeks increased its membership to fifty-six. Its trustees deeming it proper leased the large hall in Patrick's block, adjoining the Methodist church, for ten years, paying the rent in advance for the whole term, and after suitably fitting it up have saved over five hundred dollars for future operations. The division now numbers over two hundred active members, and is increasing weekly, ranking as the banner division of Ohio, numerically and financially. It has had the honor of having three of its members, David H. Pease, Thomas P. Bishop and Mrs. Harriet N. Bishop, exalted to the office of grand worthy patriarch of the State of Ohio. Mrs. H. N. Bishop, the present grand worthy patriarch, is the first lady who has had this honor conferred upon her in the international jurisdiction. Norwalk may well feel proud of her division of the Sons of Temperance.

SCHOOLS.

The first school house for many miles was built in the fall of 1816, a few rods from the township line

between Ridgefield and Norwalk, on lot number two of Ridgefield. It stood upon the bank on the left hand after crossing the bridge upon the present road to Peru, about half a mile from the bridge, and was made of logs. The first teacher was Charles Seymour Hale, son of General Hale, of Herkimer; the next was Ann Boalt, sister of C. L. Boalt; and the next, Tamar Palmer. The scholars were Asher, James, Miner, Lyman and Manley Cole; David, Isaac, Aurelia and Louisa Underhill; Alanson, Alva and Betsey Pixley; Jonas and Eliza Ann Benedict; Almira, Daniel and John Morse; Mary Ann Morse and others. In September of the same year, Peter Tice and his son John put up a small framed building, the first framed building in the region, upon the flats in the bend of the road as it turns toward Peru, and used it for a store. Afterward, when the Tices removed to Norwalk, it was used by Judge Baker as a dwelling house, and subsequently became a school house, as a substitute for that above described. Oliver Prentiss, Zacharias Marion and Horace Johnson taught in it at different times. The building was afterward removed to Norwalk and used as a wagon shop; then converted into a dwelling, and used by different families, among which was that of the late Hon. J. M. Root and wife, of Sandusky City, whose first housekeeping experience commenced in it about 1835. Again it was removed to the first lot next north of Whittlesey avenue school house, and then used as a dwelling by several different families, among them that of Hon. C. S. Parker, present Ohio State senator. About fifteen years ago it again became restless and changed its location to Prospect street, where it now rests for a time, the second dwelling house south of the railroad track.

Beside these, school was taught by J. A. Jennings, afterward doctor, in a brick-maker's shanty, on the south side of what is now Seminary street, and a few rods east of Benedict avenue, and later in a framed building standing where the high-school building now stands, but now moved to South street and occupied as a dwelling. School was taught also by Doctor Amos B. Harris, in the old court house, probably parts of two two or three years, but the dates during these first ten years are uncertain, and our information is not positive until, in October, 1826, an association of individuals was organized, under the name of "The President, Trustees, etc., of the Norwalk Academy," having previously purchased of Elisha Whittlesey four lots, known then as numbers thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty and forty-one, and being the same lots now occupied by our high-school building, who erected and partially finished a three story brick building upon these lots, the first and second stories of which were designed for the purposes of the academy, and the third story for a masonic lodge. The first and second stories, though far from complete, were occupied and the academy opened in December of the same year (1826) with Rev. C. P. Bronson, rector of St. Paul's Church, as principal, and Rev. S. A. Bronson, Abram Bronson, Mr. Warner and Josiah Botsford, assistants. A female teacher, Miss Bostwick, was soon after added, who taught ornamental branches—drawing, painting, etc. At the end of the first quarter, the principal reported the number of pupils in attendance at ninety. The prices fixed for tuition were as follows: Reading, writing and spelling per quarter, one dollar and seventy-five cents; if paid in two weeks, one dollar and fifty cents; arithmetic and English grammar, two dollars; paid in two weeks, one dollar and seventy-five cents; higher branches of education, three dollars; paid in two weeks, two dollars and fifty cents; Greek and Latin, four dollars; paid in two weeks, three dollars and fifty cents. Beside the tuition, each pupil was required to furnish one-half cord of wood or twenty-five cents in money, toward warming the building.

At the close of the first year, the trustees reported one hundred scholars in attendance as the average for the year. The academy continued under the superintendence of Mr. Bronson until May, 1828, when he was succeeded by Mr. Henry Tucker, a graduate of Union College. Owing to the difficulty of sustaining the school, an effort was made to increase the number of pupils by reducing still lower the price of tuition. The salaries of the superintendents and assistants depended upon the amount the principal could collect for tuition, which rendered their compensation very uncertain and generally very unsatisfactory. Mr. Tucker remained until the fall of that year (1828) when he was succeeded by Mr. John Kennan, of Herkimer, New York. There was no lack of ability in these different principals to establish for the academy a high reputation, but it was evidently premature. The country was too sparsely populated and the people too poor to support the expenses necessary for its successful continuance, and we find, in October of 1829, a consolidation of the academy with the district schools, with Mr. Kennan as principal. The number of pupils was thus increased, but even then the salary of the principal amounted to less than four hundred dollars per year. Mr. Kennan continued in charge of the school until the fall of 1830, when he resigned his position, and Rev. Mr. Johnson, formerly principal of the Classical and Young Ladies' Boarding School, of Utica, New York, succeeded him in the superintendency. The population of the Norwalk corporation at this time was three hundred and ten. The board of school examiners was appointed by the court, and consisted at this time of Ebenezer Andrews, Doctor Amos, B. Harris, Moses Kimball and L. Bradley.

In August, 1831, Miss Roxana Sprague was employed to teach the school in district number one, and occupied a room upon the first floor of the academy building. The studies taught in the academy at this time were all the common branches, including rhetoric, elocution, astronomy, chemistry, philosophy, mineralogy, geology, music, engineering and surveying, and the Latin and Greek languages.

In April, 1833, Miss Eliza Ware opened a school exclusively for young ladies, in the academy building,

under the title of "Norwalk Female Seminary," but soon after it was moved to the residence of C. P. Bronson, who then resided on the lot directly west of St. Paul's Church. This school was not of long duration.

NORWALK SEMINARY.

On the 11th of November, 1833, the "Norwalk Seminary" was opened in the academy building, under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with Rev. Jonathan E. Chaplin as principal. Norwalk at this time had a population of eight hundred and ninety-nine.

The seminary opened with the principal and one male assistant, and three female teachers, Miss Jenkins, Miss Louisa Hamlin and Miss Anna Langford.

The school was opened successfully, and was prosecuted vigorously, and, at the close of the first year, showed an average attendance of one hundred pupils. Our population in July, 1834, was one thousand and twenty. During the second year a course of lectures was delivered by Dr. Bigelow upon chemistry, and a philosophical apparatus was procured for the use of the school. The number of pupils rapidly increased as the character of the institution became more widely known, and at the end of the second year they reported one hundred and eighty-nine in attendance; and a very large proportion of this number was made up of young ladies and gentlemen of more advanced years, who labored with unusual zeal in acquiring an education.

The seminary burned down on the night of February 26, 1836, with a loss of about three thousand dollars, and no insurance; school books, library and apparatus were all destroyed. The blow was a severe one to the institution, as it had no endowment nor support from public funds, and the people of Norwalk and the patrons of the institution were in no pecuniary condition to rebuild; but with commendable energy the friends of the seminary immediately set themselves to work to raise funds for rebuilding, and upon a larger scale than before. Mr. Chaplin, the principal, and Rev. H. O. Sheldon went east to solicit assistance, while others were laboring amongst our own people for contributions; but means came slow and sparingly. In the intervals, however, the school was not discontinued. The Methodist Church, together with the basement of the Baptist Church, were improvised for the emergency, with an interruption of but four days. Rev. J. E. Chaplin continued as principal, with Mr. Darnell assistant, Mrs. Goshorn, Miss Loveland and Miss Langford in the female department, and Rev. H. O. Sheldon as general agent for raising funds and promoting the general interests of the institution. The catalogue for 1836 showed one hundred and thirty-seven in the male department and one hundred and eighteen in the female—aggregate, two hundred and fifty-five.

The fall term commenced in October, 1836, the trustees presenting a flattering prospectus. J. M. Goshorn became the agent, and the same corps of instructors were retained. Rev. Dr. Thompson delivered the commencement address to the students and patrons of the school.

In February, 1837, the trustees issued proposals for the erection of a new building, of brick, forty by eighty feet, and three stories high; and, in December, 1838, they were enabled to re-open the school in the new building for male scholars, the apartment for female pupils not being complete. The former principal, Rev. J. E. Chaplin, having been transferred by the Methodist conference to Michigan, Rev. Edward Thompson was appointed to fill the vacancy in 1838. Alexander Nelson was his assistant in the mathematical department, and new life was infused into the school.

At the annual commencement in 1842, the catalogue of the seminary showed three hundred and ninety-one students during the year, and the examining committee spoke in the highest terms of the proficiency of the students and the zealous and faithful labors of the instructors in the various branches.

The financial condition of the seminary was not good. Since the effort to rebuild, debts had accumulated upon the trustees, which they found it exceedingly difficult to meet, and, for the purpose of relief, a society was organized in the fall of 1842, known as the "Norwalk Education Society," the object of which was to collect funds, and aid in other ways the institution to relieve itself of debt and to increase its usefulness, of which society Rev. Adam Poe was elected president.

The general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held in New York City in June, 1844, elected Rev. Edward Thompson, editor of the *Ladies' Repository*, published in Cincinnati, and, at the close of the summer session in July, 1844, he tendered his resignation as principal of the seminary, which position he had occupied since the fall of 1838. His resignation was accepted with regret. He was a man of rare literary attainments, of ripe scholarship, of pleasing address, of refined and gentlemanly manners, and purity of life and character, and the vacancy thus created was one of great difficulty to fill.

H. Dwight, who had for some time been the principal assistant of Doctor Thompson, was appointed his successor, and the fall term of 1844 was opened under his supervision, and he remained principal of the seminary until its close, January, 1846.

The seminary had been laboring under heavy indebtedness from the time of rebuilding in 1838, which the most strenuous of its friends had been unable to remove; and now that the stronger interests of the Methodist denomination throughout the State had been transferred to the university at Delaware, the local interest of Norwalk was found inadequate to the removing of the incumbrance, and the whole property was sold under execution in favor of the builders.

NORWALK INSTITUTE.

The Baptists of Norwalk called a meeting January, 1846, to take into consideration the purchasing of the property, and the continuance of the school under the auspices of that denomination; and measures were immediately inaugurated to carry the proposition thus brought forward for accomplishing this into effect. A board of trustees was elected, consisting of J. S. Lowry, Rev. Jeremiah Hall, Rev. R. N. Henderson, Rev. Samuel Woodsworth and John Kelly, and arrangements made to make immediate efforts to procure subscriptions and donations for the purchase and opening of the school, under the name and style of the "Norwalk Institute."

The institute was opened August, 1846, with Rev. Jeremiah Hall as principal, assisted by Nathan S. Burton, and Miss Martha J. Flanders as principal of the female department. The terms of tuition remained the same as under the seminary management, and pupils rapidly filled up the school. In November, 1847, the catalogue showed the number of pupils for the year to be two hundred and thirty—one hundred and fifteen gentlemen, ninety-three ladies, and twenty-two primary—and the numbers continued to increase, till in 1849 their catalogue showed three hundred and six. Rev. J. Hall was succeeded by A. S. Hutchins as principal, who continued to occupy that position till 1855, when the institute ceased to exist.

The legislature of Ohio passed the Akron school law, February 8, 1847, and under this act and the one amendatory thereto, other towns, by a petition of two-thirds of their qualified voters, could avail themselves of its provisions. This law authorized and inaugurated the system of graded schools, which were soon after so generally adopted, and which experience has amended and improved till it has resulted in our present efficient system.

March, 1855, the Norwalk institute was purchased by the Union school district, together with library and apparatus, and Mr. Hutchins, who had been principal of the institute, became the superintendent of our public schools.

FEMALE SEMINARY.

The history of our schools would be incomplete should we omit to mention the Female seminary, established in December, 1837, under the principalship of Miss Harriet Bedford. The school was under the control of a joint stock company, and managed by a board of directors, of which David Gibbs was president, and Dr. John Tifft, secretary. The building occupied was the one erected at an early day for our county courthouse, but finding it too small to accommodate the increasing business of the county, it was sold and moved to Whittlesey avenue, and occupied for several years for school purposes. No data can be found from which the text books used, the course of study adopted, or the number of pupils in attendance can be given. In March, 1839, Miss Bedford was succeeded by Mrs. M. F. C. Worcester, the accomplished wife of Hon. S. T. Worcester, then a resident of our village, whose love of the occupation, united with educational qualifications of a high order, soon gave to the school an enviable reputation amongst our own citizens, and brought in many pupils from other towns.

The price of tuition in English branches was five dollars, including drawing, six dollars; Latin and French in addition, eight dollars; music, five dollars extra.

The seminary, however, continued but a short time, though the precise date of its close we cannot readily determine, as no records have been found. A want of means and pecuniary embarrassment led to its discontinuance, and the building was sold. Mrs. Worcester, however, continued a private school for young ladies for some time after, which was eminently successful.

But the necessity of a good female school amongst our people was still strongly felt, and the matter continued to be agitated until the winter of 1846 and '47, when an act of incorporation was obtained for the "Norwalk Female Seminary," with S. T. Worcester, W. F. Kittridge, C. L. Latimer, John R. Osborn and Rev. Alfred Newton, as trustees, and an effort was made to get the necessary amount of stock subscribed, which was fixed at three thousand five hundred dollars. This amount, after considerable labor, was finally obtained, and a beautiful location was selected in the west part of our village, corner of Main and Pleasant streets, which was the generous gift of Hon. S. T. Worcester, and a suitable two-story brick building was erected, which was completed and fully paid for in June, 1848.

It was not until the spring of 1850 that the seminary was finally opened under the charge of Rev. J. M. Hayes, a Presbyterian minister of scholarly acquirements, who had previously obtained, by purchase and assignment, the interests of the shareholders, with the reservation on the part of some that the building should continue to be used for the purposes originally designed.

Mr. Hayes remained two years, and was succeeded by Rev. Asa Brainard, of New York. He remained but two years, and was succeeded by Miss E. Cook, a graduate of Mt. Holyoke, who had charge of it for the two succeeding years, when she resigned the position to her sister, Miss C. Cook, who remained one year.

Miss Metcalf, of Hudson, Ohio, was then (in 1857) employed with Miss Eliza S. Watson as assistant, and they fully sustained the good reputation the school attained under the former instructors. But the commercial disasters of the country at this time, combined with the growing interests of our citizens in our Public schools, left the seminary without an adequate support, and in 1858 it suspended. Though its life was less than ten years, it had exerted a marked influence in our village and its vicinity.

ERI MESNARD

was born at Norwalk, Conn., Oct. 16, 1797. He moved with his father's family to Saratoga Co., N. Y., in the year 1806; thence, in 1818, to Onondaga Co., N. Y., where he married Lucy, daughter of Ebenezer Hill, in the year 1826. His wife died in 1830, and in 1835 he married, for his second wife, Harriet, daughter of Seth Baker, of Lafayette, Onondaga Co., N. Y., and resided at Ithaca, N. Y., until 1836, when he moved to Fairfield, Huron Co., Ohio; thence, in 1843, to Norwalk, in said county, where he remained until the date of his death, Jan. 28, 1879, in the eighty-second year of his age. He was employed as civil engineer, about 1831, on the Ithaca and Owego Railroad, one of the first railroads built in the United States.

He officiated as county surveyor of Huron County for fourteen years, and did more or less surveying during all the years of his residence in Ohio, though he made farming his principal occupation, being proprietor of the fine farm now owned by his son, Capt. L. B. Mesnard, and located two miles south of Norwalk.

But few men were more widely known or respected throughout the county. He was an exemplary Christian, and a man of sterling worth and integrity. He leaves a son and three daughters, all residents of Huron County.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The history of the public schools of Norwalk, Ohio, from the date of its first settlement in 1809 to the adoption of our present system of graded schools in 1850, presents little of especial interest.

Our district schools were taught for many years in buildings rented for that purpose, but one school house belonging to the district up to 1837, which stood upon the west lot of the grounds now occupied by our high school building. It was a one-story wooden structu.e, with but one room, which was removed about 1830.

In 1837, a school house was built on the brow of the hill southwest of the court house, now known as Benedict avenue, and being somewhat pretentious from being painted, was known as the "White school house." Another was soon after built on Seminary street, near the old Methodist church, of brick, and another was built on Whittlesey avenue in 1841—the same building now occupied by our public schools.

A building was also rented on Railroad avenue in 1841, where a school was kept by J. H. Foster; and another was kept in a building near the corner of Main and Milan streets, and still another was in the Norwalk seminary building.

The directors in 1841 were Timothy Baker, John R. Osborn and Jairus Kennan.

Our seminary being in operation at that time, there were few excepting primary scholars who attended the district schools.

FIRST TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

In February, 1848, the first congregation of teachers, under the title of Teachers' Institute, was called in this place.

The county board of examiners earnestly requested all teachers, and those intending to make application, to attend this institute, as they had determined upon a more thorough and rigid course of examining the qualifications of teachers than formerly.

The commissioners of the county made an appropriation to meet the ordinary expenses, board excepted.

The first institute proved a great success. It was conducted by Prof. M. F. Cowdry, then of Geauga county, and J. Hurty, of Mansfield, Ohio, assisted by Rev. Jeremiah Hall, the principal of the Norwalk institute. From one hundred and fifty to two hundred teachers, and those desiring to become such, were in attendance.

Lectures were delivered by Hon. S. T. Worcester, then of Norwalk, and Rev. Mr. Sawyer, of Monroeville, and Hon. Isaac J. Allen, of Mansfield, and an interest was awakened in educational matters, the result of which extended far beyond our borders.

FIRST NORMAL CLASS IN THE STATE.

On the 14th day of June, 1848, the first normal class of the "State Teachers' Association" held in Ohio was convened in this place, continuing nine weeks, and marks an epoch in our educational history, for it seems to have proved the radiating point from which a better, a more thorough and far higher system was soon to be eliminated.

The Honorable Samuel Galloway, then secretary of state, and president of the Ohio State teachers' association, delivered an address before the class.

UNION SCHOOLS.

Immediately upon the adjournment of the "State Normal Class," a meeting of our citizens was called at the court house, to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a system of union schools. This was in August, 1848.

The legislature of our State, in February, 1849, passed an act under which all incorporated cities, towns and villages having a population of two hundred or more might vote upon the adoption of the system—a majority vote deciding the adoption or rejection of the law.

At the spring election in 1850, the question was submitted to a vote of the people, and was adopted with great unanimity. A board of education was elected, and proceeded at once to adapt the brick school building on Whittlesey avenue to the necessities of the school.

Mr. D. F. DeWolf was elected superintendent, and all arrangements were made for opening under the graded system on the 23d of September of that year.

The board of education consisted of six members: W. F. Kittridge, E. E. Husted, Samuel Pennewell, S. T. Worcester, Henry Brown and C. L. Boalt; Henry Brown as clerk of the board.

There were three buildings occupied for school purposes. The Central, on Mechanic street (now Whittlesey avenue,) the South Pleasant street building, and the brick school house on Seminary street; the latter two as ward schools for primary scholars, with five female teachers. The superintendent also gave the larger portion of his time to teaching.

The female teachers were Mrs. DeWolf, Miss Eunice C. Fox, Miss Isabella Farr, Miss M. Barrett and Miss Julia Hitchcock.

The population of Norwalk at this time was about two thousand, and the union school district extended over the corporation.

The school opened with three hundred scholars in the various grades. The salary of the superintendent was fixed at six hundred dollars a year, and that of the female teachers at fourteen dollars per month. A tax was levied for school purposes of two and one-half mills, producing one thousand and fifty dollars, besides the money received from the State school fund, amounting to three hundred and forty dollars.

The enrollment of the year amounted to about four hundred, of whom one hundred and ninety were males and two hundred and ten females, with an average attendance of three hundred. The school was taught for ten months. The departments were divided into primary, secondary and grammar schools.

At the May election in 1851, O. G. Carter and John R. Osborn were elected members of the board of education to fill the vacancies occasioned by the expiration of the terms of S. T. Worcester and C. L. Boalt. Mr. DeWolf was continued in the superintendency, and Mrs. P. A. Seymour was engaged in the grammar school at a salary of two hundred dollars. She continued but a short time, and Miss Janes was appointed to the vacancy.

The enumeration for 1852 shows seven hundred and seven between the ages of four and twenty-one years, with an enrollment in our schools of four hundred and fifty-six. The salary of Mr. DeWolf, as superintendent, was increased to seven hundred dollars. During the year, Miss Ella Tenney, one of the teachers, died, after a brief illness, and a special meeting of the board was held, and resolutions of respect and condolence were passed.

No course of study appears in any of the records of the school at this time.

At the close of the school year, 1853, Mr. DeWolf tendered his resignation as superintendent, and the vacancy was filled by the election of William P. Clark, of Hillsdale, Michigan, as superintendent, at a salary of eight hundred dollars. Mrs. Bates was employed to take charge of the grammar school, and Miss Hill, Miss Julia Hitchcock, Miss Fannie Wilson, Miss Dealing and Miss Lowe in the other departments. The school examiners at this time were Rev. E. Winthrop, Rev. Alfred Newton and Samuel T. Worcester.

The whole value of our school property was returned at $2,300, and the total expenses of our school for the year at $1,800. The average salary of female teachers for forty weeks was $180. A special school tax was levied of two mills. The value of maps and school apparatus was $150.

In 1855, the board purchased the brick building occupied by the Norwalk Institute, to be used as a central and high school building for the district. The purchase was for the sum of $3,500, which embraced the two central lots and the present high school building, a small library and some apparatus.

Mr. A. S. Hutchins, the former principal of the Norwalk Institute, was elected superintendent of the Union Schools in September, 1854, in place of Mr. Clark. Mr. S. F. Newman was elected principal of the grammar school, with seven female teachers in the primary and secondary departments.

Previous to the close of the school year in 1855, Mr. Hutchins resigned his position as superintendent, and Mr. William Mitchell was appointed to the vacancy.

Mr. Mitchell was re-elected superintendent in 1856, at a salary of $1,000 per year, with the following corps of teachers: S. F. Newman, principal of the grammar school, salary, $600; Miss S. S. Sanford, at $350, Miss Julia Hitchcock, at $300; Miss Fannie Wilson, at $250; Miss Dealing, $300.

The board at this time consisted of N. S. C. Perkins, Jos. M. Farr, C. E. Newman, H. Rose, F. Sawyer and R. P. Geer. A levy of four mills was made for school purposes, and Mr. Mitchell was continued in the superintendency at his previous salary.

At the annual election in 1858, J. A. Jackman and Theodore Baker were elected in the places of C. E. Newman and R. P. Geer, whose terms had expired, and the new board systematized their labors by the appointment of committees to attend to specific duties, to wit: A committee upon teachers, a committee upon buildings and repairs, upon text books, and upon supplies. Rev. A. Newton, William Mitchell and S. T. Worcester were appointed examiners for the year.

There seemed to the board a necessity for retrenching expenses, and the salary of the superintendent was reduced to nine hundred dollars, and in the following year Mr. Mitchell tendered his resignation.

Mr. Theodore E. Baker was elected by the board to succeed Mr. Mitchell in the superintendency, at a salary of eight hundred dollars.

At the annual election, May 5th, 1860, Messrs. C. E. Pennewell and William Case were elected members of the board in the places of Perkins and Rose, whose terms had expired, and at the close of the school year in July, the board elected R. W. Stevenson, then of Dresden, Ohio, to the superintendency, at a salary of eight hundred and fifty dollars, and his wife as assistant teacher in the high school, at a salary of three hundred and fifty dollars.

In 1861, sub-district number nine, joining the union school district on the east, was by petition added to it. At this time the number of teachers increased to twelve, including the superintendent.

In 1863, the salary of the superintendent was raised to one thousand dollars.

The first graduate of our union schools was Miss Sarah E. Wilkinson, in 1861, and the next was Miss Nettie M. North, in 1862; and in the class of 1863 were Miss Arletta Newman, William F. Parker and Cortland L. Kennan.

In 1864, Mr. Stevenson's salary was increased to one thousand one hundred dollars. All the teachers of the previous year were invited to remain, at increased salaries. At the close of this school year there were seven in the graduating class.

In 1865, Mr. Stevenson's salary was again increased, to one thousand two hundred dollars, and all the teachers of the previous year were invited to remain at former salaries. The population of our union school district at this time was three thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and the enumeration of children between five and twenty-one years was one thousand four hundred and forty-three, divided as follows: Six hundred and ninety-five white males, seven hundred and thirty-seven white females, seven colored males and four colored females. At the close of this school year there was a graduating class of six.

In 1866, Mr. Stevenson's salary was again increased by the voluntary action of the board, they recogniz-

ing the value of his services, and the salaries of intermediate and secondary teachers were also increased fifty dollars per year each.

In 1867, Mr. Stevenson was again re-elected to the superintendency, with his salary increased to one thousand five hundred dollars.

The board decided to erect a larger and better school house on South Pleasant street, the old one being small and dilapidated. A lot was purchased, adjoining the old one, for eight hundred dollars, and a brick building was erected to accommodate primary scholars. The tax levied was five mills, and the amount disbursed for school purposes was thirteen thousand and thirty-five dollars and seventy-nine cents. There were ten graduates at the close of this year.

In 1868, R. W. Stevenson was re-elected superintendent, at a salary of two thousand dollars, and the salaries of most of the teachers were increased.

There was urgent necessity for more room and more school buildings, to accommodate the increased number of scholars in the different wards of the village. The board obtained from the corporation authorities a deed of two lots on League street, designed in the platting by the "Homestead League" for "public purposes," for the erection of a school house, and the board proceeded to erect a good, substantial two-story brick building for the purpose, known as the "League Street School House."

The building was erected under the especial supervision of D. D. Benedict and Theodore Williams, (a committed appointed by the board,) at an expense of five thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight dollars and eighty-one cents, which was all paid for without levying any additional tax over that raised for school purposes of five mills. The board also purchased an acre of land on Benedict avenue, in the south part of the village, for the erection of another ward school house, to be put up as soon as the finances would permit, without creating a bonded debt. For this they paid eight hundred dollars.

Our enumeration had now reached one thousand, seven hundred and fifty-four, between the ages of five and twenty-one, and the enrollment in our schools was eight hundred and seventy-five, with an average cost per pupil of twelve dollars and fifty-four cents per year. The graduating class this year consisted of five members.

At the close of the school year in 1871, the superintendent and all the teachers were invited to remain. Mr. Stevenson, however, tendered his resignation, as he had been elected to the same position in the public schools of Columbus, at an increased salary.

Mr. Henry A. Farwell, of Quincy, Illinois, was elected by the board to succeed Mr. Stevenson from September, 1871, at a salary of one thousand five hundred dollars.

The crowded state of our schools in 1872 made it necessary that a school building should be erected on the lot purchased on Benedict avenue, and plans were procured, and measures adopted for proceeding at once to its erection. D. D. Benedict and Theodore Williams were appointed a building committee, and authorized to fit up the grounds and make all necessary arrangements for having a school opened. A very commodious two-story brick building was erected, about thirty-six by sixty feet, upon the ground, designed to accommodate two primary schools, with ante-rooms, recitation-rooms and black-boards, and seated with modern single seats and desks, having a more tasty and attractive exterior than any of our previous school buildings, at a cost of eight thousand dollars. This building will seat comfortably one hundred and fifty scholars.

Mr. Farwell was re-elected superintendent at a salary of one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, and the teachers of the previous year were invited to remain.

Mr. Farwell was re-elected superintendent in 1872, at his previous salary.

Miss S. H. Smith resigned her position in the high school at the close of the school year in 1873. She had been teacher of marked ability in our schools for many years, and her resignation was accepted with much regret.

Mr. Farwell was re-elected to the superintendency in July, 1873. There was a graduating class at the close of the school year of eleven.

In July, 1874, Mr. Farwell's time having expired, the board elected C. W. Oakes superintendent, at a salary of one thousand and six hundred dollars per year.

The enumeration taken under the law of May 15, 1873, limits the school age to those between six and twenty-one years—our last enumeration embracing those between five and twenty-one years. We find the number reduced to one thousand six hundred and thirty-four. The average daily attendance was six hundred and fourteen, of whom eighty were in the high school. It should be stated, in explanation of the small per centage of daily attendance to the enumeration, that the Catholic denomination maintains separate schools, and also the Lutherans (making three in all,) and employing four or five teachers. There were twelve in the graduating class at the close of the school year.

Mr. Oakes was re-elected to the superintendency in June, 1875, at a salary of one thousand and eight hundred dollars.

The board this year added vocal music to the branches taught, and engaged the services of Prof. Luse at a salary of six hundred dollars, to divide his time between the different schools.

A brief recapitulation of the prominent points in our school history may not be uninteresting.

Our graded schools were organized under the general law of 1849; they opened under that law in September, 1850; the population of Norwalk was then about two thousand; the enrollment the first year was about four hundred; our present population

(1879) is six thousand and one hundred; our enumeration between six and twenty-one years is one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine; our enrollment in schools, exclusive of Catholic and Lutheran schools, is one thousand and one.

We commenced with four schools, in three buildings, and five teachers; we now have seven school houses; nineteen schools and twenty-three teachers.

We paid our first superintendent six hundred dollars per year, and our female teachers fourteen dollars per month; we now pay our superintendent one thousand and eight hundred per year, and our female teachers from thirty-five to sixty dollars per month. Our monthly pay roll is now one thousand and two hundred dollars.

We commenced with three grades, primary, secondary and grammar; we now have nine grades, embracing the high school, with a standard of education intended to fit pupils to enter college. We think the average cost per scholar, for instruction for a series of years, will not exceed $15 per year.

Our school property in 1850 was worth $2,300; it is now worth over $45,000.

We have had seven different superintendents in our schools since organizing under the graded system, as follows: D. F. DeWolf, from 1850 to 1853; W. P. Clark, from 1853 to 1854; A. S. Hutchins, from 1854 to 1855; William Mitchell, from 1855 to 1859; T. E. Baker, from 1859 to 1860; R. W. Stevenson, 1860 to 1871; H. A. Farwell, 1871 to 1874; C. W. Oakes, 1874.

Our list of graduates numbers 128.

An association of the Alumni was organized in 1875, which proved both pleasant and profitable, and promises to be a permanent society, holding regular meetings hereafter. It numbers among its members many of our best citizens, and gathers from abroad many, occupying prominent positions, who have gone out from us.

The Catholic portion of our population has never felt disposed to participate, to any great extent, in the benefits of our public schools, preferring to maintain their separate denominational institutions. They maintain two schools within our district, employing four teachers.

The board of education has never made the reading of the Bible in the schools imperative upon superintendents or teachers, but has left the matter wholly discretionary with them; and though the general practice is in most of our schools to read a portion of the Scriptures in the opening exercise, no strictures or criticisms have arisen of a sectarian character to disturb their peaceful progress.

There is no local interest dearer to our people than that of maintaining the high standing of our public schoools. The impression has grown into a settled conviction, that with universal suffrage, the great safeguard for our institutions, both civil and religious, is in universal education.

LAW AND BUSINESS COLLEGE.

On the 21st day of October, A. D. 1878, Wm. H. Sprague, Esq., established Sprague's Business College, and located it in Gallup's new block. Since its organization, over thirty students have been and are in attendance. It is already a success. By reason of young men soliciting assistance in studying the law, the proprietor has concluded to add a law department, which will open on the 22d day of September, 1879, and will be known as Sprague's Law and Business College. The faculty have been engaged and are well known at the bar, viz: Hon. G. T. Stewart, Col. Frank Sawyer, S. A. Wildman and C. H. Gallup. Instruction in phonographic short-hand will also be given by Mr. P. J. Mahon, a practical phonographer.

WHITTLESEY ACADEMY.

For twenty-six years there has been in existence in Norwalk, a corporation known by name to many of our citizens, but as to whose origin and history there exists an almost entire lack of information. A whole generation has grown up since the "Whittlesey Academy of Arts and Sciences" was organized, who know nothing of the facts which led to its organization.

On the 16th of October, 1816, Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, who held the title as trustee *in fact*, for himself, Mathew B. Whittlesey, E. Moss White and Platt Benedict, filed the "town plat of Norwalk" with the recorder of Huron county. Forty-eight lots are plotted and described, and the conclusion of the description is as follows:

"The roads, streets and alleys are given for public use. Lot 13 is given for a site to build a court house. Lot 12, a meeting house. Lot 1 for an academy or college, and lot 24 for a goal, "evidently meaning gaol, or jail.

Lot 1, thus dedicated for "an academy or college" remained unoccupied for many years, and was used for a play ground by the youth of the village, and as a public hitching place for teams, but after nearly forty years Mr. Whittlesey, in 1854, then a resident of Washington, and Platt Benedict, gave a quit claim deed of the lot to the "Whittlesey Academy of Arts and Sciences," which had been organized by a number of the leading citizens of the town the year previous. This quit claim is dated April 26th, 1854.

On the 30th of May, 1853, a number of gentlemen "being desirous of founding an academy, in said town, for the advancement of useful knowledge by courses of lectures upon the sciences and arts, and a library and cabinet of curiosities," made petition to the county auditor, to be incorporated under the laws of Ohio. "The intention being to secure and perfect the title to lot No. 1 in said Norwalk, and erect a suitable building thereon, according to the the intention of the donor, Hon. Elisha Whittlesey." Accordingly, G. T. Stewart, who was then the county auditor, appointed three appraisers, David Johnson, David E. Merrill, and Alfred S. Curtiss, to view and

appraise lot No. 1. They duly performed this duty, appraising the lot at $800, and made their return May 31st. The next day, auditor Stewart issued his certificate of incorporation, and on June 2d, C. B. Stickney, E. Gray, G. H. Safford, J. E. Ingersoll, C. E. Newman, M. R. Brailey, F. A. Wildman and G. T. Stewart, met at the mayor's office to organize. C. B. Stickney presided and G. T. Stewart acted as secretary. G. H. Safford stated the object of the meeting and moved that the association be known as the "Whittlesey Academy of Arts and Sciences." Messrs. Ingersoll, Brailey and Safford were appointed committee to draft a constitution and by-laws, which were adopted at a meeting held June 18th. On the 2d of July, officers were chosen for the year, as follows:

President, S. T. Worcester; vice-president, G. T. Stewart; secretary, J. E. Ingersoll; treasurer, E. Gray; librarian, C. E. Newman; trustees, S. T. Worcester, G. T. Stewart, C. B. Stickney, G. H. Safford, M. R. Brailey.

Within a few weeks, Mr. Ingersoll removed from the village, and F. A. Wildman was chosen secretary. Mr. Gray, who was the first treasurer, has acted continuously in that capacity ever since, nearly twenty-six years. The academy being thus organized, the next thing was to erect a building. At a meeting held November 7, 1853, a building committee was appointed, consisting of G. T. Stewart, G. H. Safford and E. Grey. Subsequently, M. R. Brailey was added to the committee, and the contract for building the present Whittlesey block was awarded to John King. The sum of $10,137.02, to build with, was furnished by the following parties, who received perpetual leases, subject to forfeiture on non-payment of annual rental or assessments, of the several rooms in the block, the academy reserving Whittlesey hall and ante-room for its own use:

Platt Benedict	$1,168 80
E. Gager	1,217 50
J. M. Crosby	1,170 00
Husted & Gray	779 20
Corporation of Norwalk	974 00
Worcester & Pennewell	370 12
Jairus Kennan	340 90
Osborn & Stewart	358 70
G. H. Safford	305 90
G. T. Stewart	606 60
M. R. Brailey	1,608 40
Mt. Vernon Lodge No. 64, F. & A. M.	904 50

The total cost of the building, as shown by the report of treasurer Gray, was some $188 more than the above.

The academy is limited to twenty-five members, who hold their membership during life, or until removal from the county. Vacancies are filled at the annual meeting, which is held the second Monday in April. All the rooms in the block are subject to an annual charge for ground rent, and the amounts thus received, with the rental of Whittlesey hall, furnish the income of the academy. Until 1866, when the Young Men's Library and Reading Room was established, the academy furnished a course of lectures nearly every winter, and had accumulated quite a library and some curiosities. They then made an arrangement with the library association, whereby the latter took charge of their books. An annual appropriation of from $100 to $400 for new books has since been made. At this time nearly all the books in the Young Men's Library belong to the Whittlesey academy. The free use of the hall has also been granted the library for lectures or entertainments, to the number of, at least, eight each year.

The affairs of the academey are managed by a board of five trustees, who meet at frequent intervals during the year, the academy itself rarely convening, save at the annual meeting in April. The following gentlemen have been members of the Whittlesey academy in the past:

M. R. Brailey, G. H. Safford, J. E. Ingersoll, W. S. Rose, S. T. Worcester, S. R. Beckwith, B. F. Roberts, J. A. Jones, Edward Winthrop, Charles Bishop, J. A. Jackman, I. E. Morehouse, John Cline, George Baker, Joseph M. Farr, E. M. Stone, A. Brainerd, R. W. Stevenson, D. H. Pease, C. E. Pennewell, E. E. Husted, Jairus Kennan, C. L. Boalt, S. L. Hatch, F. Sears, Platt Benedict, John Mountain, Elmer E. Husted.

The following are the present members:

G. T. Stewart, E. Gray, C. E. Newman, F. A. Wildman, O. G. Carter, C. B. Stickney, L. D. Strutton, John Tifft, N. S. C. Perkins, Hiram Rose, Franklin Sawyer, P. N. Schuyler, J. B. Ford, C. P. Wickham, G. W. Knapp, D. D. Benedict, S. P. Hildreth, Henry S. Mitchell, C. L. Kennan, D. H. Fox, S. A. Wildman, Charles A. Lloyd, C. H. Gallup, James G. Gibbs, L. C. Laylin.

The annual meeting for 1879, was held Monday, April 14th. Eighteen members were present. The report of the trustees showed an income during the year of $665.25 from hall rents, and $194.92 from ground rents and assessments. (Assessments are made on the several rooms for repairs or improvements when necessary).

The expenditures amounted to $923.02, of which $178.17 was for books for the library, and $133 was for the catalogue of the library. The balance on hand is $460.86.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected, as follows: President, F. A. Wildman; vice-president, O. G. Carter; secretary, S. A. Wildman; treasurer, E. Gray; trustees, D. H. Fox, C. H. Gallup, S. P. Hildreth, C. A. Lloyd and S. A. Wildman; of which board C. H. Gallup is chairman.

The use of the hall, free of expense, was tendered to the library asssociation, for lectures or entertainments, to the number of nine during the year, The sum of $150 was appropriated for books, to be placed in the keeping of the library association. The trustees were authorized to take such action as they may deem proper in aiding the Firelands Historical Society to protect its cabinet.

The academy is one of the most meritorious institutions in the place, and that gift of lot No. 1, is

really the substantial base of our present valuable Young Men's Library.

LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

Early in January, 1866, a number of our citizens convened at the town hall, to discnss plans for establishing a reading room, and organizing a library association. Resolutioas were adopted expressing the object of the meeting, and pledging those present to the support of the enterprise. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and sólicit subscriptions.

At a subsequent meeting, held on the 24th of January, a constitution was adopted, as reported by the committee, in which the objects of the association were declared to be, the providing for the people, and especially the youth of Norwalk, additional means for mental improvement through the agency of a library, reading room, public lectures, and other kindred instnmentalities. An organization was then effected under the name of The Young Men's Library and Reading Room Association, and the following officers elected: R. W. Stevenson, president; D. H. Pease, vice-president; T. D. Shepard, secretary; W. M. Cline, treasurer; directors, D. D. Benedict, E. E. Husted, T. P. Bishop and C. P. Wickham. A nucleus of a library was provided by an unconditional gift to the association, of over one hundred valuable volumes, by Mrs. S. T. Worcester.

This gift was immediately followed by a proposition from the "Whittlesey Academy of Arts and Sciences," in which they proposed, (in order to carry more fully into effect one of the leading objects for which the academy was organized,) to loan to the Young Men's Association, all the books then owned by the academy, and all that might hereafter be acquired by gift, purchase, or otherwise, to be kept for its use, so long as the association was conducted according to the articles of its organization. Also, that the academy would appropriate, at that time, $500 for the immediate increase of the library, and not less than $50 for that purpose, annually thereafter.

The loan acquired at that time consisted of 1554 volumes, a number of which were a present to the academy from Washington Irving. The library of the association was a short time after increased, by a gift from the Presbyterian church, of 125 volumes.

The labors of the finance committee were attended with considerable success, as the following memorandum taken from their report will show:

Union Aid Society, donation	$ 76 09
Bounty Fund, donation	663 16
Christian Commission, donation	10 00
Soldiers' Aid Society, donation	58 00
Alert Club, donation	480 00
Alert Club Library fund, donation	420 00
Norwalk High School, donation	100 00
Ladies' Festival, donation	218 19
Total donations	$2,025 44

With a part of the funds, thus acqurired, the association was enabled to lease suitable rooms and provide furniture. The rooms were supplied with the leading newspapers and periodicals, published at that time, and immediately became the most popular place of resort in the town. In the winter following the organization of the association, an excellent course of lectures was given under its auspices. Since that time the association has enjoyed the services of the best lecturers in the country.

In the year 1868, there were only 2623 volumes on its shelves, and 49 papers and periodicals on the tables, now there are nearly 5000 volumes and over 60 papers and periodicals, in store for its patrons.

The amount of money received annually from membership tickets, and from the interest of the permanent fund, has been barely sufficient to defray necessary expenses. All additions of books that have been made to the library, have been bought by the Whittlesey academy, or by money raised by festivals, excursions, and other entertainments of like nature.

The association is not in debt, but yet it is in great need of more liberal support. It has always been the desire of the association, to occupy a home of its own. It was expected that the permanent fund, with the accumulating interest, would at some time enable it to realize that hope.

The permenent fund now amounts to $1,900, which is invested in real estate security. In addition to this, the association has invested $225, a bequest of Mrs. S. T. Worcester. It was Mrs. Worcester's request that the money should be used ouly in beautifying and adorning the rooms of the association.

The library was first established in rooms in the old Mansion House block. The rooms were inconvenient, and the books were necessarily in a disordered state. A removal was made in June, 1878, to the rooms now occupied in the Gallup block, which were fitted up at considerable expense, new cases provided, and the books arranged in systematic order, and an alphabetical list of the library was taken, and a catalogue prepared. It is the first ever provided and was the best method of preserving the books.

The present officers are, C. H. Gallup, president; C. W. Oakes, vice-president; E. L. Husted, treasurer; G. F. Titus, secretary; J. G. Gibbs, B. S. Hubbard, H. L. Kennan, L. C. Laylin, S. J. Patrick, F. Sawyer, Jr., directors; Miss S. Rowland, librarian.

On account of the loss of the minutes of the preliminary meetings, it is difficult to ascertain, with certainty, the names of our citizens who were most active in organizing and establishing the association, but Mrs. M. F. C. Worcester, Mrs. M. A. Corwin, David H. Pease, R. W. Stevenson and Charles P. Wickham were among them; none, however, were more efficient in the good work than Mrs. Worcester.

This institution fills a very important position among the educational enterprises of the town, and but few of them better deserve the fostering care of its citizens.

GEORGE BUTT.

George Butt was born in the city of New York, July 24, 1834. At the age of six or seven years his father moved to Illinois, where Mr. Butt spent the earlier years of his active life. While still young he manifested a taste for the fine arts, spending much time in a portrait painter's studio, where he received many impressions that were lasting, and which had much to do with his choice of a profession for life. His bent of mind did not receive encouragement from his parents; on the contrary, they discouraged him, and marked out another pursuit. He was still young when his parents died, and, having no desire for a trade, he grew up to manhood without any special business. His father had left some money for him, but he never received it. At the age of twenty-two, however, he acquired about $800, which, by judicious speculation, was increased to about $2000. With this he bought a large tract of land, and tried farming, but was not successful. He lost heavily by the failure of the wheat crops in successive years, and, becoming discouraged, sold out at a great loss.

While visiting Springfield, Ill., he became interested in the ambrotype business, and gave considerable time to the acquirement of the art; but finally gave it up and returned home.

For a year succeeding he was in poor health. In the mean time photography had made rapid advances, and he once more determined to learn the business. Placing himself under the best instructors, he took a thorough course, and again entered the field with very creditable success; but, becoming dissatisfied with his knowledge, he determined to place himself where he could become a thorough master of the art. He accordingly entered a leading gallery as a workman, and labored industriously, and subsequently took private lessons from some of the best artists in the State. In this way he soon made rapid progress, and in a short time was enabled to command good wages.

He eventually, with a partner, purchased a fine establishment in the city of Ottawa, Ill., which was remodeled and thoroughly refitted, but had only been in operation under its new proprietors for the space of three days when it was destroyed by fire, and he found himself in very straitened circumstances. But he was not wholly discouraged, and, adopting the motto, "Where there's a will there's a way," he borrowed $150 of a friend, purchased a second-hand traveling car, repaired and refitted it, and, locating himself on the public square, opened for business within a week of the disaster.

In this venture he was eminently successful; but, his quarters proving too narrow for his increasing business, he soon after entered into partnership with an artist of Ottawa. This, however, proved an unprofitable venture, and he very soon sold out his interest.

During the next two years he spent considerable time in Chicago, with the intention of entering into permanent business there. But he finally took the mistaken, though well-meant, advice of a friend, and removed to Ohio, only to meet disappointment. After seeking an eligible location for several months, he eventually located in Norwalk, when he rented the gallery over the First National Bank, taking possession Oct. 1, 1869, and began business under very discouraging circumstances. For six months his expenditures considerably exceeded his receipts; but, continuing undaunted, at the end of one year his prospects had greatly brightened. In this location he remained five years, at the end of which period his business had entirely outgrown his facilities. He accordingly leased the second story over two stores in the new Flinn block, and fitted the rooms at great expense in modern style, and at the present time has one of the largest and most conveniently arranged galleries to be found in any provincial town of the State.

Mr. Butt's reputation as an artist is excellent and wide-spread, and his work extends to every State in the Union. His studio is tastefully arranged and decorated, and is familiarly known throughout the county. He makes the production of large pictures a specialty, and is ably seconded in his business by a competent corps of three or four employés which he keeps constantly at work. His establishment is an honor to the town, and has become a prominent place of resort. Mr. Butt also keeps on hand a fine assortment of artists' goods and materials. His success has been very gratifying.

It is proper, in this connection, to state that Mr. Butt enlisted in the Union army, in 1862. He was commissioned first lieutenant of his company, and remained until disabled by sickness, when he was sent to the hospital and soon after discharged.

CHURCHES

1821—PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

Early in the year 1818 the first public religious services in the township were held at the log house of Platt Benedict and consisted of reading the service of the Protestant Episcopal Church and a sermon, by a layman. After that, and on the completion of the new court house (now Central hotel on Whittlesey avenue), those services were kept up with more or less regularity for some years. In a letter written by Mrs. Ruth Boalt, wife of Capt. John Boalt and mother of Charles L. Boalt, to her daughter, in Watertown, N. Y., and dated June 12, 1820, she says:

"We have no minister with us, but I have the pleasure to inform you that this society meets at the court house every Sabbath and reads the church service and a sermon. * * * Lester read the sermon last Sabbath."

On January 20, 1821, a number of persons of Norwalk and vicinity, calling themselves members and friends of the Protestant Episcopal church, met at Norwalk village. Platt Benedict was appointed chairman and William Gardiner elected clerk. The following named persons were then enrolled as members or friends of the church: Platt Benedict, Luke Keeler, Amos Woodward, William Gardiner, Ami Keeler, William Woodward, Gurdon Woodward, David Gibbs, Moses Sowers, John Keeler, John Boalt, Samuel Sparrow, Asa Sandford, Henry Hurlbut, E. Lane, William Gallup, and Enos Gilbert, eleven in all. Of that number, Ami Keeler is the only survivor.

At that meeting it was voted to organize the parish of St. Paul's Church, Norwalk, and to adopt the constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America, and the following officers were elected: Amos Woodward, senior warden; Luke Keeler, junior warden; Ebenezer Lane, clerk, and Platt Benedict, John Keeler, John Boalt, Ebenezer Lane, and Asa Sanford, vestrymen. As no clergyman was then to be had, Platt Benedict, John Boalt, Amos Woodward, Samuel Sparrow and Ebenezer Lane were chosen as lay readers.

The occasion of this meeting was the visit of the Rev. Mr. Searle, an Episcopal minister, who, on the next day, January 21, 1820, performed divine service, (the first in Norwalk) and also administered the rite of infant baptism to Louisa Williams, Theodore Williams, William Gallup and Eben Lane. These were also the first baptisms in Norwalk. On the next day he baptized one adult, Henry Hurlbut, and also the children of Captain John Boalt, as follows: Amanda, Clarissa and Martha.

From that time on to 1826 meetings and lay readings were kept up and at long intervals the Rev. Mr. Searle made other visits and administered many baptisms.

In August, 1826, Rev. C. P. Bronson was engaged to officiate for such portion of his time as funds could be raised to pay him for. In 1828 efforts were made to raise means with which to build a church, and Mr. Bronson was sent east to solicit assistance. The result was that on his return he reported the collection of donations amounting to one thousand three hundred and thirty-one dollars and twenty-five cents, but did not offer to pay over the funds and never did. This unfortunate affair discouraged the enterprise. Bronson's connection with the church was severed in 1829 and no minister was employed until 1833, when Rev. John P. Bausman took charge at a salary of $400 per year for two-thirds of his time. He remained only one year. Then a Mr. Eaton officiated as a lay reader,—services still being held in the court house—and the congregation was called together by Ami Keeler blowing a tin horn.

In 1835 Rev. E. Punderson took charge and remained about four years.

At the time the first effort, already mentioned, was made to raise funds to build a church edifice, in 1828, the site of the present church and burying ground (four acres) was purchased in the name of St. Paul's Church from White, Tweedy and Hoyt for sixty-one dollars. The deed is recorded July 12, 1828, in volume five of deeds at page six hundred and ten.

In 1834 another effort was made to provide a building and proved so far successful that the larger part of the present structure was erected at a cost of two thousand and twenty dollars. It was completed in 1835 and was consecrated by Bishop McIlvaine, June 26, 1836.

In 1837 the original organ (now rebuilt) was purchased of A. Backus, Esq., of Troy, N. Y., at a cost of six hundred and sixty dollars.

In 1839, Rev. Anson Clark, of Medina, took charge until September, 1840, when, on account of ill-health, he severed his connection as pastor, and went south, but returned and took charge again in February, 1841, only to remain until June of the same year.

November 1, 1841, Rev. J. J. Okill, of New York, took charge, but resigned November 14, 1842.

December 18, 1842, Rev. Alvan Guion took charge at a salary of three hundred and seventy-five dollars, but "if the vestry found it inconvenient to pay that amount, he was to accept three hundred and fifty dollars." He resigned May 2, 1844.

September 30, 1844, Rev. Sabin Hough, of Michigan, took charge at a salary of four hundred dollars per year, and house rent free.

About May 1, 1846, he resigned, because "he believed several of the leading doctrines of the church were at great variance from the principles of eternal truth."

April 7, 1847, Rev. Edward Winthrop, of Marietta, was called and took charge at a salary of five hundred dollars, remaining until a disease of the throat constrained him to resign in 1854.

June 26, 1854, Rev. George Watson, of Oswego, New York, was called and took charge at a salary of eight hundred dollars, and remained until June 27, 1864. He was followed by Rev. Henry Tullidge on

March 25, 1865, who resigned April 22, 1867. Rev. William Newton took charge May 8, 1867, and resigned June 26, 1870. Rev. H. H. Morrell took charge October 1, 1870, and resigned April 6, 1874; and the Rev. R. B. Balcom, the present incumbent, took charge July 15, 1874.

Benedict Chapel was erected in 1863–4, at a cost of about four thousand dollars, of which amount Platt Benedict contributed about one thousand and five hundred dollars,—hence its name.

In 1868, a bell was purchased and placed in the tower, at a cost of about four hundred dollars.

1823-METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

In the year 1818, Rev. Alfred Brunson, who is yet living, was appointed to the Huron circuit, of which New Haven was the most southerly appointment, and which, on an irregular path, reached to Venice, a few miles west of the city of Sandusky, thence easterly through the township of Perkins to the mouth of Black River, embracing twenty-four appointments which are reached by two hundred miles of travel. One of these twenty-four appointments was at Hanson Reeds, about two miles south of Norwalk, and this was the first Methodist preaching in the vicinity of Norwalk. At the same place, the first Methodist Sunday school was organized in 1823. During this year True Patter and James McIntyre were appointed circuit preachers of Huron Circuit, and a preaching place was established in Norwalk with a class of seven members, which had increased in the following year to thirteen. Hanson Reed, Lester Clark, Job T. Reynolds, John Laylin, Charles Laylin (for many years a local minister), Daniel Stratton, Jabez Clark, Perry Beckwith, James Wilson, Armon Roscoe, A. Powers, Prudence Inman, Thomas Holmes, Ollie Clark and Jane Buchanan, were its members.

The book of the recording steward shows that these faithful ministers received for their services the sum of fifty dollars, of which sum Norwalk contributed about ten dollars. The pay was, no doubt, thankfully received, but it is not supposed that any of it was used in speculation. In the years 1826 and 1827 Shadrach Ruark and Adam Poe supplied the work and shared the hospitalities of the pioneers. The following entry occurs in the official record of the year 1826:

"August 21st, 1826.—This day paid to Bro. S. Ruark, seventy-two cents, the same being the money received at a collection made at a meeting in Norwalk, yesterday. M. KELLOGG, Circuit Steward."

In the year 1829, John Hazzard and Cyrus S. Carpenter were appointed preachers, and on the 24th of November, 1829, a lot was purchased of E. Whittlesey & Co., near the east end of Seminary street, and soon after a church was built. In 1845, the church and parsonage were sold for debt, but the church was redeemed the following year; the parsonage, in the mean time, was consumed by fire. In 1843, Norwalk was separated from the rest of the circuit and placed under the pastoral care of Edward McClure, but the following year it was strengthened by the addition of Milan, which arrangement lasted but a few years, when Norwalk became self supporting. On the 25th day of December, 1853, the society, at the call of the pastor, Rev. J. A. Mudge, met and appointed a board of trustees. The trustees immediately organized and took possession of lot No. 12, corner of Benedict avenue and Main street, dedicated by E. Whittlesey, Esq., acting, in fact, as trustee for himself and others, to the building of a "meeting house." A subscription was commenced January 4th, 1854, and on the 26th day of October, 1856, the church, an excellent one for its time, was dedicated by Dr. Edward Thompson.

Extensive repairs and changes were made under the pastorate of Rev. A. Palmer in 1867, and a sermon was preached at the re-opening by Bishop Kingsley.

A number of the presiding elders of the district, and preachers of Norwalk, have risen to eminence in the church. In early days, Russel Biglow was presiding elder. Those who heard him, never forget the most remarkable man, as a minister, of his day. With eloquence like a flame of fire, and pathos, piety and energy, that none could stand unmoved before, his praise filled the land; but he died in 1834, when only forty-two years of age. L. B. Gurley was the poet preacher. Dr. Edward Thompson, brilliant as a writer and very able as a preacher, afterwards a Bishop, is well remembered in this place. W. L. Harris, with fine executive ability, once a minister here, is the business Bishop of the church, and few churches have, taking the whole list together, ever been more faithfully or ably served. The present membership of the church is three hundred and fifteen, with a very flourishing Sunday school of over two hundred scholars.

Since 1830, the church has been served by the following ministers: 1830, J. Janes, J. Ragan; 1831, E. Chase, A. Minear; 1832, A. Minear, C. S. Carpenter; 1833, H. O. Sheldon, E. Thompson; 1834, J. Wheeler, E. C. Gavitt; 1835, L. Hill, J. M. Goshorn, D. Burns; 1836, L. Hill, Thomas Barkdull; 1837, Hiram Shaffer, J. M. Goshorn; 1838, T. Dunn, W. C. Huestis; 1839, W. J. Wells, C. Sawyer; 1840, T. Dunn, W. R. Disbro; 1841, David Gray, W. R. Disbro; 1842, J. McMahon, T. Cooper; 1843, E. McClure; 1844, Thomas Barkdull, W. C. Pierce; 1845, Joseph Jones, W. C. Pierce; 1846, H. S. Bradley, L. S. Johnson; 1847, W. L. Harris; 1848, M. Rowley; 1850, E. S. Grumley; 1851, Jesse Durbin; 1852, Thomas J. Gard; 1853, J. A. Mudge; 1855-6, E. R. Jewitt; 1857, C. L. Foote; 1858, S. Mower; 1860, W. H. Seeley; 1862, J. A. Mudge; 1864, Thomas Barkdull; 1865, T. Hartley; 1866, A. R. Palmer; 1869, T. F. Hildreth; 1872, F. M. Searles; 1875, E. Persons; 1878, J. S. Broudwell.

1830—FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.

This church was organized on the 11th of February, 1830, by Rev. Messrs. A. H. Betts, Daniel W.

Lathrop and John Beach. It consisted of nine members—five males and four females. It was organized as a Congregational church, and taken under the care of the Presbytery of Huron. Rev. John Beach was the stated supply of this in connection with the church in Peru, sustained in part by the Home Missionary Society. He remained here untill some time in 1831, when he removed to Ann Arbor, Michigan. The church was then supplied once in two weeks by Rev. E. Barber, who was the principal of the Huron Institute at Milan. His successor was Rev. Chapin R. Clark who commenced his labors in September, 1833, and continued them one year.

Rev. Stephen Saunders, of Milan, formerly a much esteemed pastor of a church in Salem, New York, afterwards supplied for a few months, until feeble health prevented his further labors. He died in the early part of the year 1835.

In the spring of 1835, the organization of the church was changed from Congregational to Presbyterian, and on March 7, 1836, an act of incorporation was obtained, giving the society a legal existence under the name of the First Presbyterian Church and congregation of Norwalk, Huron county, Ohio.

In March, 1835, on the suggestion of Rev. Mr. Judson, of Milan, an invitation was sent by the church to the Rev. Alfred Newton, of Connecticut, to visit them, with a view of being employed as pastor should there be mutual satisfaction. Having previously determined to make the west his field of labor, he was the more ready to receive the proposition with favor; and accordingly complied with the invitation. He commenced his labors here on the first Sunday in July, 1835. The church, then, was not only small in members, but weak in pecuniary resources. The whole taxable property of its members and supporters, according to the duplicate of that year, did not exceed ten thousand dollars. Aid had been received yearly from the Home Missionary Society, but when Mr. Newton came, the church became at once self-sustaining, and has always remained so.

In 1836, and again in 1837, Mr. Newton was unanimously invited to become the pastor of the church, but each time declined, wishing, before he became permanently settled, to see the issue of efforts which were then being made for the erection of a house of worship.

Services were held in the academy until its destruction by fire in February, 1836. Another place of worship was soon extemporized in the attic of a brick block on West Main street. It was an unfinished room, with naked rafters and walls. Unplaned boards without backs were the seats for the audience, and the pulpit was constructed of tea chests and dry goods boxes. With theee primitive appointments, the church continued to hold its meetings on the Sabbath from February to June, when the old court house was secured.

This was the place of meeting for more than a year. Meanwhile the society was taking vigorous measures to secure a building of its own. In 1837 a lot was procured and work begun. The church was finished about the first of July, 1838, at a cost of about ten thousand dollars, including lot and organ. It was dedicated on the 24th of July. On the same day, also, Mr. Newton was installed pastor by the presbytery.

The church worshiped in the building that was then dedicated for more than thirty years, but it was at length felt to be inadequate to their necessities. In 1867, a movement began in the congregation to secure a new house of worship. With various hindrances and discouragements, this was prosecuted until the completion, in 1870, of the present sanctuary, at a cost, with the lot, of about twenty-five thousand dollars. It was dedicated on the last Sabbath of July, 1870, with a debt of about five thousand dollars resting upon it. This proved to be a heavy burden upon the society. In January, 1878, a vigorous attempt was made to reduce it, and by the 1st of May, 1879, the last dollar had been paid, so that now the church is entirely free from debt. On the day of dedication Dr. Newton laid aside the official care of the church, which he had borne faithfully for thirty-five years.

In an historical discourse from which much of the preceding facts have been gathered, preached by Dr. Newton on concluding the twenty-fifth year of his ministry in the church, June 24, 1860, he was able to report that since the organization of the church the membership had increased from nine to one hundred and fifty, and that more than sixty thousand dollars had been contributed for religious and educational purposes at home and abroad. Since then the annual contributions have increased rather than diminished.

Dr. Newton, after his resignation, continued with the church, as pastor emeritus, until his death, which occurred the 31st of December, 1878. The funeral services were held in the church, on the second day of January, 1879. His presence was sadly missed, not in the church only, to which he had given the best years of his life, but throughout the hole community, which knew him only to esteem him for his many christian virtues. He rests from his labors, but his works follow him.

When Dr. Newton resigned the pastoral office, Rev. Henry H. Rice was unanimously elected to succeed him. He remained with the church for four years, resigning in the fall of 1874, and was soon after called to the Westminster church of Sacramento. For nearly a year the church was without a pastor. In the summer of 1875, Rev. James D. Williamson, the present pastor, was invited to supply the pulpit for a year. Afterwards he was invited to accept the office of pastor, and was installed October 3, 1876.

The church numbers at present two hundred and twenty-five members.

The Sabbath school was organized in 1835, and has always enjoyed a fair degree of prosperity. It has had but two superintendents since its organization, Messrs. C. L. Latimer and N. S. C. Perkins. The

former was superintendent till his removal to Cleveland in 1862, and the latter has held the position ever since. The school numbers abont two hundred teachers and scholars.

Through much self-denial, the church has done its work, attained its present strength and secured its commodious and well appointed house of worship. If its growth has not been rapid, it has been constant, and the present condition of the church warrants the belief that the record of the future will be as good, at least, as that of the past.

1835—FIRST BAPTIST.

The first settlers of Huron county were of New England origin, and as soon as a home was established in the wilderness, and the immediate needs of the body supplied, their thoughts turned naturally to those spiritual blessings for which the soul longs, and they provided for their wants by the speedy organization of churches. Among these, several, holding Baptist sentiments, met September 20, 1818, and after consultation, constituted a church to be designated the Baptist Church of Ridgefield,. Its constituent members were Asahel Morse, Lemuel Raymond, Francis H. Johnson and Clarissa Ann Morse. Others soon joined them by letter, and at the close of the first year their numbers had increased to twenty members, all living in what are now Huron and Erie counties. Their central place of meeting was in Ridgefield, in a school house on the ridge road, midway between Norwalk and Monroeville, but, as the members were widely scattered, meetings were held for sixteen years at different places, from Bloomingville, on the north, to Fairfield south, and from Norwalk to Bellevue. Itinerant pastors were expected to fill each appointment once a month. Success attended their labors and many were added to the church.

In 1832, twenty-nine were dismissed to form the first Baptist Church in Fairfield.

In January, 1835, a vote was passed locating permanently in Norwalk, and the name changed to "The First Baptist Church of Norwalk." They numbered at that time sixty-three members. Soon after this, members were dismissed to constitute churches in Bronson, Peru, Monroeville and Bellevue. Until this time they had met in school-houses, private houses and barns, but at the same meeting at which they voted to locate in Norwalk, they took measures to erect a house of worship, and appointed P. G. Smith, Theodore Baker, Timothy Baker, David Webb and Moses Kimball, trustees, to obtain a charter, purchase a lot and raise the necessary funds. The result of this action was the purchase of their present location, and the erection of a brick edifice, forty by sixty feet, at a cost of about four thousand dollars, which was dedicated June 26, 1836, by Rev. E. Tucker, of Buffalo. This house was occupied for worship just forty years, until July, 1876, when it was removed to give place to a larger and more elegant building.

The first settled pastorate of the church was made in 1821, and, recognizing the obligation to sustain constantly the preaching of the Word, they have since then had a succession of faithful laborers, whose efforts have been accompanied by the Divine blessing.

The Sabbath school interest early claimed attention, and a school was opened in 1820, and sustained for several seasons, in which the elementary branches of the English language were taught, in addition to instructions in Bible truths. Then the members united with others in union Sabbath schools, until the first church was dedicated, when a church school was organized, and has continued its work to the present time, without interruption. It numbers now two hundred. During these years, five hundred and forty persons have been baptised into the fellowship of the church. In 1878 it numbered two hundred and fifty-seven. The whole number admitted to its membership is twelve hundred and eighteen. It has always been in full and hearty accord with all the benevolent and evangelizing activities of the age, and by an earnest co-operation with other organizations seeking the same object still endeavors to perform its part in bringing human hearts and lives into harmony with the Divine Law, and the perfect life of the great teacher, Christ.

1840—ST. PETER'S (CATHOLIC.)

St. Peter's Church was formed in 1840–1, by Rev. Freigang, with a congregation of about thirty families. In 1850, there were about eighty families, and in 1860, nearly one hundred and fifty. The church building was erected in 1840–1, at a cost of about seven hundred dollars, the land for its use being donated by Mr. Whyler who gave it in trust to James Meyers. In 1842–3, the building, proving too small for the accommodation of the congregation, was enlarged. The attendants of this church at this time came from Monroeville, Milan and the country surrounding Norwalk. Since its organization it has seen many changes, owing to the rapid growth and settlement of the country which was the cause of many of its members withdrawing and forming new churches.

In 1841–2, and until 1843, Rev. Mathew Alicks, a Redemptorist, was pastor, and finished the church begun by Rev. Freigang. In 1843, Rev. Frank Aloysius Bruner, a Passionist father, ministered to the church, and in 1844, Rev. Machboeuf, from Sandusky and Tiffin, attended it. The same year, 1844, a deed of the church property was given to Bishop Purcell, by Jos. Meyer. From 1845 until 1851, the congregation was alternately attended by Rev. Machboenf and the Passionist fathers from Thompson, Ohio. From 1851 to 1853, it was attended by Rev. Charles Evrard. In 1853, Rev. Nicholas Roupp came to the charge, and remained one year, after which the church was closed for thirteen months. In 1855, a mission was given by Bishop Rappe and Father Luhr. Three months afterwards,

Father Punchell arrived and remained, residing in the house belonging to St. Peter's, but attending St. Mary's until his death in 1860.

The dedication of the church took place in June, 1846, by Bishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, Rev. Machboenf, Peter Anton, John Wittmer and others being present. Rev. Manclerc attended old St. Peter's until about August, 1860, boarding at a private house near the church, while the parsonage was occupied by Rev. Punchell. From September, 1860, until August, 1861, Rev. Dolweck was in charge; and from September, 1861, until October, 1865, Rev. X. Obermiller, with Rev. Dambach as assistant, was in charge.

A school house was built in 1858 and 1859, at a cost of about one thousand dollars. First attendance was about seventy-five to one hundred. The present attendance is about thirty-five.

In 1867–8, the people living in the village, separated from the church, and became a new and distinct congregation, being at first called New St. Peter's Church, but afterwards St. Paul's. Forty families remained with the old church. The separation took place during the pastorate of Father Magenhause, who was succeeded by Father Kuhn, both churches being under his charge, also under charge of his successor Rev. Dechant. From the year 1872, each congregation had its own pastor. Rev. Drolshagen succeeded Rev. Dechant, and remained in charge of the old church until 1873, at which time Rev. G. Peter took charge of the pastorate, and remained until October, 1875, when Rev. Peter Kolopp, the present pastor, succeeded him. The present congregation numbers about thirty families.

In 1859–60, the English speaking portion of the congregation separated from the old church, and under Father Punchell, formed St. Mary's Church on Milan street. In 1864–5, those of the congregation who lived at Milan, left, and attended services at St. Peter's.

1851—LUTHERAN.

This church was organized June 29, 1851, the congregation at that time consisting of sixty-four voting members, under the pastorate of Rev. Vincens Klein. The lot was donated by A. J. Dewalt, and is located on Prospect street, east side, north of League street. The congregation commenced to build in 1852, and in 1854 completed a substantial brick church, at a cost of two thousand two hundred dollars. At a later period dissensions arose among the members of the congregation, which so reduced it in numbers that in 1874 there were but five voting members. In that year Rev. A. C. Ulrich, the present pastor, came to the church. In 1876 a parsonage was built at a cost of eight hundred and fifty dollars. Under his ministrations the church was destined to recover much that had been lost, and in 1879 the number of voting members was twenty-seven and the total number of confirmed members, ninety-eight. The congregation comprises (1879) one hundred and forty children and adults. Sunday school is held regularly, under the superintendency of Wm. Himberger, and has from thirty-five to forty members. The church belongs to the Evangelical Lutheran joint synod of Ohio and adjacent States.

1859—ST. MARY'S (CATHOLIC).

St. Mary's church was built about the year 1859 under the supervision of Rev. Mr. Pontial, its first pastor, who was of French parentage. He died in 1860, before its completion, and was succeeded by Rev. John Quinn who finished the building, and continued in charge of the pastorate some four years. He in turn was succeeded by Rev. T. P. Thorpe, who officiated as its pastor four years. At the organization of the church about thirty families of that faith, comprising some one hundred and twenty persons, belonged to the congregation. In 1869 the congregation numbered four hundred, and in 1879 about five hundred persons. The cost of the church was some twelve thousand dollars, the funds for the building of which were raised in part by subscription, part by festivals, and a part from the church fund. The parochial residence, a two story brick building, costing three thousand dollars, was erected in 1863, under the supervision of Rev. John Quinn, the pastor in charge at that time. The present pastor is Rev. T. F. Halley, who has been in charge over eleven years.

A substantial school house was erected on the church property in 1865, by Rev. T. P. Thorpe. Its cost was four thousand dollars. At its organization the school had an attendance of about eighty, but as time passed and the congregation increased in numbers it was found necessary to erect another building to accommodate all. A site consisting of four lots on the corner of League and State streets was secured, and a school house built, costing, inclusive of all, about eight thousand dollars. The funds for building the school house and purchasing the lots were obtained in the same manner as for building the church. This church is also possessed of two lots on Milan street, which are valued at eight hundred dollars.

1864.—ADVENT CHRISTIAN.*

The commencement of this church was in the autumn of 1842, by a mutual assembling together of persons from the various churches, and others in the town and vicinity, interested in the doctrine of the speedy personal coming of Christ, for worship, and more particularly to examine the Bible upon this subject. It was not the design then, or for a length of time thereafter, to organize another religious denomination; but as they advanced in knowledge of Bible testimony, they became more and more confirmed in its truthfulness, and as the churches refused to examine the subject, or tolerate its introduction into their meetings, they were driven to this alternative, or abandon the doctrine. This was the true cause of its organization.

*Prepared by Prudden Alling, Esq., two weeks before his death

Amongst the persons who took a prominent part in the meetings of that and the two succeeding years, the following may be mentioned, then residing in Norwalk and Bronson, viz: James D. Knapp, Prudden Alling and family, Simeon B. Sturges, Era Clark and family, Abel Herrick and family, John Covell and family, Edmund Mead and wife, Paul G. Smith, Nathan L. Thayer and wife, Daniel Boon, Ager B. Hoyt and wife, Ira Curtiss and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Boss. In later years others from the various churches and by conversions from the outside world, became interested in this and kindred doctrines of the Bible peculiar to this people, and united with them in worship. Their distinctive doctrines are these:

1. They believe in the personal coming and reign of Christ on the earth during the millennium, as taught in the twentieth chapter of Revelation.

2. At the beginning of which period the righteous dead will be raised, the living saints changed from mortal to immortality, and will reign with Christ during the thousand years.

3. They now believe the intermediate state between death and the resurection of both the righteous and the wicked, is that of unconsciousness.

4. They believe, as the wicked do not lay hold of Christ as their life-giver, and neglect to seek for immortality, they fail of that attribute, and consequently will be raised up at the end of the one thousand years to a mortal life, and will fall under the power of the second death, being the wages of sin, which will be an extinction of being, and eternal in its results.

5. Some believe that as all the family of man that have "died in Adam" will be raised up in the resurrection to another life, that all who have lived and died in unavoidable ignorance of a saving knowledge of God's plan of salvation, in this or previous dispensations, will then have the opportunity of hearing of Him who died for all and tasted death for every man, and of accepting or rejecting Christ for themselves; then their due time for hearing of Him will have come.

6. The belief in or the rejection of these doctrines or any part of them, is not made a test of fellowship. Their only test is Christian character.

7. Their creed is simply this: "We, whose names are hereto attached, do hereby associate ourselves together as the Church of Christ in Norwalk and vicinity, and agree to take the Bible as our only rule of faith and practice." This was adopted January 18, 1863.

8. They practice immersion, after believing, alone as baptism.

9. They organized themselves into a body corporate August 3, 1864.

After perfecting an organization they purchased from M. A. Dunton the building and lot formerly owned by the Methodist church, on Seminary street, for eight hundred dollars. A part of the lot was afterwards sold to T. R. Strong for one hundred and twenty-five dollars. The building was repaired and seated at a cost of about three hundred dollars, and was occupied as a house of worship until the winter of 1872–73, when it was found so illy adapted to their wants that it was resolved to make an effort to rebuild. A subscription was circulated, and about one thousand four hundred dollars obtained. It was thereupon resolved to rebuild or remodel the whole structure except the frame. The following building committee was appointed for that purpose, and were instructed not to run the church into debt, viz: Simeon F. Rogers, David C. Jefferson, James D. Knapp, Orange Seaman and Hiram Dillingham. The building was duly finished, and was dedicated by Elder Frank Burr, of Chicago, on the 29th of June, 1873. It has been used as then furnished to the present time, as a house of worship. There is one peculiararity in its heating arrangement worthy of notice, which is this: It has a tight basement, with two large stoves placed in the south side, and with pipes running through its entire length under the two outside rows of seats, with two or more registers in each seat, opened at will, for the rise of the heat. This plan is found to work admirably for warming the feet and heating the building. In addition to this there are two long box tubes set under the back seat and covered with wires, placed even with the floor, each about twelve by twenty inches in size, and extending down to near the bottom of the basement, which creates a downward draft for the cold air. This keeps up a constant circulation and prevents a fetid atmosphere, as is often experienced in the ordinary mode of heating churches and other buildings. The experiment has proved a success worthy the attention of other churches erecting similar edifices.

From the beginning up to the present time its history has been more variable than is usually witnessed in other denominations, caused in part by the peculiarity of their doctrines, and partly from this other fact, that with them were associated members from nearly every other denomination in the land, all tinctured, more or less, with their earlier educational biases. Since 1842 their meetings have been kept up in town or vicinity, on Sunday, and usually prayer meetings once a week. A part of this time they were favored with ministering brethren, who were formerly members of the orthodox denominations, viz: Presbyterian, Congregational, Baptist, Freewill Baptist, Methodist and others, amongst whom may be mentioned Elders Charles Fitch, J. B. Cook, Thomas Carlton, N. M. Needham, J. M. Judson, L. P. Judson, Butler Morley, Mr. Boggs, Frank Burr, Cyrus Mendenhall, Mr. Surgerson and D. T. Call, their present minister. Also, Dr. G. W. Stetson, who was with them some years, and Jonas Wardell. Their irregular ministry was always a hindrance, both in the advancement of the church in members and spirituality. Their members have varied from twenty up to one hundred or more. Their present membership is about sixty, embracing some living at a distance.

1867—CONGREGATIONAL.

This Church was organized in the court house at Norwalk, December 19, 1867. For several months previous, preaching services, sustained by those of Congregational preferences, had been held in the court house on Sunday afternoons, under the ministrations of Rev. A. S. Walsh. The church was organized with fifty-four members. These were mostly drawn from the Congregational Church of Bronson township, which was thereby disbanded. A number of them, however, were Congregationalists of Norwalk, who had until then united with no church in that place, and a very few were members of other churches but of congregational antecedents or preferences, who now availed themselves of this opportunity of becoming identified with that denomination.

Soon after the organization, the court house being no longer at their command, the Congregationalists were very cordially invited by the Protestant Episcopal Church to occupy its house of worship. The offer was gladly accepted, and services were held there Sunday afternoons until spring, when it was found more convenient to return to the court house, now once more available, which was used from this time until October, 1869, from which time, until the completion of the new church, the Baptist Church was occupied by invitation.

In April, 1868, the lot on which the church now stands was purchased. It was occupied at the time by an old hotel called the Gauff House, which was under lease, and did not pass into the hands of the church for a considerable time. When it did, the prayer meetings, which had been held at the residences of Mrs. Henry Brown, Mrs. Hoyt, and in rooms rented by the church on Seminary street, were removed thither. The Sunday school was also first organized in the old hotel, and, when that building was removed to make room for the church, it was held by invitation in the Baptist Church till a place was made for it in the new building. The church as it now stands was completed early in 1871, and was dedicated February 2d of that year. It has proven a pleasant home to those who have occupied it, but they have not yet forgotten the courtesies received from sister churches, when they were yet pilgrims and strangers on the earth.

The first superintendent of the Sunday school was Mr. Charles Seger. The first deacons of the church were James Rowcliff, John Hagaman and Frederick Upson. The first trustees were Henry Brown, James Rowcliff, Thomas Hagaman, C. W. Manahan and N. H. Pebbles. The first pastor after Mr. Walsh was Rev. C. E. Wright, and his successors have been Rev. J. W. Cracraft, D.D., and Rev. J. W. Cowan. The present membership is about two hundred and thirty. The Sunday school is under the superintendency of Mr. Frank B. Foster, and has a membership of about one hundred and thirty-five. The cost of the church lot was four thousand dollars; the cost of the church building, twelve thousand dollars.

1868—ST. PAUL'S. (CATHOLIC.)

The German Catholic inhabitants of Norwalk, belonged, until the year 1868, to St. Peter's church, on West Main street, but as their number increased they wished to have a church nearer the centre of the beautiful village of Norwalk. They therefore bought two lots on Hester street, on which they built a school house, the first story being used for school and teacher's dwelling, and the second for church purposes. Rev. Father A. Magenhann superintended in buying the lots and building the house. The reverend father, after a time of hard work, was transferred to Mansfield the 1st of September, 1869. Rev. J. Kuhn was his successor, and was followed on August 20, 1871, by Rev. Father M. Dechaut. The purchase of lots on Hester street had been a great loss to the congregation, on account of their unfavorable situation, and so it happened that pastor and congregation came to an understanding to buy a more favorable location. Their choice was the property belonging to W. O. Parker, consisting of lots forty and forty-one on Main street. A committee was appointed to buy said lots, which they did for seven thousand dollars, which was a high price for the poor congregation to pay, but was cheap on account of the beauty and good location, for the greater part of the members of St. Paul's live on the neighboring streets. Previous to this, there was no priest's house, but now Father Dechaut removed into the house on the new purchase, formerly occupied by W. O. Parker. On the 10th of December, 1873, Father Dechaut was transferred to St. Alphons' church, Peru, four miles southwest from Norwalk, and Rev. A. Eilert was his successor.

A few months before the generous bankruptcy commenced, wages were cut down and money became scarce, but thanks to the general sacrifices of its members, the debts, amounting to nearly eight thousand dollars, were very rapidly reduced. At the same time, the cemetery, bought a few years previously by Father Kuhn, and situated on South West street, was improved. In August, 1875, a comfortable dwelling house for the teacher, was built, at a cost of one thousand four hundred dollars. On September 1, 1876, that unpleasant place on Hester street was sold for five thousand dollars. During the same month a large, new school house was commenced on the lately purchased property, and was so far finished at Christmas that divine service was held in the first story, and in the second story school could be held. The cost of the new edifice, including the bell, pipe organ for the church part, and other improvements, amounted to ten thousand dollars.

The number of members of St. Paul's has, within eleven years, more than doubled, increasing from fifty to one hundred and thirty families. To two school classes a third one had to be added in the fall of 1878, about one hundred and eighty children attending them.

The revenues, during the past five years, amounted

to twenty-six thousand dollars, of which eleven thousand dollars were paid on debts, the balance being used for current expenses. As there is reason to hope that times are getting better, the people will try as soon as possible to pay all outstanding debts. As soon as this is accomplished they contemplate building a magnificent church on the corner of Main and Wooster streets.

At the present time (spring of 1879), the Sunday school contains two hundred and fifty members.

1869—UNIVERSALIST.

On December 1, 1867, religious services were commenced by Rev. Mr. Canfield, of Peru, who preached in the court house Sunday evenings for one year. The first of the year 1868, Whittlesey Hall was secured for the purpose of holding services, and a Sunday school was organized with four pupils and four teachers. At the close of this year the hall of the Sons of Temperance was rented and fitted up for church purposes. Sunday school was held in the morning and preaching in the evening. In the month of January of this year (1869) a church was organized with twenty-seven members. In 1872 the present church edifice on West Main street, a beautiful structure, with all the modern conveniences, was dedicated December 8. The building cost, complete, with the gronnds, twenty thousand dollars. In building the church liberal assistance was obtained from friends of the cause outside of the church and congregation; outside, indeed, of the township. Two members of the Peru church, R. Eaton and Freddus Simmons contributed each one thousand to the ten thousand which it had been resolved should be raised before commencing the work of building. Others who may be considered "outsiders," although friends of the cause, were liberal donors. Mr. W. A. Mack and F. Sears, of Norwalk, were among the most liberal contributors, both being members of the church; the former having, in addition to his subscription to the building fund, donated, at the cost of two thousand dollars, the fine pipe organ now used. At the time of the dedication of the church, Dccem- 8, 1872, there was a debt of some six thousand dollars resting on the building. Over four thousand dollars of this debt was raised at that time. Mr. J. H. Buchtel, of Akron, was present at the dedication, and contributed five hundred dollars of the sum. Many others also gave liberally of their means toward extinguishing the debt. A few years later an effort was made by the friends of the church, assisted by Revs. Canfield and Wilson, to raise the balance of the debt, which proved successful, and the church is now free from debt.

Since its organization, the church has had three settled pastors—Rev. H. L. Canfield, who for a year or two after its inception preached one-half of the time in Peru in the morning, and in Norwalk in the afternoon. He finally removed to Norwalk, and continued as pastor of the congregation some three years, preaching on Sundays both morning and afternoon. Rev. E. Hathaway was then employed, and remained about three years, when he resigned, and the present pastor, Rev. C. S. Vincent was called to the charge.

The church has met with steady prosperity from its organization, until at the present time, 1879, it has a membership of one hundred and ten, with a Sunday-school of one hundred pupils, and owns its property clear of debt, supporting preaching services every Sunday.

1869—WARREN CHAPEL.

In the fall of 1869 a class-meeting was instituted among the colored people of Norwalk by Mr. Ray Harvey, who received a license as a local preacher, and held meetings about six months, when work was commenced on a house of worship. After the frame was raised a severe storm of wind removed it from the foundation and caused some additional expense to that contemplated in building. The church was completed in 1869, and was dedicated in the spring of 1870. After its dedication it was reorganized, and, dissensions arising, Mr. Harvey withdrew from the connection. At its reorganization it was incorporated as Warren Chapel of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. It has had regular services each Sunday since its formation, part of the time by local preachers, and part of the time by the missionary who has charge of this, and the missions of Sandusky and Fremont. It has at present a membership of about twenty-four, and a Sunday school of twenty members. Rev. George Stevens is the present missionary. The chapel is situated on Cline street, and cost about one thousand dollars.

BUSINESS IN 1879.

The following is believed to be a correct showing of the number and different kinds of business now being prosecuted in Norwalk:

DRY GOODS.—Manahan, Taber & Co., (C. W. Manahan, B. C. Taber, and H. C. Johnson,) corner of Main street and Whittlesey avenue. H. E. Smith & Co., (H. E. Smith, W. A. Poyer) East Main. F. D. Taylor, corner Main and Railroad avenue. Wooster & Patrick (H. M Wooster, M. C. Patrick) corner Main and Railroad avenue. C. E. Marsh & Co., (C. E. Marsh, S. B. Pease) corner Main and Whittlesey avenue. Theodore Williams, West Main.

GENTS' CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.—Manahan, Taber & Co., corner Main and Whittlesey ave. William Suhr, W. Main. Reming & Gandolf, E. Main. G. Jacobson, W. Main. E. Peters & Son, W. Main. E. Windecker, E. Main. William Schaefer, Milan street.

MILLINERS' AND LADIES' GOODS.—S. C. Kinsley, E. Main. Mrs. S. G. Brown, E. Main. Mrs. Sherman, W. Main. Mrs. Robbins, W. Main. Mrs. E. Roth, E. Main. Mrs. Demorest, W. Seminary. Mrs. Mann, W. Seminary. Mrs. Pritchard, Whittlesey avenue. Louisa Smith Whittlesey avenue. Judson & Webster, Whittlesey avenue. Miss B. Coe, Whittlesey avenue. Mrs. Snyder, Whittlesey Avenue.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Husted Bros., S. M. Fuller, C. Ohlemacher, J. A. McMillan, Oscar Townsend, James Seeley, William Moshier, George Stafford, E. Main. D. E. Cole, W. Main. Thomas Agus, Benedict avenue. J. Kavanaugh, Whittlesey avenue. M. Suydam, Railroad avenue. William Ashboalt & Son, Fisher & Bloxam, Seminary street.

JEWELERS.—Samuel Wilkinson. O. G. Carter, C. L. Merry, C. L. Matthews, East Main.

GROCERS.—Moore & Co., John Cheney, E. Main. W. C. Huyck, J. A. Jones, Benedict avenue. J. A. Rynn. G. Fergel, State street.

J. Haut, William Indlekofer, Milan street. C. H. Hoyt, Mitchell & Rowland, A. D. Harley, H. F. Barton, W. Main. T. King, P. Comstock, C. H. Wines & Co., J. P. Link, C. F. Butler & Co., C. R. Bostwick, J. E. Lutts, Boss & Eastman, E. Main.

DRUGS.—T. S. Wooster, W. O. Abbott & Sons, Wooster & Patrick, E. Main. D. D. Benedict, W. R. Little & Son, H. T. Barton, W. Main.

HATTERS.—J. Miller, W. O. Abbott, E. Main.

MEATS.—Wheaton & Hoyt, M. Blatz, H. Troendle, C. Mullholland, E. Main. Honsinger & Newman, Seaton Bros., W. Main. William H. Snyder, Benedict avenue.

CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS AND TOBACCO.—H. C. Morris, M. Holderman, G. T. Brady, E. Main. C. Chisholm, W. Main.

FURNITURE.—House & Arnold, Hund & Kiefer, F. W. Boalt. E. Main. William Schafer & Bros., W. Main.

HARDWARE, STOVES AND TINWARE.—F. A. Powers, George Lambkins, Wooster & Patrick, D. Higgins, E. Main. W. R. Little & Son, C. W. Manahan, Martin & Carabin, W. Main.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—J. A. Nichols, Benedict avenue.

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION.—W. A. Poyer, E. Main; grain warehouse and elevator on railroad. Bowen & Tuttle, E. Main; grain warehouse and elevator on railroad. A. Kribbs, Wooster street, green fruits, potatoes, etc. J. Cheeney, E. Main, butter, eggs, dried fruits, etc. E. D. Jordan, W. Seminary, grain and feed.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLES.—E. H. Draper, Seminary st. R. M. Pantlind, Railroad avenue; the first established in Northern Ohio. C. Morgan, railroad avenue. J. M. Harkness, E. Main. M. Graves, Hester street.

BARBERS.—J. S. Minot, C. Maiberger, George McGee, H. Mulhaupt, E. Main. M. Vancamp, Benedict avenue. J. Hawkins, W. Main.

HOTELS.—St. Charles, Charles Stratton, proprietor, W. Main street. Central, Gus. Rose, proprietor, Whittlesey avenue. Cottage, Silas Hill, proprietor. Railroad avenue. Bush House, J. W. Bush, proprietor, S. Hester street.

MARBLE DEALERS.—R. R. King, Huron st. J. T. Davis, E. Main st.

DOCTORS.—E. C. Morril, T. Gill, A. N. Read, J. B. Ford, B. Babcock, J. R. Whitwood, A. L. Osborn, S. W. Green, J. L. Babcock, T. E. Pray.

DENTISTS.—A. Terry, S. P. Hildreth, M. G. Furlong, J. W. Peasley.

SALOONS.—A. Riester, Louis Webber, P. Ludwig, S. Stultz, P. Troendle. J. Miller, N. Bachman, F. Becher, J. Fezenger, F. Casper, A. Brobst, E, Roth, J. Fitz, H. Mullhaupt, J. W. Lee.

UNDERTAKERS.—Tom Hay, Benedict avenue. M. L. Chapple, E. Main.

LAWYERS.—O. Bailey, admitted June 4, 1862. G. W. Corwin. C. H. Gallup, admitted April 13, 1858; was prosecuting attorney for Huron county, Mich., from 1860 to 1870, and member of the Michigan legislature from 1866 to 1868. Griffin & Williamson, (Alvin B. Griffin, admitted April 18, 1870, at Norwalk, Ohio; has been clerk of courts. John A. Williamson, admitted May, 1865, at Albany, New York; present member of legislature.) William L. Harrod, admitted March, 1858. O. E. Kellogg. T. H. Kellogg. C. L. & H. L Kennan. G. W. Knapp, has been prosecuting attorney. L. C. Laylin, present prosecuting attorney. Jay Patrick, admitted 1851. E. A. Pray, admitted 1875; present corporation solicitor. Franklin Sawyer, admitted July 27, 1847; has been member of the legislature, register in bankruptcy and prosecuting attorney. Gideon T. Stewart, admitted August 14, 1854; has been county auditor. Charles B. Stickney, admitted August 1, 1844; has been probate judge and mayor of Norwalk; T. R. Strong, admitted June, 1845. L. D. Strutton, admitted May, 1858. William H. Sprague, proprietor of the commercial and law school; admitted September 10, 1873. George R. Walker, admitted April, 1855. William B. Woolverton, admitted 1870; has been prosecuting attorney. C. P. Wickham, admitted April, 1858; has been prosecuting attorney. S. A. Wildman, admitted April, 1870. D. H. Young, admitted 1845. S. M. Young. Henry Brown, has been county clerk; now out of practice. John Kennan, now out of practice.

ARTISTS.—George Butt, photographer, International Photograph Enlarging Company, E. Main. F. B. Foster, photographer, W. Main. A. P. Couch, portrait painter, E. Main.

MILLS.—G. M. Cleveland & Co., Mill street, 4 run stones, steam. Goodnow & Warner. E. Main, 4 run stones, steam. G. Jacobbs, Medina st., circular saw mill, steam. E. Jacobbs, Enterprise road, upright sawmill, water.

DRAYMEN.—J. R. Strickland, J. Harley, D. Lee, G. Holmes J. McGinn, J. Smith, M. Saladine.

NEWSPAPERS.—*Norwalk Reflector*, Wickham & Gibbs, proprietors, W. Main st. *Huron County Chronicle*, Finley & Dodds, proprietors, E. Main st. *Norwalk Experiment*, W. W. Redfield, proprietor, W. Main. *Norwalk Demokrat*, Martin Ruf, proprietor, E. Main.

NEWS DEPOT.—Baxter Trevor, Gallup block, E. Main.

LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—Rooms in Gallup block, E. Main,

TELEGRAPH OFFICES.—Rooms No. 6 and 8, Gallup Block. E. Main st. Room at railroad depot, Whittlesey avenue.

POST OFFICE.—Frederick C. Wickham, postmaster, Gallup block, E. Main st.

MANUFACTURERS.—Lewis Morehouse, Union Foundry, plows, plow points and general job foundry, corner Main and Milan streets. A. E. Warner, Empire Iron Works, corner of Main and Medina streets, manufacture wood-sawing machines, general repairing shop and foundry D. B. Kuhns, Eagle Iron Works, East Seminary street, boiler repair shop and job foundry. M. P. Smith, corner Jefferson and State streets, general machine repairing. N. H. Pebbles, carriage making and repairing, corner Monroe and Railroad avenue; warerooms corner Seminary st., and Railroad avenue. J. H. Gross, carriage making and repairing, corner Seminary st. and Benedict avenue. E. S. Andrews, carriage making, E. Seminary st. William Foreman, harness maker, E. Main street. H. Terry, tannery, Corwin street. J. N. Watrous, harness maker; Joseph Gibbs, harness maker; S. C. Crawford, rubber bucket pumps; W. C. Conant, carriage trimmer; E. S. Andrews, carriage maker; C. H. Fuller, blacksmith; Lee & Bush, blacksmith; Thomas Galliger, blacksmith; P. Hogan, blacksmith, E. Seminary st. D B. Ward, blacksmith, Corwin street. M. Kean, blacksmith, Benedict avenue. Gilson & Lawrence, lumber yard; Brown & Smith, churns; C. W. Smith, turner; C. C. Pearl, book bindery; F. M. Snaveley, carriage painter; F. Stewart, dowell pins; Himmelwright Bros., painters; J. Sharp, carpenter; William Bailey, carpenter and builder; William Baker, tinker; S. Stultz, blacksmith; William Shubert, carpenter and builder; Beard & Cortwrite, fanning mills, Benedict avenue. William Cleveland, guns and gun repairing, Railroad avenue. H. P. Dillingham, repair shop, Seminary street. Willoughby & Smith, sash, doors and blinds. Benedict avenue. Fisher & Bloxam, ladies' fine shoes, Nicolls' block, corner Seminary and Benedict avenues. S. W. Owen, cooper shop and heading factory, Medina street. John Collins, cooper shop, Marshall street. J. W. Lindsey, painter, Whittlesey avenue. F. Rice, painter, Railroad avenue.

BANKS.

The first bank in Huron county, and the first one in this portion of the State, was organized under a special act of the legislature in 1832, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars. Ebenezer Lane was elected president, Martin Bentley, cashier. The directors were Ebenezer Lane, Timothy Baker, George Hollister, Daniel Hamilton, Picket Latimer and Moses Kimball. Business was begun by the bank in February, 1833. In 1834, John Gardiner was elected first clerk, and Geo. Mygatt succeeded Mr. Bentley as cashier. Mr. Mygatt was succeeded in 1836 by J. R. Finn, in which year the business was closed up by paying back the capital stock to the original shareholders. The franchise was sold to Mr. Burr Higgins and his associates..

The Norwalk Branch of the State Bank of Ohio was organized in the spring of 1847, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, which was afterward increased to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The directors were J. P. Reznor, Timothy Baker, John M. Boalt, John Gardiner and John R. Osborn. Mr. Reznor was elected president, and John Gardiner cashier and active manager. In 1850, Mr. Timothy Baker succeeded Mr. Reznor as president. For eighteen years the bank did a successful business, and, notwithstanding large losses consequent upon the panic of 1856, closed up its business in 1865, returning the capital stock to the shareholders and paying a dividend during the time of two hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars.

NORWALK NATIONAL.

The Norwalk National bank, to some extent the successor of the Branch of the State bank, was organized in March, 1865, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. Mr. John Gardiner, Amos Woodard, John Tifft, C. A. Preston and Timothy Baker,

were the first directors. The vacancies caused by the deaths of Mr. Preston and Mr. Baker have been filled by C. W. Millan and Theodore Williams. Mr. Gardiner was elected president, and Mr. Millen cashier. The condition of the bank will be seen by the last report as given:

Report of the condition of the Norwalk National bank, at Norwalk, in the State of Ohio, at the close of business April 4, 1879:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$127,046 68
Overdrafts		583 55
United States bonds to secure circulation		100,000 00
Due from approved reserved agents		24,767 53
Due from other National banks		6,323 95
Due from State banks and bankers		670 65
Real estate, furniture and fixtures		6,500 00
Current expenses and taxes paid		1,336 68
Bills of other banks		2,200 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)		157 16
Specie (including gold treasury certificates)		17,365 18
Legal tender notes		27,900 00
Redemption fund with United States treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		4,500 00
Total		$319,351 38

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$100,000 00
Surplus fund		20,000 00
Undivided profits		4,201 54
National bank notes outstanding		80,395 00
Individual deposits subject to check	$66,567 66	
Demand certificates of deposit	45,077 25	
		111,644 91
Due to other National banks		2,776 84
Due to State banks and bankers		333 09
Total		$319,351 38

FIRST NATIONAL.

The private banking company of Baker, Kitridge & Company, began business in December, 1857, and continued to the 1st of February, 1864. The company was composed of Geo. G. Baker, Wm. F. Kittridge, Henry Brown and D. A. Baker.

This company was succeeded by the First National Bank of Norwalk, which immediately began business with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars. The directors were G. G. Baker, W. F. Kittredge, Henry Brown, D. A. Baker, W. O. Parker, Fred Sears and J. C. Curtiss, Jr. Mr. G. G. Baker was elected president, and Mr. Kittredge, cashier. The present directors are D. A. Baker, W. O. Parker, H. Brown, G. M. Cleveland and D. A. Baker, Jr. D. A. Baker, president; D. A. Baker, Jr., cashier.

Report of the condition of the First National Bank of Norwalk, at Norwalk, Ohio, at the close of business April 4, 1879:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$89,103 10
Overdrafts	2,136 03
United States bonds to secure circulation	50,000 00
United States bonds on hand	19,800 00
Due from approved reserve agents	17,447 12
Due from other National banks	10,034 75
Due from State banks and bankers	3,789 08
Furniture and fixtures	2,000 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,621 53
Checks and other cash items	2,133 54
Bills of other banks	5,000 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	183 43
Specie	11,032 58
Legal tender notes	12,500 00
Redemption fund with United States treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	2,250 00
Total	$229,031 16

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$50,000 00
Surplus fund		21,500 00
Undivided profits		3,812 18
National bank notes outstanding		40 540 00
Individual deposits subject to check	$105,016 10	
Demand certificates of deposit	4,929 00	
Time certificates of deposit	2,230 00	
		112,175 10
Due to other National banks		688 82
Due to State banks and bankers		315 06
Total		$229,031 16

RAILROAD SHOPS.

The most important of the mechanical industries connected with Norwalk are the shops of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad. They were constructed by the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad, which was a Norwalk enterprise incorporated in 1850. The commissioners met at the court house September 24, 1850, and elected the first board of directors as follows: Charles L. Boalt, president; Timothy Baker, George S. Baker, E. B. Perkins, Alvin Coles, Frederick Chapman and Matthew Johnson.

The road was opened January 24, 1853, forming the last links in the chain of roads from Chicago to New York and Boston. It was a financial success, being built considerably within the estimated cost, and returning to its stock holders a dividend of five per cent. six months after the opening of the road. After various consolidations with rival and connecting companies it came under the control of the present company.

The various shops are substantially constructed, mostly of brick, and occupy about fifteen acres of land at the head of Railroad avenue, between Huron street and Whittlesey avenue. The total valuation of the property situated within the corporation, as appearing on the tax duplicate, is five hundred and ninety-five thousand nine hundred and fifty-two. dollars. Nearly seven hundred men are employed who are engaged in the construction and repairing of cars and locomotives. In the past four years six of the largest and best express locomotives owned by the company have been turned out at a cost of forty-four thousand dollars.

In connection with the shops, a class of those employees who desire (attendance being compulsory on the apprentices), are taught drafting, a school being maintained by the company and instruction furnished free of expense to the scholars.

By reference to the last annual report of the directors, it will be seen that twenty-five million six hundred and eighty-three thousand seven hundred and thirty-one pounds of freight was shipped and forty-two thousand seven hundred and forty-one passengers taken from this station. The amount of money paid out to employees the greater part of which finds its way into Norwalk markets, is upwards of eighteen thousand dollars per month. These facts taken with that, that they possess six hundred thousand dollars taxable property, gives one an idea of the influence that they

have on the prosperity of Norwalk and of the gloom in which the last curl of smoke floating away from the stacks would enshroud the town.

GASLIGHT AND COKE COMPANY.

The Norwalk Gaslight and Coke Company was organized May 6, 1859, by C. L. Boalt, John Tifft, G. H. Safford, E. A. Coon and W. O. Parker, with a capital stock of thirty thousand dollars. Mr. C. L. Boalt was elected president; Theo. Williams, treasurer and secretary. The stock of the company has always been a good investment and is now worth a considerable premium and cannot be bought in market.

STONE QUARRY.

The stone quarry of Wm. Perrin, on Rattlesnake Creek, has been worked for forty years. The stone obtained is a hard blue sandstone and is now found fifty feet below the surface of a very superior quality. The stone used in the construction of most of the bridges and buildings throughout the county was obtained at this quarry.

The quarry on "Reed's Creek." near the south line of the town, was the first one opened, and from there the stone was obtained for the first buildings in Norwalk in 1818. It is upon the old James Cole farm. The stone is of a superior quality for building purposes, and a very durable flagging stone is obtained near the surface.

DAUNTLESS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Among the most interesting and valuable industries of the place, that of the Dauntless manufacturing company stands prominent.

The factory is an extensive brick pile on Whittlesey avenue, just north of the Lake Shore railroad. The original buildings were constructed in 1852, by Mr. N. S. C. Perkins, and have quite a history of their own. They were occupied by him for a number of years in the manufacturing of steam saw mills and engines. At the completion of the railroad, the eastern factories introduced their machines, which they were able, with their greater facilities, to offer at prices with which inland factories could not compete, necessitating an abandonment of the business, and working havoc with this and other kindred industries through the northwest. But the road, in turn, brought the desired facilities, and again the fires were kindled and the welcome din and rattle of machinery were revived.

Early in 1860 the buildings were enlarged to their prensent size. The furore and excitement created by that wondrous piece of American mechanism the sewing machine, were at fever heat.

That the machine was, as yet, in a crude state, was apparent to skilled eyes and inventive brains. With many others, Mr. Perkins turned his attention in this direction. The factory might aptly be designated a nursery of sewing machines. The first machine constructed on the premises was the single thread "Gardner," being the first sewing machine manufactured in the west; and subsequently the "Little Giant," which survives to our day as the "Common Sense."

These were succeeded by the "Moore," which became such a formidable rival to the best of the eastern machines that the huge monopoly called the "Sewing Machine Combination," determined to crush it out, and did so. The next machine manufactured by Mr. Perkins was one of his own invention, and bearing his own name. In 1864 Mr. W. A. Mack, inventor of the Domestic, called in with his designs. Mr. Perkins' experience enabled him to discern its advantages, and a partnership was immediately formed for its construction. The Domestic became widely and popularly known, and was manufactured for a number of years by the firm, until it was absorbed by a powerful eastern company. After many experiments and trials, the present machine, appropriately named the "Dauntless," was produced, and in 1875 a company was organized for its manufacture. The machine has met with splendid success, and has given to Norwalk a wide-spread notoriety.

In the present time of business depression, the number employed has not filled the capacity of the factory; but we are glad to state that the merits of the Dauntless are being appreciated and that the orders received are compelling the company to crowd in new forces, which will tend to enliven the city and add greater significance to its history.

EUREKA FANNING MILL.

The Eureka fanning mill, patented and owned by Mr. B. Cortrite, is manufactured by him at his shops on East Main street, the shops and store houses occupying about two acres of ground adjoining the tracks of the L. S. & M. S. Railroad. The factory is run by steam power, the different parts of the mill being made and stored ready for putting together. The mill has been very largely manufactured and has met with universal approval—being extensively used through Ohio and the West.

LUMBER YARD.

The lumber yard and planing mill of D. E. Morehouse on Medina street, is one of the oldest of Norwalk's industries. Mr. Morehouse began business at the present site in 1855, and has continued it with success. In 1865, the mill and stock were almost entirely destroyed by fire. The mill was immediately re-built and the yard re-stocked. Mr. Morehouse handles upwards of two million feet of lumber annually, which he has ample facilities for storing, together with a proportionate amount of lath and shingles. In connection with the planing mill, which is a large two-story brick, are substantial buildings for sash, door and blind manufacturing, which are worked to their full capacity. The many specimens of the work which adorn our fine residences and business blocks testifying to the quality

and the appreciation of home productions. For the accommodation of smaller manufactures, Mr. Morehouse has convenient rooms supplied with power. They were occupied in 1875 by a firm manufacturing harness hames, and afterwards as a washboard factory.

For a number of years previous to the present occupation, extending back to 1834, this site was occupied by Mr. G. T. Morehouse as a brickyard and foundery. The brick used in the g eater part of the earlier dwelling houses and business blocks, were made there.

PEDRO BED.

The Pedro Cot Bed was invented by Mr. O. A. White, one of Norwalk's well-known business men. It is now manufactured by Messrs. White & I. W. Bostwick.

The Pedro, like many other of the most substantial and solid comforts afforded to man, comes to him in an unpretentious form. In keeping with the production, the factory on Benedict avenue is plain but most convenient. The many merits of the bed have already won for it a firm demand among the staple productions of the country, and will undoubtedly develop another large and attractive industry.

TOBACCO FACTORY.

The Norwalk tobacco factory occupies the large three-story brick block fronting on West Main street, and extends in the form of an L around the brick block of C. E. Newman to Hester street, making one of the most roomy and commodious factories in this town. It was started in April, 1873, by Mr. F. B. Case, and contains all the various departments for storing and preparing the different brands of chewing and smoking tobacco, and affords employment to about sixty men. The fact that Mr. Case manufactures on an average four hundred thousand pounds annually, shows that we do not all altogether concur with "little Robert Read" in his opinion on the "filthy weed."

GAGER & BALDWIN'S HORSE-RADISH MILL.

Since the year 1876 Norwalk has had in her limits a quiet little factory that has turned out, in a way of its own, "*prepared smartness*" for mankind in a shape and form never utilized before.

The horse-radish mill of Messrs. Gager & Baldwin on North Prospect street is an oddity, which has no rival in the world. It is only recently that this well-known root has been prepared in a way that would preserve its pungency, and render it fit for table use at all seasons. The firm had twenty acres of ground occupied in 1878 in raising the plant. It is taken, when of proper size, to a dry-house, and after a certain amount of drying and other preparation, is ground to flour in a mill, or grated. It is prepared for market in various ways, being mostly put in bottles hermetically sealed. In addition, the firm manufacture pumpkin flour for culinary purposes. The pumpkins by a somewhat similar process are worked into flour, which is put in neat packages for the market. Both productions are oddities which are attracting universal attention and bid fair to become staple goods in the market.

THE A. B. CHASE ORGAN.

The A. B. Chase Organ Company, another of Norwalks far famed industries, was organized under a charter granted September 1, 1875, with an authorized capital stock of fifty thousand dollars. The stock was soon taken, and the following officers were elected: A. B. Chase, president; L. L. Doud, secretary and treasurer; H. R. Moore, an inventive and experienced organ builder, general superintendent.

The buildings occupy two acres of ground on the east side of Newton street, adjoining the track of the Lake Shore Railroad, which affords them opportunity of receiving supplies and shipping direct. The main building is a three-story structure, forty by one hundred feet, to which are joined spacious boiler and engine rooms, stock and dry houses. The company sold their first organ on July 25, 1876, and have constructed upwards of two thousand. Believing in the old maxim that "True merit ever achieves success," none but educated and experienced workmen are employed, and all that inventive genius has perfected in their line of machinery, is to be found at command. The fact that this company was organized in, and successfully worked through the greatest and most disastrous of all financial crises that have visited our country, is in itself sufficient evidence that the basis and production are sound and healthy, and that Norwalk may well be proud of being the home of the company.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

In presenting the foregoing as a history of Norwalk, it is proper to state that in the limited time allowed for its preparation, it has been impossible to verify every statement of fact made; but so far as time and opportunity permitted, none but the most trustworthy sources of information have been consulted.

For valuable information and assistance in preparing the work, the writer desires to acknowledge his great obligation to "Scattered Sheaves, by Ruth" (Mrs. M. F. C. Worcester) published in the *Firelands Pioneer*, and her report of the different soldiers' aid societies; to a history of the schools prepared in 1876, by Theodore Williams, Esq.; to a history of the Protestant Episcopal Church published in 1876, by Charles E. Newman, Esq.; for other church histories furnished, to Rev. J. S. Broadwell, Rev. J. D. Williamson, J. W. Baker, Esq., Rev. Peter Kolopp, Rev. A. C. Ullrich, Rev. T. F. Halley, Prudden Alling, Esq., (written by himself two weeks before his death) Rev. J. W. Cowan, Rev. A. Eilert, Rev. E. Hathaway; Judge F. Wickham, and M. Barker, Esq.; to E. A. Pray, C. L. Merry, C. W. Flinn, S.

John Gardiner

T. A. Van Sciver and D. T. Hall for histories of different secret societies; to Isaac Underhill, Esq., Miner Cole, Esq., O. A. White, and many other citizens for favors and information; to the different county officers for facilities in searching the public records, and to the Young Men's Library and Reading Room Association for the use of many books for reference.

C. H. GALLUP.

NORWALK, OHIO, May 16, 1879.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN GARDINER.

NORWALK.

John Gardiner was born at Gardiner's Point, formerly known as Millstone Point, New London county, Connecticut, September 15, 1816. His grandfather, Benajah Gardiner, removed from Rhode Island to Plum Island, in the east part of Long Island Sound, where he remained a few years; thence he removed to Millstone Point in the year 1787. His wife was Miss Charlotte Raymond, of Montville, New London county.

Lebbeus W. Gardiner, son of Benajah, and father of John Gardiner, was born April 30, 1786, on Plum Island, and his wife was Miss Eunice Latimer, a daughter of Pickett Latimer, of New London. The ancestors of the Gardiner family came from England and settled originally in the State of Rhode Island. The mother of John Gardiner died in 1819, leaving three children, Charlotte, John and Julia, and the family then separated; John and Julia going with their grand parents, at Millstone Point, and Charlotte with the Latimers, north of New London—the father, L. W. Gardiner, after the death of his wife, following the sea as captain of a clipper coasting schooner, sailing from New London to Baltimore, Wilmington, New Orleans and South America. He died at Norwalk, March 9, 1862. As soon as John was old enough, he attended school at Durfee Hill, about one mile from his home across lots, which was kept as a district school about six months during the year, and when not attending school he worked on the farm.

In 1831, Mr. Gardiner went to school at Bacon academy, Colchester, where he remained a year, making navigation his principal study, with a view of following the sea—as New London was at that time largely and prosperously engaged in the whale fishery and West India trade, and sent annually a fleet of ships to the Pacific ocean for whale, and to the north seas for whale and seal. At Bacon academy, Mr. Gardiner formed the acquaintance of the present chief justice Waite; Hon. John T. Waite, M. C., of Norwich; Hon. Lyman Trumbull, ex-senator, of Illinois, and Commodore Rogers, United States navy, who were then preparing for college.

In the fall of 1832, Mr. Gardiner was persuaded by his uncle, John M. Latimer, Esq., to visit Ohio, which in the end changed his whole course of life. About three thousand acres of land near Bellevue, in Huron county, had been given by the State of Connecticut to Pickett Latimer, the grandfather, for losses sustained by fire when New London was burned by the British during the revolution, which grant of land had already brought Pickett Latimer, an uncle, to Huron county, and who was engaged in mercantile pursuits at Norwalk. Leaving New London by steamboat early in December, 1832, before the days of railroads, Mr. Gardiner journeyed west to Albany, where he took stage as far as Hamilton, New York, where he remained during the winter, and attended school at Hamilton academy; and in the early spring of 1833, left Utica by canal boat for the west. Arriving at Buffalo the last days of April, he embarked on the steamer "Uncle Sam," being the first boat to leave Buffalo that spring for Detroit and intermediate ports. At that time nearly the whole south shore of Lake Erie was skirted with primeval forests, and only occasional glimpses of light were discernible in the evening from the log cabins of the settlers along the line of shore, and Cleveland contained only some two thousand inhabitants, living mostly below the public square, and without street improvements or sidewalks.

On the first of May the steamer arrived at the Port of Huron, which was then quite a shipping point, and a hack, driven by a man by the name of Sweat, conveyed Mr. Gardiner to his future home. Norwalk at that time contained about four hundred inhabitants, but not a person or animal was visible in the streets on his arrival, and the village was entirely surrounded by forests, except where the roads were cut through, and wild deer frequently crossed the roads at each end of the village, and the county was dotted over with the log cabins of the early settlers, and the roads in early spring almost impassable. Mr. Gardiner immediately commenced clerking in the store of P. & J. M. Latimer—(who were doing a large business in general merchandise and produce, which latter found a ready market at Detroit, to supply the settlers of Michigan) and at a salary of seventy-five dollars a year and board; which a young man of seventeen, at the present day, would think a very small compensation for his valuable services.

In the spring of 1834 Mr. Gardiner was solicited to take a clerkship in the Bank of Norwalk, an institution which had commenced business in 1833, with a special charter from the State of Ohio, with the Hon. Ebenezer Lane, president, who was then one of the supreme judges of the State, and Martin Bentley, cashier. During the summer of 1834 the cashier died very suddenly, leaving Mr. Gardiner, then only eighteen, in charge of the bank for nearly two months, when George Mygatt, Esq., was appointed to the vacancy. At that early day this was the only bank in north-western Ohio, and its business extended south

to Mount Vernon, Mansfield, Marion and Bucyrus; west to Toledo, Perrysburg and Fremont; north to Huron and Sandusky, bringing Mr. Gardiner in contact with all the leading business men of that region of country, who then came to Norwalk for their bank accommodations. The bank went successfully through the panic of 1837, and was one of the first banks in Ohio to resume coin payments after the failure of the government deposit banks and the Bank of the United States, and finally closed up, paying back nearly all its capital to its original shareholders, and selling its franchise to Mr. Higgins and his associates.

In 1835 and 1836 emigration was pushing itself west by every leading road, and long lines of emigrant wagons were passing daily westward, the occupants in pursuit of new homes, and the western land fever had seized upon nearly all classes of citizens. Mr. Gardiner, not yet of age, proceeded to the western counties of Ohio and the eastern counties of Indiana on horseback, over muddy roads and trails through the forest, and purchased some tracts of government land. But as the panic came upon the country in 1837 and all land speculations ceased, it took over fifteen years before Mr. Gardiner could finally close out his land, and then without much profit, after counting interest and taxes. The whole western country, after the collapse of 1837, was land poor.

Mr. Gardiner having finally been appointed cashier of the bank, and John R. Finn, president, and the bank, owing to adverse legislation, about closing its business, resigned the office of cashier in September, 1840, and commenced the business of merchandising at No. 1, Brick block, keeping a general stock of merchandize and dealing very largely in produce; so much so that his combined business, in 1844, had reached over one hundred thousand dollars per annum.

In the spring of 1845, Mr. Gardiner took into business with him Richard D. Joslin, his brother-in-law; and, leaving him in charge of the business, went to New York with the intention of engaging in the wholesale dry goods trade in the following January. But after spending the summer in the city in a dry goods store, and not being satisfied with the prospects of the trade, he returned to Norwalk in November and continued the mercantile business with his partner until the spring of 1847, when he disposed of his interest to his partner, Mr. Joslin, and with some friends established the Norwalk Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, afterward increased to one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. This bank commenced business in May, 1847, with Mr. Gardiner as cashier and manager, and for eighteen years did a successful business; and, notwithstanding large losses consequent upon the panic of 1856, and the failure of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust company, and general suspension of the banks, closed out its business in 1865, returning its capital to the share holders, having paid in dividends over two hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars.

In March, 1865, Mr. Gardiner, with some friends, organized the Norwalk National bank, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, which succeeded to the business of the Norwalk Branch of the State bank, and has, up to this period (1879), done a successful business, with Mr. Gardiner as its president, and Charles W. Millen, cashier.

In 1847, Mr. Gardiner was elected a member of the board of control of the State bank of Ohio, and continued a member of that distinguished body, consisting of the most prominent men of the State, until the State bank finally closed its business, and was superseded by the National banks in 1865.

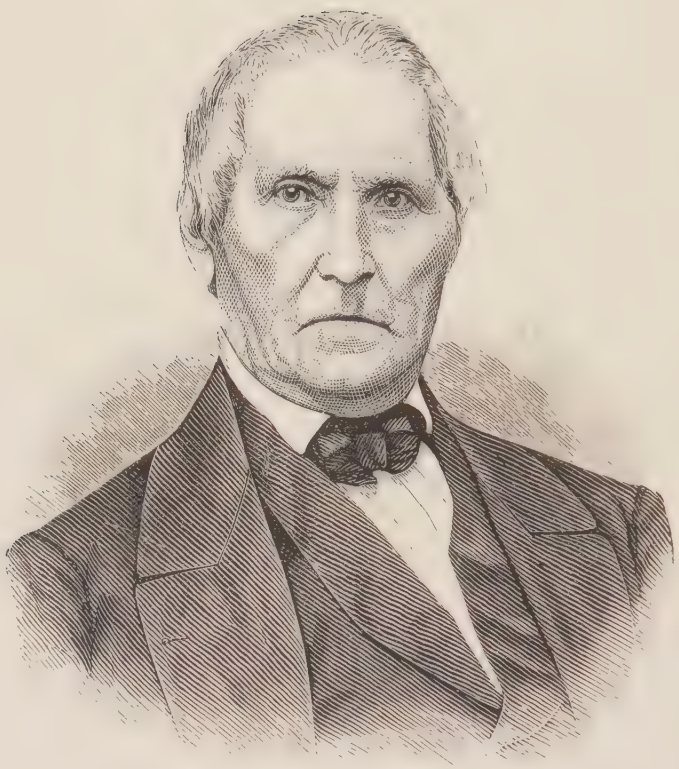
While banking has been Mr. Gardiner's principal occupation, he has not omitted other enterprises connected with the general improvement and development of the country. He was one of the first to move in obtaining a charter for the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland railroad company, and was one of the original corporators of the company in a charter granted in 1850. After the road was constructed and in operation, in 1853, it was consolidated with the Junction railroad, forming the Toledo and Cleveland railroad company, of which Mr. Gardiner was elected a director in 1856, and in November, 1860, was elected president of the company.

At this time the company was carrying a large floating debt, and its securities were very much depressed, so much so that its stock was selling so low as twenty cents on the dollar. But under Mr. Gardiner's supervision, and consequent upon the war, and the large issue of paper money, the floating debt was paid off, dividends resumed, the earnings of the company more than doubled and the stock advanced in the market to over one hundred and fifty cents on the dollar.

In 1865, the capital stock having changed hands, Mr. Gardiner was superseded in the presidency, though he remained a director until it was consolidated with the Lake Shore line, in 1869.

The Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark railroad was one of the first railroads commenced in the State, and was intended for the transfer of passengers and freight from the interior towns to and from the lake for shipment, and after struggling through financial difficulties until 1863, when Charles L. Boalt was elected president, and Mr. Gardiner was elected one of its directors, and they proceeded to form a line for traffic from Sandusky to Baltimore, by the Central Ohio and Baltimore and Ohio railroads, and this arrangement met with such success that they leased the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark railroad, to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company in 1869, since which time it has done a successful business. On the death of C. L. Boalt, in 1870, Mr. Gardiner was elected president of the company, and is still its president, though the road is operated by the Baltimore and Ohio company under the lease, and forms a part of its main line to Chicago.

Mr. Gardiner was elected a director of the Columbus and Indianapolis Rail Road Company in 1863—



B. F. Hawks, Photographer.

PLATT BENEDICT.

which road was intended to form a line between Columbus, Ohio, and Indianapolis, Indiana, and after consolidating with various lines, finally embraced about six hundred miles of road under the name of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company.

In the winter of 1868, Mr. Gardiner and Ex-Gov. William Dennison, with the President, B. E. Smith, were appointed a committee to negotiate a lease of the road to the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company, and the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, which lease was made on the 22d day of January, 1869, and duly ratified, though it was amended one year thereafter, and under it the road is still operated. In Mr. Gardiner's railroad connections he has become acquainted with most of the leading railroad magnates of the day, for many of whom he still entertains a high appreciation.

Mr. Gardiner was married at Norwalk on the 31st day of July, 1843, to Miss Frances Mary Joslin—a daughter of Dr. Benjamin A. Joslin, of Troy, New York, and his wife, Frances C. Davis, of Poughkeepsie, New York—and four children were the offspring of this marriage, viz.: Edmund G. Gardiner who was born August 23, 1844; John Gardiner, Jr., who was born February 28, 1847; Lucy Jane Gardiner who was born June 4, 1848, and died at the age of five years, and William L. Gardiner who was born June 24, 1857.

Edmund G. Gardiner married Miss Susie J. Barnes, of Norwalk. John Gardiner, Jr., married Miss Louisa Woodward, of Bellevue.

Mr. Gardiner purchased his present residence on West Main street, in the year 1848, and occupied it the same spring, having since added to it from time to time, and increased the quantity of land until he now owns a farm of one hundred and sixty acres adjoining his residence, almost wholly within the corporate limits of the village.

Politically, he was an original Henry Clay whig but when the whig party merged into the republican, Mr. Gardiner went with his party, and has always remained a republican, and contributed to its success, but without ever seeking an office, or soliciting the votes of his friends or party for political preferment or position.

Mr. Gardiner has lived nearly a half century in Norwalk, during which time he has applied himself to business pursuits, without wavering or faltering, in his onward course, or ever failing to discharge his pecuniary obligations, and without a blemish on his business character, or integrity; and during which time the early pioneers of the county, with nearly all of whom he was acquainted, have gone to their long homes, having stamped their principles of industry, integrity and perseverance upon their children and successors. The business, and the leading men of that early day, are nearly all dead, many having failed in business during the collapse of 1837; and the log cabins of the early settlers have disappeared from the county, and good farm houses have taken their places, occupied by as thrifty and intelligent a class of people, as are to be found in any section of the United States. Mr. Gardiner remembers many acts of kindness from those early friends who occupied positions which enabled them to assist him in his early business career, and who were ever ready to lend him aid in carrying forward his business enterprises, and to whose generous support and assistance he attributes much of his ultimate success.

May, 1879.

PLATT BENEDICT.

About the year A. D. 1500, William Benedict, of Nottinghamshire, in England, had an only son born to him whom he called William; this William, 2d, had an only son whom he called William; and this William, 3d, had in 1617 an only son, whom he called Thomas.

In 1638 Thomas came to America and settled in New England; after remaining there for a time he removed to Southhold, on Long Island, where were born to him five sons and four daughters, whose names were Thomas, John, Samuel, James, *Daniel*, Betty, Mary, Sarah and Rebecca. From Southhold the family removed to Hassamamac, from there to Jamaica, Long Island, (where Thomas was married,) from there, last of all, they removed to Norwalk, Fairfield county, Connecticut, where all the remaining children were married.

Daniel married Mary, daughter of Matthew Marvin, of Norwalk; and was a soldier in the "direful swamp fight" of December 19, 1675 (Connecticut Historical Collections, pages 20-1—Palfrey's History of New England, vol. 3, pages 176 to 180); after which, at a Norwalk town meeting, January 12, 1676, "The towne, in consideration of the good service that the soldiers sent out of the towne ingaged and performed by them, and out of respect and thankfulnese to the sayd soldiers, doe with one consent and freely give and grant to so many as were in the direful swamp fight, twelve acors of land; and eight acors of land to so many as were in the next considerable service." Accordingly, there was granted by the plantation, as a gratuity unto Daniel Benedict, "being a souldier in the Indian warr, twelfe acres of land and lyeth in three parcels."

He sold his Norwalk property in 1690, and removed to Danbury.

His children were Mary, *Daniel* 2d, Hannah and Mercy.

Daniel 2d married Rebecca, daughter of Thomas Taylor, one of the original settlers of Danbury, Connecticut, and their children were *Daniel* 3d, Matthew, Theophilus, Rebecca, Mary, David, Nathan and Deborah.

Captain Daniel 3d, born 1705, married Sarah Hickok 1728, and died November 9, 1773; their children were, Daniel 4th, Lemnel, Noah, Sarah, *Jonas*, Aaron, Ruth, Mary and Amos.

Jonas was born September 21, 1742; married January 14, 1767, to Mercy Boughton, and died October 30, 1820. He was a member of the general assembly of Connecticut in 1809. Their children were Elizabeth, Jonas 2d, *Platt*, Sarah, Daniel 5th, Mary and Eli.

Platt Benedict, the subject of this memoir, was born at Danbury, Connecticut, March 18, 1775, and was of the sixth generation of Benedicts in America. He married, November 12, 1795, Sarah, daughter of Daniel DeForest, of Wilton, Connecticut, She was born August 27, 1777, and died June 24, 1852, at Norwalk, Ohio. Their children were:

Clarissa, born September 4, 1796; married Hallet Gallup, April 9, 1820; died January 11, 1878, at Norwalk, Ohio, leaving two sons and four daughters now living in Norwalk, Ohio, viz.; Catherine, Maria (wife of Marlin A. Dunton), Carroll, Sarah (wife of Henry Brown), Caleb H. and Lizzie F.

David Mead, born August 17, 1801; married September 24, 1833, to Mary Booth Starr; and died June 16, 1843, at Danbury, leaving no issue.

Daniel Bridgum, born June 1, 1803; died September 9, 1827, at New Orleans, Louisiana. Not married.

Jonas Boughton, born March 23, 1806; married October 8, 1829, to Fanny, daughter of Henry Buckingham; and died at Norwalk, Ohio, July 29, 1851, leaving one son, David DeForest (Dr. Benedict, the present druggist of Norwalk, Ohio), and one daughter, Fanny B., who married Louis H. Severance, of Cleveland, and died August 1, 1874.

And Eliza Ann, born October 27, 1812; married William Brewster, May 1, 1832, and died August 17, 1840, at Norwalk, Ohio, leaving two sons, both of whom died in childhood.

After his marriage he removed to North Salem, Westchester county, New York, where his daughter Clarissa was born; and from there he removed to Randal's Island, in East River, where he engaged in market gardening; in a few years he removed back to Danbury, and was appointed collector of that town, in which capacity he acted in 1812–13.

In September, 1815, he first came to Ohio to look up a new home, and in the latter part of October, in company with Elisha Whittlesey and Maj. Frederick Falley visited and examined the present site of Norwalk. He then returned to Danbury and negotiated the purchase of about one thousand three hundred acres of land (now the site of Norwalk) on behalf of Elisha Whittlesey, Matthew B. Whittlesey, E. Moss White and himself.

In January, 1817, he again returned to take charge of and make improvements upon the new purchase; erected a log house (which was the first building constructed by white men within the present corporate limits of the village of Norwalk), commenced a clearing upon the flats south of his new house, and on April 4th returned to Danbury, arriving there May 4th.

In July, 1817, he left Danbury with his family, in a covered wagon drawn by one horse, and another wagon loaded with household goods, provisions, etc., drawn by four oxen; also, one saddle horse. After seven weeks of fatiguing travel and hardship, they arrived at the house of David Gibbs and Henry Lockwood in Norwalk on September 9th and then learned that their house, built that spring, was burned down. In this emergency, the open-handed hospitality of frontier life was extended to them by the families of Gibbs and Lockwood, and there they remained until a new house was erected. Of the erection of that house, destined to be the avant-courier of so many noble structures and happy homes, Mr. Benedict himself says (*Fire-lands Pioneer* of March, 1859, page eighteen):

"On hearing of my house being burned, we stopped with Messrs. Gibbs and Lockwood, who very hospitably entertained us until I got my house in a condition to move in. They were accommodating Capt. John Boalt's family, nine of whom were sick with the ague. We staid there from Monday until Friday, when we went into our new home, a log pen twenty feet square, no doors, windows, fire-place, and no furniture except some cooking utensils used on our journey. Built a fire against the logs on one side of the shanty, made up our beds on the floor, which was so green and damp it spoiled the under-beds, which induced me to fit up two bedsteads, one for myself and wife and one for my daughters, placed in opposite corners of the shanty, by boring holes in the logs, for the sides and feet, and one upright post put into a hole in the floor, and fastened at the top, and with basswood bark, made matting in the place of cord, and when completed they were very comfortable. I cut out two doors and two windows. The sash I bought but could get no glass; in place of which I used greased paper. Built an oven in one corner, part in and part outside, with clay and sticks; also a stick chimney above the chamber floor, had no jams. After burning out three or four logs, I built up the back part of the chimney of muck and sticks. I chinked up and mudded between the logs, which made it very comfortable. For a few days we were almost without provisions; we had green corn, turnips and milk."

The late Seth Jenning, of Milin, says (*Pioneer*, March, 1860, page 17): "I commenced splitting clapboards out of oak timber to make the roof of. Every man that could work was on hand to help and do his best toward getting up the house. The women turned out and brought up our dinners that day; but we got along so well with the house that the next morning Mr. Benedict moved up, and Mrs. Benedict cooked our dinners that day by a log near the house."

In "Scattered Sheaves, by Ruth," it is stated (*Pioneer* of September, 1860, page 42), "There were

Timothy Baker.

present, Levi Cole and his sons, Maj. Underhill, David and Jasper Underhill, his nephews, Lott Herrick, ——— Sanderson, Daniel Clary, Noah P. Ward, Elihu Potter, Richard Gardiner, Reuben Pixley and his son Reuben, Henry Lockwood, David Gibbs and others. Says David Underhill, 2d., 'Asher Cole, Sanderson and myself, cut logs in the woods near, or on the ground now occupied by the railroad buildings, and the water was ankle deep; Lott Herrick drove the team. Mr. Benedict regaled his fellow laborers with Jamaica rum instead of whisky, which was usually furnished on such occasions. Mrs. Underhill, furnished, cooked the dinner, and sent it to us. It consisted mainly of pork, potatoes, turnips and bread.'"

In an unpublished narrative, dictated by Mrs. Benedict not long before her death, she says: "Two miles from any neighbor our little cabin stood; the floor of logs split in the middle, not smoothed by plane or chisel; our chairs made in the same rude manner; our table was of pieces of boxes in which our goods had been packed, and "saplings" fastened together, formed our bedsteads. On one side of our cabin was a large fire-place, on the east and west sides were doors, on the north our only windows, in which to supply the place of glass, we pasted pieces of greased paper.

"And many pleasant evenings we spent beside that huge fire-place, cracking nuts and eating, *not* apples, but turnips. You need not laugh, I tell you those raw turnips tasted good when there was nothing else to eat, and as the flames grew bright, our merry party would forget that they were not in their eastern home, but far away in the wilds of Ohio.

"We heard the howl of the wolf and the whoop of the Indian resounding through the forest, for a favorite hunting ground of these wild men was situated near our cabin, and often would the Indians assemble and renew their noisy sports, little dreaming of the tide of emigration which should finally sweep them away.

"One night the loud barking of our dog attracted our attention, followed by a knock at the door; on opening which, in stalked a large Indian, dressed in furs and blanket, and fully armed. The children huddled close to me as he came near and asked for "daddy." He was evidently intoxicated, and I did not dare to let him know that "daddy" was not at home. I asked him to sit down, but he preferred to stretch himself before the fire, where he soon fell asleep. When he awoke he was nearly sober and quite inclined to be talkative. He told me of the many wrongs the Indian had suffered; that the white man planted corn over his father's bones; and the poor old Indian wept. Finally he started up, exclaiming, 'daddy no come, you no sleep, I go to my brothers', and he went away.

"Sleep was a stranger to our eyes that night, we kept ourselves in readiness for flight, for we expected the 'red-face' would return with his brothers to murder us all. The riches of a kingdom would not repay us for another such night of anxiety. But as time passed on, we gained the friendship of these denizens of the forest, and they brought us *many, many* presents in their own rude way."

From the date of Mr. Benedict's settlement to that of his death, his history is so completely intertwined with that of the growth and prosperity of the town, that to give it here in detail would only be a repetition of a large part of the history of Norwalk.

June 17, 1856, he married, as his second wife, Mrs. Lavina P. Benton of Republic, Ohio, who survived him and died February 9, 1875.

A few days before his death, he attended the Grand Encampment of Masons at Toledo, became very much fatigued by over exertion, was attacked by bowel complaint, but so great were his physical powers and so determined his will, that he returned to Norwalk, after which he rapidly grew worse; yet, so remarkable was his vitality that he kept up and around his room until within a very few hours of the end. One of his last acts preceding his death, only about six hours, was the dictation and signing a very salutary codicil to his will for the benefit of his wife.

With all his faculties of mind clear and distinct to the last, he quietly passed away October 25, 1866, aged ninety-one years, seven months and seven days.

His funeral took place on the following Sabbath and was conducted by the Knights Templar from various parts of northern Ohio, who came in special trains run from Cleveland and Toledo for that purpose.

His cherished and aged friend, Rev. Samuel Marks of Huron, Ohio, officiated, and at the grave, in the presence of assembled thousands, said: "Venerable man! May thy ashes rest in peace, and the clods fall lightly upon thy bosom! Thy virtues will be embalmed forever in our heart of hearts. Fare thee well."

HON. TIMOTHY BAKER.

The subject of this sketch, was a native of Northampton, Mass., where he was born August 5, 1787. He went in 1801 to Utica and in 1805 made his home in Herkimer, N. Y., where, in 1816, he married Miss Eliza Remington, of Fairfield, a union which brought him forty-six years of rare domestic happiness, until her death, which occurred September 27, 1862.

In 1814, he joined some friends in a journey to this county, but with no intention of removing here or of making purchases himself. Passing through Norwalk on an Indian trail, the party found shelter for the night in a log cabin about fifteen feet square, two miles south of the village, with several other similar companies, ten or twelve making their bed on the poles and bark that formed the floor under the primitive roof. He again visited Ohio in 1815 and purchased several large tracts of land, including the farm

in Norwalk, to which he came with his family and his brother, Theodore Baker, September 27, 1819, and where he resided for nearly sixty years, when the shadow of death again fell upon the home, and at the age of ninety years, on January 27, 1878, his earthly life ended.

Others, parents, relatives, and friends, had been borne from his house to their last resting place, but his own family had been spared through all these years, and his six children, one daughter and five sons, with their companions, yet survive him.

The little company of inhabitants in Norwalk embraced about ten or twelve families when he came, and was very cordially welcomed by them. He entered at once earnestly and heartily into all their plans for the advancement of the place, and was for forty years personally connected with nearly every public enterprise that promised to increase its wealth, its prosperity, or its intelligence.

The tannery that he built in 1820 soon passed to his brother, and in his own business he soon became widely known as a landholder and merchant. "He was also more or less engaged in banking, and was for many years president of the Bank of Norwalk, then one of the most substantial institutions of the kind in Ohio. In 1821 he was chosen by the Legislature an associate judge (under the old judicial system), and after twenty-one years of service, declined another nomination in 1842. It is but justice to say that during that long period he maintained a standing as a jurist reached by few in that position, his relations to the court being recognized as far more important than were often accorded to associates. This was due alike to his sound judgment, careful investigation, and conscientious regard for justice."

In 1842 he became a member of the First Baptist Church of Norwalk, a relation that he assumed with great self-distrust. The tie thus formed was a source of strength and blessing in the changes that came with the passing years, of which the sweetness of his closing days gave precious evidence.

In his home he was the kind and thoughtful husband, the loved and honored father, the genial companion, the hospitable friend, practicing in his own life the habits of self-control that he enforced upon his children who recall his life with mingled love and reverence.

GIDEON T. STEWART.

Mr. Stewart was born at Johnston, Fulton county, New York, in 1824, and is therefore nearly fifty-five years old. His ancestors, on his father's side, came from the north of Ireland, originally from Scotland. They became the founders of the first academy in Schenectady, New York, which afterwards became Union College. His mother was the daughter of a distinguished Methodist divine of revolutionary fame, Rev. Nicholas Hill, Sr., and a sister of the celebrated lawyer of the same name. At the age of fourteen he removed with his father's family to Oberlin, Ohio. He soon entered Oberlin college, but while in his sophomore year, left that institution to commence the study of law, first at Norwalk, and subsequently at Columbus in the office of Chief Justice Swayne of Ohio, now of the United States Supreme court. In August, 1846, he commenced the practice of his profession at Norwalk, Ohio, where he now resides. He edited the Whig organ at Norwalk for three years, and was three times elected county auditor by that party. Immediately upon the organization of the Republican party he identified himself with it.

In 1861 he went to Dubuque, Iowa, and purchased the *Daily Times* of that place, the only Union daily newspaper then published in the north half of that state. He edited it through the war, then sold out and returned to Norwalk, and resumed the practice of law, which he has since continued. He at one time owned one-half of the Toledo *Daily Blade*, and at another, one-half of the *Daily Commercial* of that city.

In 1847 he helped organize Norwalk division of the Sons of Temperance, which is still an active working temperance society, and of which he remains a charter member. He has been three times elected presiding officer of the Order of Good Templars in Ohio.

As an item of interest in the history of the temperance reform, it may be well to say that in 1857, Mr. Stewart presided over a state temperance convention, held at Columbus, for the purpose of organizing an independent prohibition political party; that this convention appointed a committee to call a state nominating convention, but the movement was stopped by the war in Kansas, followed by the war of the rebellion. In 1869 he was a delegate to the Chicago convention, that organized the National Prohibition party, and has ever since been a member of the national executive committee. He has been three times candidate of the Prohibition Reform party in Ohio for supreme judge, and thrice for governor.

He is a clear, logical reasoner, and possessed of excellent executive ability. He is thoroughly posted in political history and economy, and there are few, if any, men in the country who more thoroughly understand the questions relating to temperance.

BARNARD CORTRITE

is a son of Garrett V. and Electa Cortrite, his father being a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother, of Connecticut. He was born in the town of Phelps, Ontario county, New York, September 25, 1831. He remained with his parents, devoting himself industriously to the occupation of farming until he was

RES. & FACTORY OF B. CORTRITE, 119 EAST MAIN ST., NORWALK O.

MR. D. H. PEASE

twenty-two years of age. All the education he received was "picked up" in a district school, some two miles distant from his home.

Having a natural fondness for machinery, and his father being one of the first to introduce the mowing machine into Ontorio county, young Barnard, when he was but fourteen years old, at the request of a farmer living some twelve miles distant, took his father's mower, and drove to the place, arriving late at night. Going to work in the meadow the next morning, he cut, by noon of the second day, twenty acres of grass; for which feat he was highly complimented in the county newspapers.

In April, 1854, Mr. Cortrite went to Wisconsin, to manage a farm consisting of a section of land, for a gentleman by the name of A. C. Loomis, where he remained until that gentleman's death. He then went to Saginaw, Michigan, and engaged in the Saginaw City mills, as an assistant sawyer, but at the end of three weeks he was promoted to the position of first sawyer, by the proprietor of the mills. Here he cast his first vote, in the fall of 1856, for General Fremont. For the rest of that year, after the sawing season was over, he employed himself in chopping cord wood, at fifty cents a day.

In 1857, on account of his father's death, he was called home to settle up the estate. After performing this duty, he took the whole family, viz.: His mother, three brothers and three sisters, to Genesee county, Michigan, where they located.

At about this period, Mr. Cortrite became connected with the firm of Ledyard & Bennett, of Plymouth, Wayne county, Michigan, as salesman and collector during the spring, summer and fall, and during the winter, as manufacturer of fanning mills. With this firm he remained five successive years, during which time, on the 28th of September, 1860, he was married to Lydia Ann, daughter of Stephen and Sarah Terry, of Plymouth, Michigan. Of this union were born two children, Hattie E. and Sarah A., both of whom are living.

In the year 1864, after a protracted illness, he engaged with the firm of Shutts & Ferrier, manufacturers of machinery, as salesman for a term of three years. While engaged with this firm, he was solicited by Mr. Bennett, one of his former employers, to go to Ohio and engage in the fanning mill business with him, becoming an equal partner and manager. This he did, purchasing land and erecting a factory in the village of Norwalk, Huron county, and entering inte partnership for a term of three years. At the end of this term he purchased Mr. Bennett's interest, and became sole owner of the property.

During his many years' experience in this business, Mr. Cortrite became convinced that a more perfect mill than those then in use, was needed, and could be constructed. And soon after becoming sole proprietor of the establishment above named, he invented what is now widely known as the "Eureka Fanning Mill," for which he obtained letters patent.

This invention has proved eminently successful, and its success is attributable not only to the ingenuity of the invention itself, but also to the prudence, energy and financial ability with which the inventor has, for a period of some fourteen years, conducted his affairs. His business has rapidly increased until, with the facilities afforded by his Norwalk factory, and the one recently established by him at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, the average number of his mills sold annually is over one thousand.

During the years of 1877–8, Mr. C. erected and completed the fine residence, a view of which appears on another page of this work, and which the people of Norwalk properly regard as an ornament to their village. He has also made many improvements upon his factory buildings and the surrounding grounds, which are indicative of his artistic taste, as well as of his pecuniary ability.

In the year 1872, Mr. Cortrite made a public profession of religion and united with the M. E. church, of which he is still an active member.

DAVID HARLOW PEASE.

D. H. Pease was born in Somers, Connecticut, November 9, 1826, and at the time of death, January 13, 1872, was in the forty-sixth year of his age.

His early years were spent in his native town, and in addition to such knowledge as he could obtain at the public school, he pursued his studies for two years at the village academy at Wilbraham, Massachusetts.

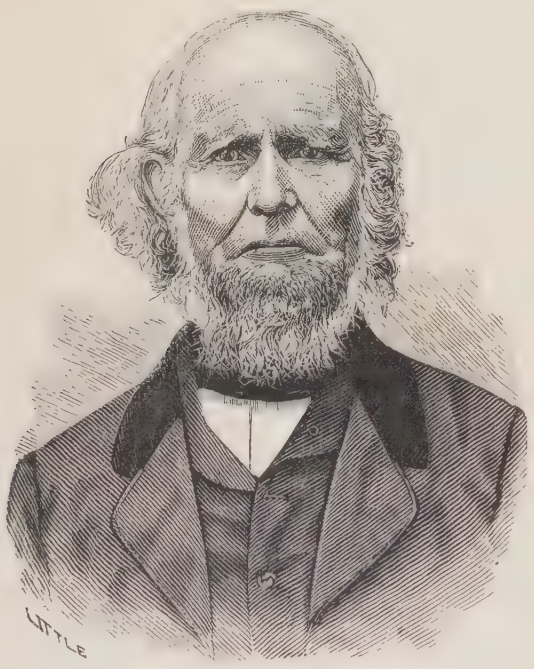
He came to Norwalk, Ohio, in 1852, and was engaged in the book and drug business until 1863, when he was elected county auditor, and filled that position with remarkable fidelity for three successive terms until 1869, since which time, until his death, he was actively engaged in merchandise.

So, few words express in general terms the story of Mr. Pease's life. He was not a man to limit his cares or his labors to his own or his family's well being. With an earnest desire to promote the welfare of all within the reach of his influence, he combined a rare judgment, an indomitable perseverance and remarkable efficiency. While yet a young man, he determined to do what one man could to promote the cause of temperance, and his time, labor, means and counsel have been freely given, year after year, to further this great object. He was active in the formation of the Young Men's Library and Reading Room Association, and at the time of his death, was one of its most efficient and valuable officers. His interest in the Fire-land's Historical Society was unflagging for years. His duties as secretary of the society and editor of the *Pioneer*, occupied much of his valuable time, and this he freely gave from some time

in the year 1860, when he was chosen editor of the *Pioneer*, to the time that he was compelled by weakness to lay aside his pen. In early manhood he made up his mind that whatever was excellent in character or elevating and ennobling in tendency, was generally connected with the Christian church. He, therefore, sustained the public worship of God by his example and most generous contributions, and his counsel and personal presence could always be depended upon in sustaining the Sabbath school. He was foremost in every good work, and counted no sacrifice to great for the public good. Such characters as Mr. Pease's are not common; it is only here and there that such a man is vouchsafed to a community. Genial and happy in his home—a kind neighbor, a wise and faithful citizen—we miss his presence in our assemblages—we miss his counsels and his labors. He has gone from us in the prime of life and in the midst of great usefulness, but has left to the community the rich legacy of a pure and upright life. Let us imitate his example and emulate his virtues.

JOHN LAYLIN.

John Laylin was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, May 22, 1791. His parents removed to Beaver, Pennsylvania, in 1796. In March, 1810,



his father sold his farm and started for the "lake country," taking with him all his family, except John, who remained behind until June of the same year to receive a payment for the farm, which became due at that time. John hired out during the summer to a farmer at ten dollars and fifty cents per month, and attended school during the following winter. In the spring his grandfather, Abraham Powers, and Hanson Reed, decided to follow John's parents to the frontier. Accordingly they started overland through the wilderness, taking with them such household goods and other property as they could carry. John accompanied them, assisting in driving stock and in other ways rendering them aid during their long, tedious journey. The party at length arrived at Cuyahoga portage. They then learned that John's father and party had stopped there the previous spring, on their way to the frontier, and raised a crop of corn, and in the fall had removed to the mouth of Black river, on the lake shore. John remained with his grandfather's party until they reached Greenfield, Huron county, where they settled. He remained with Hanson Reed one month, to assist him in planting corn. He then started alone and on foot, by Indian trails, to join his father's family, near Black river. While on this lonely journey, sleeping on the bank of the Vermillion river, he was surrounded by wolves, but, by the greatest vigilance, and kindling a fire, he kept them at bay until morning. In October, 1811, the family removed to West Berlin, Erie county. During the following winter, Mr. Laylin taught school, receiving his board and one dollar and a quarter tuition per scholar, as compensation.

In the spring of 1812 war was declared between England and the United States. A meeting of the citizens of that and the surrounding counties was held to provide means for defence. A petition, asking for assistance from the governor of Ohio, was forwarded, and a company of "minute men" was organized for home defence. Mr. Laylin joined the company, and on the next day it marched to the peninsula off Sandusky to ascertain if there were any Indians in the vicinity. Mr. Laylin was prevented joining this expedition by severe sickness. From the entire company of thirty, only four or five survived the expedition. Nothing was heard of the poor fellows until their whitened bones were found in the following September by a detachment of Commodore Perry's victorious troops. In August, General Hull surrendered to the British, which was not known among the settlers until a small British fleet appeared off Huron, from which some of the prisoners taken were sent in small boats to the shore.

The greatest consternation prevailed. In the panic which followed, the family fled to Mount Vernon. At Mansfield, they met a regiment hastening to the protection of the citizens on the border, and Mr. Laylin joined these troops. After his term of enlistment had expired, he rejoined his father's family at Mount Vernon. Here he learned the mason's trade. He was fond of reading and study and, not being confined closely at his trade, found time to avail himself of the advantages of a public library. He became a great student of ancient and modern history. He also watched with deep interest the great discoveries in science and the inventions of genius. It was during this time that his most lasting political and religious opinions were formed. In the mean-

C. H. GALLUP.

time, his father's family had removed to Norwalk, but he remained in Mount Vernon until 1817, when he was called home by the death of his father. In October, 1818, he married Olive Clark, wife of Daniel Clark, of Bronson. Mr. Laylin then settled near Norwalk, on a farm which he had previously bought, where he passed the most active and useful portion of his life. During the years that followed he was a most zealous worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church and Sabbath school, having made that the church of his choice. Nearly all religious services, prior to the erection of a church edifice in the village, were held at his house. He was appointed superintendent of a Sabbath school in the neighborhood, which position he filled for a number of years. During the year 1841, he was sorely bereaved in the death of his wife and two children. There remained of the family six children: two sons and four daughters.

Six years afterward, Mr. Laylin married Mrs. Mary Weyburn States, of Hartland, who proved an excellent wife and mother. In the strength of her affection she gathered into her love the remains of two broken families and was a true mother to them all.

Soon after his second marriage he removed to a residence on Medina street, Norwalk, where he remained until his death.

His faithful wife died April 16, 1877, after a long, painful illness, which baffled skill, love and care. For several years her husband's infirmity, and his desire to have her by him, confined her to the precints of home. She was its light and strength. Her worth was manifest in the high esteem and reverence in which she was held by all her family. Mr. Laylin survived the death of his wife but a few days. He died, peacefully, April 26, 1877. There remain of his children: Elvira, Mrs. Richard Elliott; Celestine, Mrs. W W. Hildreth; Olive, Mrs. M. L. Carr; Marriette, Mrs. F. Gard; and Marie, Mrs. Frank Evans. His sons, Theodore and Lewis C., are residents of Norwalk.

Mr. Laylin was a man of untiring energy and perseverence. Favored with few early advantages for mental culture, he availed himself to the utmost of what he had. Strength and definiteness were leading characteristics of his mind. He held decided and independent judgments on all religious and political questions that from time to time stirred public thought during his long life.

His life covers almost the entire national period of our history. He was born in the second year of Washington's first term, and was over eight years old when he (Washington) died. He was eligible to vote for fifteen presidents. His life runs back through Victoria's long reign—past William and George IV. to the middle of the stupid misrule of George III. Louis XVI. was still a monarch, the French reign of terror was yet unknown, and the great battles of Napoleon unfought. Nicholas and two Alexanders had not yet come to the throne of Russia. and the Empire of Austria was yet unborn. He has seen spring into being the wonderful mechanical inventions and scientific discoveries that have so materially changed the economy of life.

He received from his mother religious instruction which, at eighteen, ripened into definite conversion. His religious convictions were welded in the white heat of early controversy, and ever bore the marks of their origin. He died firm in the faith that he would awaken amid the glories of his heavenly home.

CALEB H. GALLUP.

In Lorraine, part of the debatable territory between the French and German people; wasted and seared and scarred by many battles, now in possession of one people and then of the other, there is an ancient family of the name of Kolopp. From time immemorial the tradition has been handed down by its members, from generation to generation, that one of their number went to western Europe as a follower of William, Duke of Normandy, and never returned. This tradition was recently imparted to the writer by the Rev. Peter Kolopp, a member of that family now in charge of St. Peter's (Catholic) church of Norwalk.

Hume, in his history of the "Conquest," says: "The situation also of Europe inspired William with hopes that, besides his brave Normans, he might employ against England the flower of the military force which was dispersed in all the neighboring states. France, Germany and the Lower countries, by the progress of the feudal institutions, were divided and sub-divided into many principalities and baronies. * * * A military spirit had universally diffused itself throughout Europe; * * * multitudes crowded to tender to the duke their services, with that of their vassals and retainers." (Hume's History of England, Boston edition of 1854, volume one, pages one hundred forty-one and two.) Readers of history will remember that these movements of "William the Conqueror" were crowned with success at the battle of Hastings, October 14, 1066.

As corroborative of the tradition in the Kolopp family of Lorraine, a tradition also exists in the Gallup family of America that the founder of the English branch came into England at the Conquest, from France. This tradition has often been related to the writer by the late Hallet Gallup of Norwalk.

The different spelling of the name by the two families is no indication of a difference in origin. In those early days education was confined to the monasteries, and family names were perpetuated by the medium of their children more than by written records. Afterwards, as education became more general, and men learned to *write* their names, the manner of spelling them was purely arbitrary, depending upon the sound, or the fancy of the individual. Kolopp is a correct phonetic spelling of the German pronunciation of Gallup.

Early in the seventeenth century, and previous to 1636, two brothers, John and William Gallup, came over to this country from England and settled at Boston, then but an infant settlement. John was an English sailor and soon became a Massachusetts fisherman, and with his little fishing smack became historic in the Indian troubles of that time—1636—(Palfrey's History of New England, volume one, page four hundred fifty-eight; Life and Letters of John Winthrop, pages one hundred fifty-eight, two hundred, and three hundred eighty-seven). He died at Boston about 1652, without issue.

Soon after the settlement of New London, Connecticut, and about 1648, William, who is supposed to have married at Boston, became a resident of that part of New London since called Groton, where he brought up two sons, Hallet and William (second), and probably other children.

In 1675, Hallet received warning, from a friendly Indian, of the trouble soon to culminate in that historic event known as "King Phillip's war." That warning was the present of a wampum belt, or rather, a belt made out of the long coarse hair of the black bear, ornamented with white beads set in the form of a "W." This indicated war. He raised a company of soldiers and took them into that "direful swamp fight" of December 19, 1775. The following quotation shows his fate:

"The legislature of the colony, in a representation of the services they had performed in the war, say: 'In that signal service, the fort fight, in Narragansett, as we had our full number in proportion to the other confederates, so all say they did their full proportion of service. Three noble soldiers, Seeley, courageous Marshall and bold Gallup, died in the bed of honor; and valiant Mason, a fourth captain, had his death's wound. There died many brave officers and sentinels, whose memory is blessed, and whose death redeemed our lives.'" (Barbor's Connecticut Historical Collections, page 21; see, also, Palfrey's History of New England, volume III, page 177).

William (second) survived the war and raised a large family, one of which was a son named William (third), who also raised a family of two boys, William (fourth) and Hallet (second), and ten daughters, of whom there were six twins.

This William (third) removed from Groton, Connecticut, to Kingston, Pennsylvania, in October, 1774, and was living there at the time of the "Wyoming massacre," of July 3, 1778. His son Hallet (second) was in the fight, and escaped by floating down the Susquehanna river, with his body under water and his face protected from view, between two rails grasped in his hands.

Two of his twin daughters, Sarah and Hannah, aged about five years, were captured and carried off by the Indians, painted and adopted by a squaw, but soon after ransomed.

Hannah, born at Groton, Connecticut, March 4, 1773, was the Mrs. Hannah Jones who died at Kingston, Pennsylvania, about 1860. Sarah, born at Groton, Connecticut, March 4, 1773, was the Sarah Hoyt who died at Norwalk, Ohio, in 1858. She first married Peter Grubb, Jr.; after his death she married Mr. Agur Hoyt and removed to Danbury, Connecticut; from there they removed, in 1831, to Norwalk, Ohio. She was the stepmother of Agur B. Hoyt, now of Norwalk, and mother of William R. Hoyt, now of Toledo, Ohio.

Another daughter, Mary, was engaged to be married to James Divine, of Philadelphia. He was at Kingston to visit her, and was one of the victims of July 3, 1778. She never married.

William (fourth), then a lad, escaped the massacre, and, at maturity, married Freelove Hathaway, sister of sea captain Caleb Hathaway, of Philadelphia. Their children were William (fifth), Hallet (third), "James Divine" and Caleb Hathaway.

William (fifth) came to Norwalk, Ohio, in 1818, and, on May 2, 1820, married Salley Boalt, daughter of Captain John Boalt (the first marriage in Norwalk), and their children are: William (sixth), now living in Tiffin, Ohio; Matilda (Mrs. Wm. Bombarger), now of Boulder, Colorado; Mary, dead; Francis, now of Denver, Colorado; Ruth Ann (Mrs. Lafayette S. Lyttle,) of Toledo, Ohio; George, of Tiffin, Ohio; Susan (Mrs. Thomas Thresher,) of Granville, Ohio; Samuel C., now of Pueblo, Colorado; James Divine (2d), now of Greensburgh, Indiana; John (2d), now of Boulder, Colorado; Rose (Mrs. Albert Nusley,) of Sandusky City, Ohio).

Hallet (3d) was born at Kingston, Pennsylvania, in 1796, and, upon his birth, a relative at Groton, Connecticut, sent on to his parents the wampum belt given by the friendly Indian to Captain Hallet (1st) in 1775, with the request to name him Hallet. That belt is yet in almost perfect preservation in the possession of Carroll Gallup, of Norwalk, Ohio.

In 1812, Hallet (3d) joined Captain Thomas' company of Pennsylvania volunteers and served in the artillery under Harrison. On being mustered out of service at the close of the war, he, in 1816, came to Bloomingsville, then in Huron county, and, in 1818, came to Norwalk. In 1819 he was appointed collector of the then Huron county. On April 9, 1820, he married Clarissa, daughter of Platt and Sally Benedict, and died in his eighty-second year on July 11, 1877, at Norwalk, Ohio.

His wife, Clarissa, died at Norwalk, Ohio, just six months afterwards, on January 11, 1878, in the eighty-second year of her age.

Their children were: Catharine, now living at Norwalk; Maria, (Mrs. M. A. Dunton) now living at Norwalk; Lydia, died in childhood; Carroll, now living at Norwalk; Sarah, (Mrs. Henry Brown) now living at Norwalk; Eliza, died in infancy; Caleb Hathaway, (second) now living at Norwalk; Lizzie Francis, now living at Norwalk.

James Divine, third son of William, (fourth) spent the greater part of his life as a mining engineer, in

the then just developing coal regions of Pennsylvania, and died at Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, in March, 1856; aged about fifty-eight years; never married.

Caleb Hathaway, fourth son of William, (fourth) was born at Kingston, Pennsylvania, in 1802; came to Norwalk, Ohio, in 1825, and opened a cabinet shop on the lot so long occupied by the late John H. Foster. He died at Norwalk, September 20, 1827; not married.

Caleb Hathaway, (second) whose picture accompanies this memoir, son of Hallett, (third) was born at Norwalk, Ohio, May 10, 1834.

In 1856, he graduated at Madison University, Hamilton, New York, from the "Literary and Scientific Course," and was the first student upon whom that institution conferred the "Degree of Bachelor of Philosophy."

In 1857, he commenced the study of law with Worcester and Pennewell, of Norwalk, and in April, 1858, graduated from the Cincinnati Law School with the "Degree of Bachelor of Laws," and shortly afterwards opened an office at Norwalk.

In 1859, he removed to St. John's, Michigan, and on July 19th, was admitted to practice law in the courts of that State.

The next summer he removed from St. John's to Port Austin, Huron county, Michigan, arriving there on June 24, 1860.

In the fall of that year, he was elected the first prosecuting attorney of that county, to which position he was re-elected for four succeeding terms, holding the office until January 1, 1871,—ten years.

He also held the offices of circuit court commissioner and injunction master during most of the same period, as well as that of township treasurer, and several other minor offices.

During the war of the rebellion, he acted as deputy United States Marshal for the western district of Huron county, Michigan; was himself "drafted" and instead of being sent to the "front," was ordered back to duty as deputy marshal.

In 1866 he was elected a member of the Michigan legislature for two years, and while acting in that capacity introduced and obtained the passage of a joint resolution calling on Congress to provide for and construct a harbor of refuge at or near Point Au Barques, Lake Huron. He also had printed and circulated, at the different cities bordering the great chain of lakes, a petition to the same end. This was the first step ever taken to obtain such a harbor, and did not meet with immediate success; but it set the movement on foot that eventually culminated in the magnificent harbor of refuge now nearly completed at Sand Beach, Huron county, Michigan. Hundreds of vessels, thousands of sailors and millions of dollars worth of property now find safe shelter there from the terrible storms on lake Huron.

In 1867–8–9 he made repeated efforts to obtain an extention of the Western Union telegraph line from Lexington, seventy miles, to Port Austin, and with success.

June 20, 1860, he married Kate M., daughter of John V., and Mary S. Vredenburgh, then of Peru, Huron county, Ohio. She died May 25, 1863.

The issue of that marriage was one son, Richard Carroll, born September 2, 1861, at the Peru farm.

November 3, 1869, married, as second wife, Helen A., daughter of William and Mary Glover, of Trenton, New Jersey, and niece of Hon. Joel Parker, of Freehold, New Jersey, the only person who has twice held the position of governor of that State. She died April 8, 1872, at Port Austin, Michigan, aged twenty-nine years, and is buried at Norwalk, Ohio.

The issue of this second marriage was one daughter, Mabel Parker, born September 17, 1870, and one son, Herbert Alpheus, born April 5, 1872, both at Port Austin.

July 9, 1872, removed with his children back to Norwalk, Ohio, his present residence.

WAKEMAN.

ORIGINAL OWNERS.

In the year 1792 the State of Connecticut granted five hundred thousand acres of land, on the west end of the Western Reserve, to those of her inhabitants whose property had been destroyed by fire by the enemy during the revolutionary war. The grantees organized under the name of "The Sufferers' Land Company," and on the 8th of November, 1808, the directors of the company met in the city of New Haven, Connecticut, and devised a plan for a division of the land among its members, which was made by lot.

The four classes drawn for the four sections of Wakeman are exhibited in the following table, the first column of which contains the names of the "sufferers" as the grantees were called. The figures opposite the names show the amount of each individual's loss in pounds, shillings, and pence. The right hand column contains the names of those persons who became owners of the claims, either by purchase or by heirship, and the amounts set opposite their names show the amount paid for the claims in the different sections. The value of each section of the township being arbitrarily fixed at one thousand three hundred and forty-four pounds and seven shillings, each classifier was apportioned a quantity of land in the same ratio to the total amount as the amount of his claim bore to the total value. In the distribution of the lands, which, as previously stated, was made by lot, it sometimes happened that a claimant received land in each section of the township and in other townships.

WAKEMAN, TOWN NUMBER FOUR, IN THE TWENTIETH RANGE.

Classification No. 1, Section 1.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	s.	d.
Mable Osborne	605	0	2	Jesup Wakeman	336	1	9
John Davis	62	14	11	Ebenezer Jesup, Jr.	10	13	11½
Nathan Godfrey	309	12	2	" "	59	12	0
Caleb Disbrow, two rights	26	16	10	" "	26	16	10
Isaac Hays, two rights	114	8	1	" "	38	4	8
Isaac Hubbel	18	16	0	" "	18	16	0
Josiah Thatcher,	400	6	5½	" "	50	0	9¾
John & Daniel Eversley	154	9	6½	" "	131	17	5¾
Titus Hurlburt	1961	3	0	Isaac Bronson	336	1	9
David Burr	388	2	9	" "	139	14	2
N. Thompson Nicholls	67	18	0	" "	67	18	0
N. Thompson Nicholls	81	16	0	" "	81	16	0
John Whitehead	17	8	0	" "	17	8	0
Abigail Thompson	8	10	0	" "	8	10	0
Abigail Wynkoop	59	15	0	" "	20	15	0
Footing of Classification No. 1,					£1,344	7	0

Classification No. 2, Section 2.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	s.	d.
Reuben Beers	510	4	2	Jesup Wakeman	160	14	11
Mabel Osborne	605	0	2	" "	175	6	10
Natn'l Wilson	10	17	6	Ebenezer Jesup, Jr.	8	16	11
Thomas Bennit	3	2	3	" "	3	2	3
Sarah Briant	17	10	0	" "	17	10	0
Jason Disbrow	16	2	4	" "	16	2	4
Hezekiah Hull	10	0	0	" "	10	0	0
John Hyde	47	11	3	" "	47	11	3
John Hyde, Jr.	7	6	3	" "	7	6	3
Joseph Hyde	35	0	0	" "	35	0	0
Benjamin Maker	15	17	4	" "	15	17	4
Rebecca Nash	6	7	5	" "	6	7	5
Peter Whitney	7	9	0	" "	7	9	0
Josiah Bulkley	10	0	0	" "	10	0	0
Samuel Beers	96	8	5	" "	48	4	2½
Francis Forgue	151	16	0	" "	48	15	4
Solomon Gray	1	3	6	" "	1	3	6
Benj. Rumsey	..	15	0	" "	..	15	0
John Davis	62	14	11	" "	52	0	11½
Jere'h Miller, Esq.	2535	18	10	Isaac Bronson	211	18	11½
Bridget Ledyard	397	14	5	" "	124	2	9½
Seth Sturges	403	0	1	Jesup Wakeman	6	5	8
Stephen Suerney	85	5	4	" "	37	16	7
Moses Bulkley	50	0	0	" "	34	11	6
David Beers	164	4	6	" "	164	4	6
David Burr	388	2	9	" "	93	3	6
Footing of Classification No. 2,					£1,344	7	0

Classification No. 3, Section 3.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	s	d.
Stephen Thorp	515	1	8	Jesup Wakeman	80	1	2
John Smedley	763	10	4	" "	190	17	7
Jesup Wakeman	12	9	11	" "	12	9	11
Olive Bulkley	30	5	3	" "	30	5	3
Abel Gould	113	6	9	" "	22	7	10
David Barlow	374	14	0	Ebenezer Jesup, Jr.	137	2	7
Ann Caldwell	8	8	0	" "	8	8	0
Joseph Gould	17	0	0	" "	17	0	0
Hezekiah Jennings	1	1	0	" "	1	1	0
Martha Jennings	27	18	0	" "	27	18	0
James Penfield	6	12	0	" "	6	12	0
Sarah Redfield	28	15	0	" "	28	15	0
Grace Spaldin	90	4	4	" "	57	12	10
Ebenezer Squire	14	14	4	" "	14	14	4
Richard Wain	5	8	3	" "	5	8	3
Gideon Wills	29	8	8	" "	29	8	8
Nathaniel Wilson	10	17	6	" "	2	0	7
Elizabeth Shapely	382	5	0	Isaac Bronson	125	7	7½
Jere'h Miller, Esq.	2535	18	10	" "	210	14	1½
Seth Sturges	403	0	1	Jesup Wakeman	336	1	9
Footing of Classification No. 3,					£1,344	7	0

Classification No. 4, Section 4.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	s.	d.
Mabel Osborne	605	0	2	Jesup Wakeman	93	11	7
Joseph Squire	65	0	6	" "	65	0	6
Stephen Thorp	515	1	8	" "	177	9	8
John & Daniel Eversly	154	9	6½	Ebenezer Jesup, Jr.	22	12	0¾
Nath'l Benedict	359	13	3	" "	313	9	3¼
Titus Hurlburt	1961	3	0	Isaac Bronson	63	19	3½
Ebenezer Holt	15	5	1	" "	15	5	1
Elizabeth Shapely	382	5	0	" "	256	17	4½
Elizah Abel	719	14	4	Jesup Wakeman	251	14	11
Nathaniel Burr	22	18	0	" "	14	15	9
Daniel Goreham	20	2	0	" "	20	2	0
Seth Sturges	403	0	1	" "	49	9	1
Footing of Classification No. 4,					£1,344	7	0

NAME.

The township was named for Jesup Wakeman, one of the original proprietors of its soil.

NATURAL APPEARANCE.

The surface is generally undulating, the eastern portion being more rolling than the western. The

Vermillion river enters the township from the south, near the center of the town line, and running a wonderfully crooked course, passes about a mile east of the center and leaves the township a short distance west of the section line. Brandy creek enters the south line of the township, in the southwest part, and forms a junction with the Vermillion a short distance northeast of the center of the town. La Chapelle creek rises in Townsend, enters this township south of the center road and leaves it a mile and a quarter east of the northwest corner. The stream is said to have derived its name from a Frenchman by the name of De La Chapelle, who discovered and explored it to its source, long before the country was settled.

The soil is generally a clay-loam with a mixture of sand and gravel in many places, and is adapted to a varied cultivation. The first settlers found this township heavily timbered, the principal varieties being whitewood, white oak, beech, maple, black walnut, butternut, chestnut, hickory and basswood. On the river bottoms the sycamore, elm and sugar maple were chiefly found.

NATIVE ANIMALS.

The principal species of wild animals originally found in the forests of Wakeman, were the bear, deer, wolf, wild-cat and fox. Bears, though not numerous, were occasionally seen. Deer were very numerous, and were frequently captured. They were the settlers' main dependence for meat, while their skins were used as an article of clothing by the male inhabitants. Suits made wholly of buckskin were worn only when absolute necessity required, a single wetting and drying making them very uncomfortable. It was more generally used for facing the exposed portion of the pantaloons. The neck was sewed on to the seat, and the balance of the hide on to the front of each leg above the knee.

Wolves were plenty, but they were a shy animal, and perhaps were not as often seen as bears. They were exceedingly vexatious to the inhabitants, rendering night hideous with their almost incessant howl, and often attacking and killing sheep if not inclosed in pens. Large hunting parties were sometimes formed for the purpose, chiefly, of ridding the country of them, but they were rarely caught in this manner.

The wild turkey was the most important of the bird species, and was found in great abundance.

INDIANS.

For about ten years after the arrival of the first settlers, a band of Indians, consisting of fifteen or twenty families, came regularly into the township twice a year—in the spring to make maple sugar and in the fall to hunt. They were from the region of Upper Sandusky, and were probably of the Wyandot and Seneca tribes. They made their trips in canoes of their own manufacture, which were made usually out of black walnut or white wood. On their return their canoes would be loaded with sugar or furs and venison.

In reply to an inquiry from Erastus French, who had a curiosity to know how they would get their boats over the dams across the river, the answer was, "Yankee cow." (They would get a settler with a yoke of oxen to draw their boats around the dams.) They had a sugar camp east of the Vermillion, on land afterwards owned by Mr. Bunce. Their huts were made of elm bark, and their sap-troughs of the same. The last time they visited the place was in the spring of 1827. They left everything, evidently expecting to return, but they never came again. The troughs were carefully packed up inside the huts, the doors were tightly closed, and a stick placed against each one, signifying that no one was at home.

On one occasion three Indians came to the house of Erastus French, and presenting a certificate of their honesty from Judge Meeker, asked for a "Yankee hack." Mr. French was unable to understand what they meant, until one of the Indians jumped upon a log and gesticulated as if digging out a canoe, when he rightly inferred that an adz was wanted, but had none to give them. They would frequently call at the houses of the settlers for whisky, for which they would invariably offer something in exchange. When refused on the ground that they would get drunk ("cacoosie"), the plea would be "Injun no cacoosie now; cacoosie to-morrow." They would rarely get drunk away from their camp.

Mr. C. C. Canfield relates the following incident of his first sight of Indians: In that portion of the township formerly called the "windfall," there were, in the early settlement, great quantities of blackberries. In the summer of 1817, himself, his brother Royal, Lemuel and Bennett Pierce, all lads whose ages ranged from six to nine years, mounted Captain Pierce's old mare, the only horse in the township that year, and started for the blackberry patch. When they arrived at "the windfall," about a mile west of where the depot now stands, they suddenly discovered a party of Indians only a short distance away, mounted upon their ponies and coming directly toward them. The boys stood not upon the order of their going, but went at once. The old nag developed a rate of speed on that homeward trip of which she had never been suspected. Over logs, brush and mud holes she went, and fortunately arrived at Mr. Canfield's without a boy less. The Indians followed along up to the house, greatly amused at the boys' fright, and with many gesticulations described to the family the appearance of the lads during their flight.

SETTLEMENT.

In 1816, Burton Canfield, Bennett French, Joel Crane, Waite Downs, and other gentlemen living in Southbury, Connecticut, organized themselves into a company and purchased of Wakeman, Bronson and Jesup, section three and subsequently the northern tier of lots of section four, the purchase amounting to

about four thousand eight hundred acres, the price per acre being two dollars.

This company entered into an agreement with the original proprietors, who recognized the benefit it would be to their adjacent lands to have the tract sold, speedily settled, to furnish one settler each year for each one hundred and sixty acres of the purchase until each quarter section should be thus occupied. As the entire tract contained thirty quarter sections, the company had thirty years in which to fill this pledge, and, long before the limit of time was reached, the agreement had been fulfilled.

In consequence largely of the above agreement, the character of the population that took possession of Wakeman was of the genuine Yankee sort; they were, almost without exception, from Connecticut. Most of them came from Southbury, New Haven county, some from Litchfield and Fairfield counties, and a few from other parts of the State.

The first family to take up its abode in the wilderness was that of Augustin Canfield. Mr. Canfield started from New Milford, Litchfield county, with his wife and four children, his brother Burton Canfield, Seymour Johnson and his hired man, for the Fire-lands on the 29th day of April, 1817. While journeying through the "four-mile woods" west of Buffalo, the emigrants experienced a break-down, one of the axletrees of the wagon breaking off at the wheel. The company fortunately possessed sufficient mechanical skill to repair the damage, cutting out a piece of timber from a tree and splicing it on to the remaining part of the axle, and thus completed the journey without further mishap.

Many anecdotes are related illustrative of the condition of the roads through Cattaraugus Swamp, or, more particularly, that portion of it known by early settlers as the "four mile woods." A traveler, seeing a hat floating on the mud, procured a pole and tried to secure it, when a voice from below cried out, "Let me alone; I have a good horse under me, and I shall get through all right."

Mr. Canfield and his associates arrived in Wakeman on the 23d day of May, performing the long journey in about three weeks. He settled on lot number twenty-three in the third section, building his cabin near the location of the present residence of John G. Sherman. The house was fourteen feet square, built of rough logs, with a roof of elm bark and a floor of the same. Two large boxes, or trunks, placed together constituted the only table in the house, and upon which the scanty meal was spread. The house being without a fire place, the cooking was done by a log fire outside. This primitive habitation was occupied about six weeks, when it was replaced by a more substantial log house, in which the family lived until 1822, when it was sold, with seventy acres on the south part of the lot, to Justin Sherman, Mr. Canfield taking up his residence on the north part of the same lot, where he spent the remainder of his life. He died September 16, 1848, aged nearly sixty-five. Mrs. Canfield died in February, 1861, at the age of nearly seventy-two. They raised a family of five children. C. C. Canfield, the eldest, married Mary E. Hanford, daughter of Jabez Hanford, who settled in Wakeman in 1831. Mr. Canfield has resided in the township for a period of sixty-two consecutive years. Royal R. Canfield was a physician, and died in North Carolina. Sarah Ann (now Mrs. N. W. St. Johns) resides at Oberlin. Harriet (widow of Curtiss Burr), and Burton M. Canfield reside in this township.

The following incident which occurred in the summer of 1817, when there were but three families in the township, will give some idea of the newness of the country at that time. While Mr. Canfield was assisting Captain Pierce in his logging, his family went over to spend the day. At night a thunder shower came up, and it being regarded hazardous for Mrs. Canfield and the children to undertake a journey of *half a mile*, they remained at Mr Pearce's over night. But there was a cow at home to be milked, and Mr. Canfield had to go. He started on horseback, with his little son Calvert on behind. After going a short distance he lost his path, and being utterly unable to find it again, had no alternative but to make a night of it in the woods. The storm was of great violence, and there was no shelter to be had. He therefore took the saddle from the horse, and placing it on the riven end of a tree that had been blown down by the storm, formed a cover for the boy, while he himself bore the pelting rain, and thus they spent the night. When daylight appeared he found that he had wandered only about thirty rods away from the path.

Burton Canfield, who came in with Augustin Canfield and family, as previously mentioned, returned to Connecticut a few weeks afterward; remained there five or six years, when, with his family of wife and son, he removed to this township.

The next man that penetrated the forests of Wakeman was Amial P. Pierce. He arrived with his family, consisting of wife and four children, and a hired man, about three weeks after the Canfields', making the journey from Connecticut with an ox team. He made his location on the adjoining lot, number twenty-two. He always resided on this location.

He was a man of large size and of great physical strength, excelling in this respect, any other of the pioneers with the exception of Mr. Bristol. He had borne the rank of captain in Connecticut, and the title was applied to him here for many years, and until that of "Squire," owing to his long service as justice of the peace, was substituted.

Mrs. Pierce is said to have been a woman of "strong emotions, firm Christian faith and deep religious experience." She was the only professing Christian in the first three families, and her example and influence was most salutary. It is said that she found it very hard to become reconciled to the new life upon which she had entered. The change from

the comforts of a pleasant home in the midst of churches, schools and all the appliances of civilization, to a home in a rude log cabin, girt about with impenetrable forest, with hardly the necessaries, to say nothing of the comforts, of life, was a severe trial to her. Her neighbor, Mrs. Bristol, on one occasion during a visit, wishing to induce a more cheerful state of mind, hazarded the prediction that she "might some day see a big meeting-house with a bell in it!" Mrs. Pierce died many years ago, but she lived to see changes, physical and social, such as the most vivid imagination had never painted. She was the mother of seven children, as follows: Lemuel B., Bennett, Minott, Ann, David, Fanny and David. Minott Pierce, living in this township, and Mrs. Dr. Johnson, living at Oberlin, are the surviving members of the family.

About a month after Mr. Pierce, came Samuel Bristol, with his wife and one son. They started on their western journey with two yoke of oxen and one horse ahead, on the 28th day of May, and arrived in Vermillion, Erie county, where friends of the family were then living, on the 4th of July following. The mother and child remained a few weeks in Vermillion, while Mr. Bristol came on to Wakeman and commenced the work of preparing a home for them. He erected his cabin, north of his neighbors, on lot number eleven. Two years afterwards he exchanged his farm for land on lot twenty-one in order to be on the road. Mr. Bristol was a man of untiring industry, by which, combined with economy and good management, he acquired a fine property. He spent the later years of his life in the home of his son, Nelson, in Florence, Erie county. During his residenoe there an event occurred which, not improbably, hastened his death. He and his son, Nelson, owned a large amount of property, both real and personal, the latter consisting mostly of United States coupon bonds, which were kept in an iron safe in the house. In the dusk of the evening, June 26, 1866, a gang of burglars, five in number, entered a room in which the family were gathered, and on the pretense that they were government detectives in search of stolen bonds, demanded access to those in their possession, for the purpose of inspection. The members of the family were tied together with a cord taken from the bed, and after an hour of argument and threats the safe was opened by Mr. Nelson Bristol, and the thieves secured sixteen thousand five hundred dollars in bonds and money, two thousand four hundred dollars of which belonged to two other farmers in the neighborhood. The robbers were captured, tried and at first convicted, but were eventually cleared on proof of an *alibi*.

Samuel Bristol died in Florence, Erie county, at the residence of his son, August 13, 1867, within a week of eighty years of age. He possessed a large, stalwart frame, and corresponding physical strength and capacity for endurance, excelling in this respect any other man in the settlement. Mrs. Bristol still survives, having reached the advanced age of ninety years. She is blind, but otherwise retains her faculties unimpaired.

The first year of the settlement, wheat was two dollars and potatoes one dollar and seventy-five cents per bushel, pork thirty dollars per barrel, and oftener of the "shack" variety than otherwise. Until the land was brought under cultivation provisions were generally obtained in the surrounding earlier settlements.

Erastus French joined the little band in the woods of Wakeman in the fall of 1817. He was then a young man twenty years of age. He made the journey with one horse and a light wagon, coming by way of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, then called the "southern route." On arriving in Wakeman, he directed his course toward the cabin of Captain Pierce, the bright, cheerful hearth fire of which he could see for some distance through the unchinked cracks between the logs. When he arrived there he was in a sorrowful condition. Recent rains had so swollen the streams, that, in order to ascertain whether it would be safe to drive into them, he would first wade through them, and thus became wet nearly from head to foot and almost covered with mud. And so the first thing in order after his arrival was to put himself in a condition for association with civilized people; but a bath in a mud-puddle near the cabin hardly produced the desired effect. He selected a location on lot thirty-two and began the work of improvement; but what could a man do in the Wakeman wilderness without a wife? For three years the young man worked out the problem in this way: He boarded at Mr. Pierce's for a time at two dollars and fifty cents a week; but afterwards, in order to save expense—an important consideration with him at that time—he bought his own provisions and paid Mrs. Pierce fifty cents per week to cook them for him, eating his simple meal at a separate table. His bill of fare was less varied than wholesome, consisting generally of mush, milk and corn bread.

In May, 1820, he was united in marriage to Ruth Squire, daughter of Joab Squire, an early settler in Florence. A short time afterwards he made a visit to Connecticut to obtain some money, and performed the entire journey—with the exception of eighteen miles by lake, which consumed three days—alone on foot with his knapsack on his back. He averaged nearly forty-five miles per day, a remarkable pedestrian feat considering the condition of the country, much of his course leading through swamp and dense woods. But nature provided Mr. French with a good pair of walkers and few men could keep up with him in his younger days. During the journey mentioned he fell in with a traveler whose company was very agreeable, but he was unable to keep along with Mr. French, and, after a day or so, was left behind.

His first wife died June 19, 1845, and, in 1851, he married Mrs. William Doughty, with whom he is now living a short distance north of his original location, aged eighty-one.

In May, 1818, Dr. Harmon M. Clark and wife moved into town. His father's family came to Ohio at the same time, settling in Medina county. Dr. Clark located on lot twenty-four, where George Merdoff now lives. He was a practising physician, and was a valuable acquisition to the settlement. A relation of the hardships attendant upon his practice would be a revelation to some of the younger members of the profession of the present day. He traveled on foot, with his saddle-bags on his arm, through this and adjacent settlements, wading through streams, and often picking his way through the forest only by means of blazed trees, ministering to the necessities of all, without regard to compensation. If a patient was able to pay, a moderate fee was taken, which was frequently paid in produce, while from others nothing whatever was received or expected. He subsequently went as a missionary among the Indians, on the Maumee, but did not remain long. He and his wife eventually took up their residence with their son-in-law, Dr. Bryant of Amherst, and Mrs. Clark died there in 1863. He afterwards made his home with his son, Dr. Henry Clark of Ashland, and subsequently died there. They had a family of five children, four of whom are now living, but none in this township.

Barzilla S. Hendricks, his wife and adopted son, came into the township in the spring of 1819, and settled where George Denton now lives. Mr. Hendricks was killed by an accident, February 5, 1830. He and his wife had been to the Centre in attenadnce upon a meeting of some kind, and when near Merritt Hyde's, on their return home, a part of the harness gave way, the sleigh was wrecked, and Mr. Hendricks received injuries which caused his death the following day. His first wife died in the early years of their settlement, and he married again a few years afterward. His second wife is yet living.

Abram Bronson, a brother-in-law of Mr. Hendricks, with his wife, a son and hired man, came in with the Hendricks family, and settled where Mr. C. C. Canfield now lives. He died on this place a little more than a year after his arrival—August 29, 1820.

Sheldon Smith and family and Burton French arrived in October, 1820. Mr. Smith took up his residence on the place first occupied by Mr. Hendricks. His wife, who was a daughter of Mr. Silas French, died in Wakeman in February, 1831. Mr. Smith subsequently married again, and removed to the township of Berlin, Erie county, where he afterwards died.

Silas French, the father of Burton and Erastus, with his family, the wife of Burton and Miss Sally Sherman, joined the settlement in June, 1821. Mr. French made his location in the western part of the township, and lived there until his death, in May, 1842, aged sixty-nine.

Erastus French is the only surviving member of the family. Burton French lived with Erastus until the arrival of his wife, when he settled near his father.

In June, 1821, Justus Minor, with his wife and two children, moved into the place. The family found shelter in the log school house near Mr. Canfield's until a house could be erected on their selected location at the center of the town, on lot forty-six. Mrs. Minor died at the school house a short time after their arrival, and her remains were borne to the center for burial, a path being underbrushed from the school house to the center, a distance of about two miles, for the funeral procession. Mr. Minor's settlement was the first in the township, outside of the third section. He chose the center as being in his view the most natural place, in the township, for a probable future village, and especially for the church, the location of which he had determined to have fixed there. Dissension and division had been experienced in the church of which he was a member in Connecticut, occasioned by the location of the church remote from the center of the township, and he resolved to prevent a similar difficulty here. As a preliminary step in the accomplishment of his design he offered to board a settled minister the first year without charge, and the Rev. Mr. Betts, on his arrival a few years afterwards, as pastor of the Congregational church, first took up his abode at his house. He was unable, however, to completely carry out his plan. The mills had been located on the Vermillion, half a mile north of the center, and they formed the nucleus of a settlement which grew faster than that at the center, and the meeting houses were eventually located between the rival points.

A few years after his first wife's death, Mr. Minor was united in marriage to Miss Delia Palmer of Fitchville, and in 1832 removed to that township and resided there a number of years, and then returned to Wakeman, residing here the remainder of his life. He was the father of four children, one of whom (Cyrus Minor), resides at Collins, Townsend township, aged seventy-eight.

Chester Manville came from Litchfield county, Connecticut, to Wakeman, in May, 1822. He came afoot and Peter Sherman with him, though not for the purpose of settlement at that time. He came to take charge of the remains of a brother who had lost his life a short time before on the Ohio river. Nor, indeed, did young Manville come out to remain, but rather to see his sweetheart, Miss Dotha Minor, who had emigrated hither with her parents the year previous. He naturally protracted his visit, not returning to Connecticut until the next winter, when Mr. Sherman returned with him, again making the journey on foot. The following spring, Mr. Manville and a sister, who afterwards became the wife of Amos Clark, moved out, with a horse and single wagon. They brought with them a few household goods, and Miss Ruth rode in the wagon and drove the horse, while the brother accompanied her on foot, making for the third time the journey in that manner. He married Dotha Minor, March 31, 1824, and settled where he now resides, on lot twelve, section three,

paying two dollars and seventy-five cents per acre for his land. His wife died February 8, 1842, in the forty-fifth year of her age. Mrs. Manville was a most excellent woman, loved and honored by her family, and highly esteemed by all who knew her. Mr. Manville was subsequently twice married, but death took from him his last companion some years since. One son and two daughters are now living, viz: James H. Manville, on the old homestead; Mrs. Pellet, in New York, and Mrs. Ellis, in Clyde, Ohio. His oldest son, John, when nineteen years of age was kicked by a horse, causing his death forty-eight hours afterwards—June 12, 1847.

Mr. Manville is now living at the residence of his son James, in Wakeman, aged eighty-three. In his younger days, and when the country was new, he often pursued the business of hunting as a pastime. He reports to the writer the killing of nearly one hundred deer and wild turkeys, and smaller game too numerous to mention.

Next in order was Justin Sherman, with his family of wife and five children, in September, 1822. He came through with a four-horse team, and made an unusually quick trip. He purchased of Augustin Canfield the south part of lot twenty-three, and took up his abode in the old log house of Mr. Canfield, which his purchase embraced; this was replaced five years afterward by a substantial frame house, the first in the township. His wife died in 1824, and he subsequently married a Mrs. Redding. His own death took place in August, 1865, at the advanced age of eighty. Mr. Sherman established the first store in the township, and was the first postmaster. His surviving children are, N. G. Sherman, living at Norwalk; Mrs. Colonel Gideon Waugh, in Kansas; George B. and John G., in this township. The eldest son, Lewis, was accidentally killed in the spring of 1832. While at work by the side of a burning log-heap in his clearing, he was struck on the head by a falling tree—burned at the root—crushing his skull. He fell into the fire and, when found, he was burned almost beyond recognition. He was twenty-four years of age at the time of his death, and left a young wife to mourn his untimely loss.

Philo Sherman came in at the same time, and settled south of his brother Justin. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was its first class-leader in Wakeman.

Leveritt Hill came in about this time. He was then unmarried, but afterward married Miss Esther Strong, a sister of Cyrus Strong, and settled in the western part of the township. His father, Isaac Hill, and his family moved in a few years after, and settled in the same neighborhood. The Hills were from Rootstown, Portage county.

In May, 1823, Merritt Hyde and family arrived and located on the section line west of the center. Mr. Hyde was postmaster for a number of years, and a worthy citizen. His widow still resides in Wakeman. A son, Monroe Hyde, was killed September 28, 1834, by being thrown over a horse's head, and breaking his neck. The accident occurred in Florence, on the farm now owned by the widow of Simon Sprague.

In the summer of 1823, Amos Clark, a brother of the doctor, came in from Medina county. His land which he received from his father, was embraced in the same lot as that of his brother. May, 1826, he married Ruth Ann Manville, who came in with her brother Chester, as previously stated, and began housekeeping on the farm on which he has ever since resided. Mr. Clark is now aged seventy-seven. His wife died April 2, 1878.

Russell Barnes and family arrived in the spring of 1824, and took up his location on lot number twenty-six in the fourth section. He finally moved to Vermillion where he died of cancer in 1851.

William Beers settled a short distance west of Canfield's Corners, but subsequently moved to the south part of the township.

In the summer of 1826 Sheldon Barnes and his family, consisting of his wife and one child, came in. At Buffalo they took a vessel for Huron or Sandusky, but were driven by a storm into the mouth of Black River, and from there they came to Wakeman, the mother and child on horseback and the father on foot. After a stay of a few months with his brother-in-law, Johnson Wheeler, in Townsend, Mr. Barnes settled in Wakeman, near the west line of the township. He was a carpenter by trade and frequently changed his location as the prosecution of his work required, and a part of the time lived in other townships. One day, soon after their settlement, Mrs. Barnes was out in the woods, not far distant from the house, with her child in her arms, and met a bear in her path. They parted on good terms, though without an embrace.

Mr. Barnes died in this township in 1860, aged sixty-seven. Two children are now living in Wakeman—George A., where Peter Sherman formerly lived, and Mrs. A. P. Phillips, on the old homestead.

Rufus J. Bunce and family arrived in Wakeman in September, 1827, and, during the erection of his house near the center, took up his abode in a log house near the mills east of the Vermillion river. There were no settlers on that side of the river at that time. During their occupancy of the house near the mills the Vermillion was swollen by rains to an unusual heighth, and Mr. Bunce was in the habit of ferrying people across, as occasion required, using for this purpose an Indian canoe. On one occasion he came very near losing his life. He was crossing for Burton French when his oar broke in the middle of the stream. The current was rapid and he was quickly swept over the dam below, in going over which he was thrown out of the boat. For a moment his rescue seemed impossible, but he succeeded in getting away from the angry water under the dam and was carried by the current nearly to the bridge, when, with the timely assistance of Mr. French, he

succeeded in reaching the bank. Mr. Bunce's permanent location was on the hill, a short distance east of the center. The place is now owned by Mr. Lucius Hall. The house, although not in a very advanced stage of completion, was considered ready for occupancy by January. The household goods, with the mother and children, were loaded on a flat-boat, which the father and some of the neighbors, with a rope, pulled up the river to the mouth of Brandy creek, where a landing was made.

Mr. Bunce died in Wakeman on his original location in January, 1873, aged sixty-two. His widow is yet living and is seventy-eight. Two daughters—Mrs. Lucius Hall and Mrs. David Pierce—reside in Wakeman. The late Edward J. Bunce, a son, was a man of more than ordinary intelligence and held the offices of justice of the peace and postmaster for a number of years.

In the year 1827, Isaac Todd, then a young man eighteen years of age, came into the township, and the year following bought the farm where he now lives, on lot eighty-seven in section one. There was no improvement east of him at that time. In 1830, he married Fanny Booth, sister of Mrs. Bunce. He felt unequal to the expenditure necessary to obtain a marriage license, in the absence of which, the law required the publication of the banns from the pulpit. He accordingly requested his pastor, Rev. Mr. Betts, to make the announcement, adding that he didn't think he should be present on the occasion. "Don't let that keep you away from church," said Mr. Betts, "I can make the announcement at the beginning of the service and you can come in a little late; but come to church as usual." He followed his pastor's good advice, and when Sunday came, went to church, entering the house at a stage of the service when he was sure the notice had been made. But instead of his pastor, a stranger was in the pulpit, and to the young man's surprise and mortification the announcement was made immediately after he took his seat, after the preliminary services instead of before, as was intended. This was enough; but when the preacher announced for the text, "Remember Lot's wife," which, in his embarassment, Mr. Todd thought had special reference to him, he was crushed, and retains only an indistinct recollection of the rest of the service. He thinks Mr. Betts made a blunder in exchanging pulpits without informing the officiating minister of the previous arrangement.

Mr. Todd seems to have had a hard struggle of it in the Wakeman forest. Prosperity came slowly. For sometime after his marriage he was destitute of a pair of boots or shoes, and in attending church, his wife would wear her every day shoes, carrying her Sunday's best, until near the church, when she would take them off for her husband to wear, and put on her best ones. Afterwards, when he became able to own a yoke of oxen, they rode to church on a sled, the year round.

Kneeland Todd, a twin-brother of Isaac, came in soon after. He subsequently married a sister of Isaac's wife, and settled in the same vicinity. It was said that the brothers so closely resembled each other that even their wives were often puzzled to distinguish one from the other. This part of the township took the name of the "Todd Settlement," and is still so-called.

Martin Bell and family, his father, Elias Bell and family, and Simeon Brown and family, were early residents in this portion of the township.

As previously mentioned, Peter Sherman first visited Wakeman in the spring of 1822. In the year 1828, he moved out with his family, wife and one child, and settled on the place now occupied by his son-in-law, George A. Barnes. His frame house was one of the earliest built in the township east of the Vermillion. He died at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Barnes, February 22, 1878, at the age of eighty-three years.

Cyrus Strong was also one of the early settlers in this part of the township. His location was the next east of Rufus Bunce. He still occupies his original location.

James Wilson was one of the earliest settlers in the vicinity of the grist mill, which he run in an early day. His house stood on the west bank of the river.

A short distance north of Wilson, at the end of the road leading from Dr. Clark's, was Nathan Downs.

Woodward Tood moved in, in 1822, and a year or two after moved to the center of Townsend, and took charge of the store of William Townsend. He remained only about a year, when he returned to Wakeman and resided on the place now occupied by William Wilbur. Mr. Todd is now living a short distance south of Norwalk.

North of Mr. Todd's, a short distance, Lucius Tomlinson and family settled at an early date.

South of the center, on the road to Clarksfield, the earliest settlers were Lewis Beers and Marcellus Booth; and southwest of the center, about a mile, the first settler was Gersham Shelton.

On the west township line, on the center road, a Mr. Parsons settled at an early date. He subsequently committed suicide.

Bela Coe was an early settler, his location being in the third section, a short distance south of Amos Clarks.

Also, comparatively early in different portions of the township: John Brooks, Jabez Hanford, Hiram Rumsey, Henry T. Peck, Isaac Haskins, Dr. Curtis and Captain Bell.

Reuben Hall emigrated from Connecticut to the Western Reserve in the fall of 1805, settling in Canfield, Mahoning county. He remained there a year, and then removed to Rootstown, Portage county, where he lived eleven years. There he married, March 7, 1810, Betsey Coe, daughter of Israel Coe, formerly of Granville, Massachusetts. In 1816 he moved to Brimfield, in the same county, whence, after a residence of nineteen years, he came with his

family to this township, fixing his location on lot twenty-nine in the fourth section. He died on this place November 10, 1861. Mr. Hall was a man of intelligence, earnest religious zeal and a useful member of society. Mrs. Hall died June 13, 1868. Of the nine children born to them, only two are now living,—Alvan C., on the old homestead, and Lucius S. near the center.

The Irish began to settle in the township about the time of the building of the railroad—in 1852. One of the first was Thomas Conry. He was a native of Galway, Ireland, and emigrated to the United States in 1847. He formerly lived in Camden, Lorain county, and moved thence to Wakeman, settling in the east part of the township, where he continued to reside until his death, March 5, 1879.

There are now about fifty Irish families in the township, and they are, as a general thing, a respectable and industrious class of citizens.

In the returns of the enumeration of the white male inhabitants over the age of twenty-one years in Huron county in 1829, as made by George Sheffield, county assessor, the following persons are given as such inhabitants of Wakeman :

Samuel Bristol.	Asahel Buck.	Ichabod T. Norton.
Amial P. Pierce.	Elisha Shelden.	Chester Manvil.
Augustin Canfield.	Erastus French.	James Wilson.
Woodward Todd.	Philo Sherman.	William Barnes.
Justin Sherman.	Shelden Smith.	Amos Clark.
Harmon M. Clark.	Barzilla S. Hendricks.	Silas French.
Aaron Parsons.	Isaac Hill.	Bela Coe.
Samuel B. Barnes.	Merritt Hyde.	Lewis Patterson.
Garry B. Hyde.	Marshal Johnson.	Enoch Johnson.
William Beers.	Justus Minor.	Cyrus Minor.
Gersham Shelton.	Marcellus Booth.	Harry Smith.

EARLY EVENTS.

THE FIRST WEDDING

in Wakeman was that of Marshall Johnson and Marinda Bradley. They were married in October, 1820, at the house of Abram Bronson, Dr. Clark, justice of the peace, performing the nuptial ceremony. Mr. Johnson came in as a hired man with Captain Pierce, and Miss Bradley was a relative of the Bronson family. They settled a short distance southwest of the center, and raised a family of thirteen children.

The next couple married was Nathaniel Hine, of Berlin, and Ruth Sherman. They were married in the winter of 1821 at the house of Samuel Bristol, also by Esquire Clark. Mr. Hine was subsequently drowned while crossing the Vermillion, a short distance above Terryville, in Florence. Mrs. Hine afterwards removed to Brownhelm, where she died.

THE FIRST CHILD BORN

of civilized parents, in the township, was Burton M. Canfield. This event occurred April 18, 1818. Mr. Canfield married Louisa Cunningham, and now lives in the village of Wakeman.

The first girl baby was Mary Smith, daughter of Sheldon and Phedima Smith, born in April, 1821.

The birth of Laura French, daughter of Erastus and Ruth French, was the second female birth. She was born May 17, 1821, and died December 9, 1849, unmarried.

Sarah Ann Johnson, daughter of the first couple married, was born the same year. She is now living in Wakeman.

THE FIRST DEATH

was that of Mrs. Hendricks, mother of Mrs. Abram Bronson, which occurred in the year 1820. The death of Mr. Bronson occurred a short time after that of Mrs. Hendricks.

The first burying-ground was on the southwest corner of the cross-roads, across from where Mr. Mordoff now lives. Some of the bodies were afterwards taken up and removed to other places, and the former location was abandoned as a place of burial. The first interment in the cemetery at the center was that of Mrs. Justus Minor before referred to.

THE FIRST FRAME ERECTION

was the barn of Justin Sherman built in 1823. The first completed frame house was also erected by Mr. Sherman in 1827. It is the house now occupied by John G. Sherman. Sheldon Barnes commenced the erection of a frame house previous to that of Mr. Sherman's, but before it was finished, it was taken down, and removed to another location.

THE FIRST PUBLIC HOUSE

was kept by Marcus French, half a mile west of the center, on the section line. The place is now occupied by Mr. Rice.

The first regular train of cars ran through the township November 24, 1852.

The first and only known murder committed in the township occurred in May, 1843. The victim was the wife of Alexander Lawtha. She was strangled to death by the hands of her husband, assisted by John Simpson, a neighbor. The body of the woman was thrown into a well, and when found, the print of the fingers on her neck could be plainly seen. The murderers were convicted of the crime, and Lawtha was sentenced to the penitentiary for life, but before his removal from the county jail, he cut his throat with a razor, but before death made a confession of his crime. Simpson was sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years, and served out his term.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

Wakeman was attached to Florence for township purposes until February, 1824, at which time, on petition of the inhabitants, it was set off by the county commissioners, and organized independently. The election was held at the log school house near Mr. Canfield's, in April following. Woodward Todd was elected clerk; Samuel Bristol, Justin Sherman and Silas French, trustees; Amial P. Pierce, treasurer; Justin Sherman and Silas French, overseers of the

poor; Augustin Canfield and Isaac Hill, fence viewers; Augustin Canfield, appraiser; Cyrus Minor, lister; Amos Clark and Marcus French, supervisors; Erastus French, constable; Dr. H. M. Clark, justice of the peace. During his term of three years he issued neither a warrant, nor a summons which attests the law-abiding character of the inhabitants. Dr. Clark was followed in office by Captain Pierce.

Township officers elected in April, 1879, are as follows: W. J. Redfield, clerk; George Humphrey, James A. Cummings and Elon Parker, trustees; H. J. Shannon, treasurer; Eugene Gibson, assessor; S. T. Gibson and B. L. Dereamer, justices of the peace; Samuel White and Thomas Conry, constables.

MILLS.

The first settlers went to Esquire Merry's mill in Milan township to get their grinding done, a distance of fourteen miles as the road originally ran. Subsequently, and until the erection of a grist mill by Burton Canfield in 1824, they obtained their grist at Ruggles' mill in Florence, and at Husted's mill in Clarksfield. In 1823, Burton Canfield built a saw mill on the Vermillion, where the grist mill now stands east of Wakeman village. The next year he added a frame grist mill with one run of stone. The mill stones were made out of the ordinary "hard head" stone by Elder Phillips, a pioneer Baptist preacher of Berlin. He took the job for thirty-five dollars, and realized less than a shilling a day, the stone proving harder than he had estimated.

A saw mill was built on the La Chapelle in 1823 by Justin Sherman. This and the Canfield mill were erected at the same time, but the Sherman mill sawed the first log. On the same stream there were formerly three other saw mills, one built by Esquire Pierce about the year 1833, one by C. C. Canfield in 1840, and one by B. M. Canfield in 1848. That of C. C. Canfield was in operation for thirty years, and did an extensive business. The only saw mill now in operation in this portion of the township is the steam mill of Darwin Canfield, located on lot twenty-one. Cyrus Minor built a saw mill at an early day on Brandy creek, the only mill ever erected on that stream.

THE WAKEMAN CHEESE FACTORY,

a stock concern, was incorporated in the spring of 1867 with a capital invested of about $7,000. The factory has been operated under a lease by the Messrs. Vanfleet Bros. for the last three years, who have done an extensive business in the manufacture of butter and cheese.

Henry Peck also has a cheese factory in the southwest quarter of the township, but it is not in operation. It has done an extensive business.

EARLY ROADS.

The first road was that along the west town line, called the "Reed road," a man of that name having opened it. The first road within the township was that along the line of the first settlements, called the New London road. It is a mile east of the west line road, and runs a generally north and south direction. It was opened by the settlers, being at first merely underbrushed and originally ran a more crooked course than it now does, in order to avoid swales and steep hills. The east and west center road was opened west of the center in 1825 or 1826, and east of the center a few years after.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school was opened by Mrs. Dr. Clark in her own house, in the summer of 1818. Her scholars were Calvert C., Royal R. and Sarah Ann Canfield; Lemuel B., Bennett and Minott Pierce. Mrs. Clark taught for one dollar per week, and boarded herself. Her wages were paid, not in money, but in the products of the soil, the usual legal tender in those early times. The school was also kept by Mrs. Clark in the log house of Mr. Canfield. The scholars would each carry an ear of corn to school which the teacher would boil for them, this constituting the only dinner they had. School was kept in Wakeman only a few weeks in the year, and the children, or at least the boys, the eldest of whom was not more than ten years of age, attended a school in Florence, traversing an unbroken forest for a distance of three miles. In the year 1820 the first school house was built, of logs of course, on the farm of Augustin Canfield, about forty rods north of where John G. Sherman now resides. Levi Bodwell, of Clarksfield, taught the first school in this house and was the first male teacher in the place. Levi Platt, now living in the township of Greenfield, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, was the next. He was followed by Dr. Clark.

The log school house served the double purpose of a place of teaching and a house of worship for about nine years, when it was replaced by a comfortable frame school house, twenty-two by twenty-six feet in size, with a genuine shingle roof. The meeting to consider the question of its erection was held at the old school house, January 29, 1829. Bela Coe was chosen moderator of the meeting, and Augustin Canfield, clerk. It was decided to build the house by a tax, the cost of which was to be one hundred and seventy dollars. Among other things it was resolved that "we will have a chimney in said house," that "a writing desk shall be attached to the side of the house," etc. It was also stipulated that the house should be open on the Sabbath to the Congregational and Methodist churches, each to occupy it one-half of the time, "but if it so happens that one denomination does not want to occupy their half of the time, and the other does more, it shall be their privilege to do so." The house had a kind of dedication by a union service of the two churches on Christmas Eve, 1829, the Rev. Xenophon Betts and True Pattee officiating on the occasion. The house was trimmed with evergreens and illuminated. The first teacher in the new school house was J. M. Root, afterwards a mem-

ber of Congress and a lawyer of ability and distinction, recently deceased.

The first election of a school board, of which there is a record, occurred October 31, 1828, when Augustin Canfield was elected clerk; Justin Sherman, Philo Sherman and Samuel Bristol, directors.

Until 1827 the township constituted one school district. The location of the first school house being determined by the center of the population, it was built in the third section, as previously stated. In the spring of the above year a second school district was erected, embracing nearly three-fourths of the township, and a log school house built at the center of town. A few years after a frame school house was built there.

In regard to the character of her schools and school houses, Wakeman occupies a front rank among the townships of the county. There are at present eight school houses, all of which are brick, with but one exception.

The school in the village is at present under the efficient management of A. J. Cobben.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious meeting in Wakeman was held at the house of Augustin Canfield, Sunday evening, January 10, 1819. Rev. Lot B. Sullivan, a missionary, was the preacher. Mr. and Mrs. Canfield, Dr. Clark and wife led the singing. They were the pioneer choir of Wakeman for many years.

The first church organization was formed at the house of Mr. Pierce, October 25, 1822, by Rev. A. H. Betts and Rev. Joseph Treat. The society was of the Congregational order, and consisted of the following members: Barzilla S. Hendricks and wife, Justus Minor, Mrs. Electa Pierce, Dr. H. M. Clark, Ruth French, Sally Sherman and Mary Barnum. The society was called the First Congregational church of Wakeman. Rev. Xenophon Betts was the first pastor of the church, and was installed April 9, 1829, at the house of Mr. Pierce. Mr. Betts continued pastor until December 25, 1836, when he was dismissed at his own request. He was a man of good attainments, and was a faithful and efficient pastor. During his pastorate there were forty-five additions to the membership. The subsequent history of the church will be found in connection with that of the Second Congregational church.

SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The following sketch is mainly compiled from the interesting memorial address of Mr. Alvan C. Hall at the farewell services held at the old chuch building December 31, 1878.

The organization of the church is the result of a division in the First Congregational Church which grew out of a difference of views and sentiments respecting certain ideas and principles upon which Oberlin had been founded in February, 1834. In the fall of 1835 Mr. Finney's large tent (or "tabernacle" as it was called) which was used for holding protracted meetings, was set up at the four corners in the west part of the township on the farm then owned by Bela Coe, now owned by Mr. Cummings. President Mahan, of Oberlin, on invitation of the church, with several theological students who had recently left Lane Seminary because of the repressive measures adopted by that institution concerning the discussion of the question of salary by its students, came and held a meeting of several days duration in the tent. The meeting resulted in a number of conversions. The year following, the pastor, Rev. Xenophen Betts who belonged to the Presbytery (as most of the congregational ministers then did) severed his connection with the church to take charge of the Presbyterian Church in Lyme in this county, and the theological students before mentioned came out from Oberlin and preached during the interim. Prominent among those students was John Watson Alvord, afterwards connected with the Freedmen's Bureau. So much was he esteemed that children were named after him by their parents, and Wakeman has had a Watson Hill and an Alvord Hill. At length another pastor was obtained who remained a year or two, when recourse was again had to the Oberlin students. In the meantime the breach between the old school part of the church and that which sympathized with the doctrines and principles of Oberlin was constantly growing wider.

"In those days it was customary," says Mr. Hall, "to have a sermon both forenoon and afternoon, and frequently one in the evening, or at five o'clock. The people usually carried a lunch in their baskets or pockets, to eat at the recess at noon; and during this recess, and while eating their lunch, a group would frequently be gathered together discussing the subject and doctrines of the forenoon sermon. We recall to mind a sermon preached at the old school house which stood a little north of John Sherman's, in which sermon God was represented as not only willing, but infinitely desirous of saving all mankind. This sermon was the subject of considerable comment at the noon recess. We remember distinctly a question asked by one of our old school brethren in apparent honesty and sincerity, namely: 'Would it not be derogatory to the character of God, to hold that he was not only willing, but infinitely desirous of saving all mankind, and then fail to do it?'"

Thus the church continued, hiring a minister for a year or two, and at the end of the term getting students from Oberlin to supply the interval, until the fall of 1843, or spring of 1844, when Rev. William Russell, from Connecticut, was employed, and it was hoped that he would be able so to compromise the matter of difference as to bring about more union of feeling and consequent prosperity to the church. This he endeavored to do, but failed. The subject of building a meeting house began to be discussed, which proved a cause for increased contention. If Oberlin ministers were to be shut out from the pulpit,

as one part desired, there would be no disposition with the other, and more able part, to assist in the building. In order to awaken a greater interest in the proposed erection, the pastor, Rev. Mr. Russell, preached a sermon bearing upon the subject, in which he intimated that if the church could not be sufficiently united to build a meeting house, it had better divide. The question was discussed by the church, and terminated in the adoption of a resolution to give letters of dismission to those who should wish to withdraw for the purpose of forming a new church. A request for letters was circulated among the members and received the following signatures, to-wit: Augustine Canfield, Reuben Hall, Amos Clark, Lemuel B. Pierce, C. C. Canfield, Leverett Hill, Alvan C. Hall, Kneeland Todd, Rufus J. Bunce, Isaac Todd, Mary Bunce, Eunice Pierce, Esther Hill, Betsey Hall, Electa Pierce, Mary E. Canfield, Caroline C. Burr, Minerva Pierce, Susan L. Pierce, Ruth A. Clark, Sophia Wheeler and Juliatte Travis. The above-named received a letter of dismission in a body, dated August 30, 1844. Next day a meeting was held at the center school house (the building now occupied by Mr. Reed as a dwelling) for the purpose of forming a new church. Rev. Henry Cowles, of Oberlin, officiated at the organization, which consisted of the seceding members above named (with the exception of Kneeland Todd, Juliatte Travis and Susan L. Pierce) and Cordelia B. Hall, who brought a letter from the church in Edinburg, Ohio. November 24th following, Mr. Todd and Mrs. Travis united, together with Amos Pierce and Minott Pierce, who were the first to unite on profession. Mrs. Susan L. Pierce, one of the number who withdrew from the first church, did not unite until March 16, 1845. Of the original twenty members the following are still living: C. C. Canfield, Isaac Todd, Amos Clark, Alvan C. Hall, Mary Bunce, Mary E. Canfield, Catharine C. Burr and Esther Hill. Seven of these eight reside reside in Wakeman. Jeremiah Butler, an Oberlin student, was employed by the church as the first pastor, and remained a year. Their meetings were held, with the Methodists, in the school houses at the center and in the north part of town, one Sunday in one, and the next in the other.

The society was soon after incorporated, and in 1845 a house of worship was erected near the center, the lot for which was donated by Justin Sherman. The building was dedicated October 2, 1845, the sermon on the occasion being preached by Rev. Henry Cowles. Rev. Wm. A. Westervelt was ordained the same day in the church, and officiated as pastor for one year. The building was subsequently considerably enlarged, mainly by the efforts of Mr. C. C. Canfield.

The following are the ministers who have officiated as pastors of the church for one year or more, with the term of service of each, as near as can be ascertained, viz.:

Jeremiah Butler, Wm. A. Westervelt and Wm. F. Clarke, one year each; Minor W. Fairfield, nearly three years; James M. Van Wagner—first installed pastor—about six years; Prof. Henry E. Peck, nearly three years; Henry S. Bennett, about four years; Joseph L. Edwards, nearly three years; Levi Loring, one year; S. Lee Hillyer, one year; Edward B. Payne, between two and three years. Mr. Payne was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. C. C. Creegan, who began his labors July 1, 1875, and was regularly installed September 5, 1877. Mention should be made of Professor James A. Thorne, who preached for the church nearly a year as a temporary supply.

For two or three years subsequent to the organization of the church no deacon was chosen. The number has increased from one to five, the present number. Those who have served as such, are Leverett Hill, James Wilson, Justin Hill, James A. Burham, Isaac Todd, George Barnes, Wm. H. Pierce and William Barber. The first three are deceased.

The first member of the church that died was Mrs. Electa Pierce, January 10, 1845. She was one of the original twenty, and "was truly a mother to the church." The church has steadily grown from that small beginning in 1844, every year having witnessed accessions, until, at the date of this writing—March, 1879,—the membership has reached three hundred and twenty-three.

Mention should be made of the faithful service of Mr. L. S. Hall, the efficient leader of the choir, who has officiated as chorister for over thirty years, and without any pecuniary consideration whatever. His labors have been of great value to the society.

The Sabbath school was in existence during the organization of the first church, of which James Wilson and Leverett Hill were superintendents. It is now one of the largest and most prosperous in the county, the number of pupils enrolled being over three hundred. Mr. S. H. Todd, who possesses more than a local reputation as an efficient Sabbath school worker, is the present superintendent.

THE NEW BUILDING.

The subject of the erection of a more commodious house of worship than the one so long used by the society, was first discussed in 1875. The corner stone was laid, with impressive ceremonies, September 5, 1877, Rev. Dr. Wolcott, of Cleveland, conducting the services. It was completed in December, 1878, and dedicated on the first day of January, 1879, President J. H. Fairchild, of Oberlin, preaching the dedication sermon. There were fourteen hundred people in attendance, representing forty-three different townships in the surrounding country. The church is a handsome and imposing brick edifice, evincing in its design and appearance, good practical judgment and excellent taste on the part of those to whose energy and liberality its erection is due. The audience room is forty by sixty-six feet, with two wings, eighteen by thirty feet each, the rooms being neatly fitted up for prayer and social meetings, and galleries above. The

interior is finished in chestnut, in the natural wood, and presents a rich and beautiful appearance. The cost of the building was sixteen thousand dollars, the whole of which is provided for.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first class was formed in December, 1828, by Rev. True Pattee, a circuit preacher. The following were the constituent members: Philo Sherman, Betsey Sherman, Lucius Tomlinson, Charlotte Tomlinson, Phedima Smith and Anna French. The first named was appointed leader of the class. The church held their meetings alternately with the Congregationalists at he two school houses until the erection of a church building by the Congregationalists, when being offered the use of the house on Sabbath afternoons, they held their meetings there. An unusual harmony and christian spirit always characterized the relations of the two churches. The class was eventually disbanded.

The present Methodist Episcopal Church at Wakeman village was organized in the town hall, by Rev. A. J. Lyon, June 16, 1872, and consisted of the following members: J. M. Whiton, Sarah M. Whiton, William Denman, Samuel Webb, Jane Webb, M. E. Wattles, E. M. Bell, E. F. Squire, A. P. Phillips, Rebecca Phillips, Hiram Hurd, J. M. Cahoon, Scynthia E. Cahoon, Mary M. Harris, George Randall, Harriet M. Randall, Edward Denman and Jane Denman. Mr. Whiton was chosen leader. Wakeman was at this time embraced in the East Townsend circuit, but a year and a half afterwards was set off as Wakeman charge, with Birmingham annexed. The following have officiated as pastors of the church: Revs. G. L. Hannawalt, D. R. Moore, E. Hayes, J. A. Kaull, C. D. Patterson, G. E. Scott and Hiram Royce, whose term of service has not expired.

The erection of a church building was first discussed by a few men, not members of any church, one evening in the spring of 1872, at the store of Mr. John Harris. Johnson Brazington proposed it, and would give fifty dollars. It was favored by others. A member of the Congregational Church, formerly a Methodist, solicited subscriptions, and the erection of a building was soon after begun. It was completed in September, 1873, and dedicated on the 23d of that month, Rev. Mr. Godman, of Berea, preaching the dedication sermon. When the house was completed, there was an indebtedness of one thousand and four hundred dollars which was assumed by the building committee. On the day of the dedication one thousand and six hundred dollars was raised, and the church is now out of debt. The cost of the church including the lot and bell, was four thousand six hundred dollars. The membership is now fifty-six, with G. H. Mains, leader. A Sabbath school was organized in January, 1874, by J. M. Whiton who has been the superintendent up to the present time. The number of scholars enrolled at this writing, is one hundred and eighteen.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church was organized by Rev. Anson Clark, August 14, 1837, with the following list of members: Joel Wheeler, Elvira Wheeler, Charlotte Tomlinson, Lucius Tomlinson, Jabez Hanford, Abbie Hanford, Cyrenus Beecher, Betsey Beecher, Samuel Bristol, Eunice Bristol, Ezra Sprague, Harriet Sprague, Justin Sherman, Betsey Sherman, Lester T. Farrand, Ann E. Farrand, Joab Squire, Harriet Squire, Peter Sherman, Samantha Sherman, Louis Markham, Eliza M. Redding, James C. Judson, Laura Wheeler, Phebe Burgess, Starr Hoyt, Ezekiel W. Arnold, Mary Arnold, Sala Todd, Aurilla Masters, Martin Bell, Polly Bell, George Todd and Harmon M. Clark. Joel Wheeler and Jabez Hanford were elected wardens; Cyrenus Beecher, Peter Sherman and Starr Hoyt, vestrymen. Justin Sherman was chosen secretary of the church at a meeting held at his home, April 16, 1838. The church was incorporated as "St. John's Church, of Wakeman," by act of the legislature, session of 1838–39. The church building, near the center, was erected in 1840, the lot for which was donated by Justin Sherman. Rev. Anson Clark was the first rector of the church, and since then the following clergymen have successively filled the pastoral office, viz: Thos. Barrow, J. Rice Taylor, Abram Bronson, E. D. Irvine, Chas. F. Lewis and G. W. Williams. Most of these lived elsewhere, and officiated here on alternate Sabbaths. Much of the time the church was without stated preaching, and the regularity of the services depended upon the established forms of the church as conducted by lay readers. Cyrenus Beecher, John Kiloh, J. E. Hanford and others had been commissioned by the bishop, and officiated in that capacity. The church has been in a low condition of prosperity for some time, no regular services having been held for the last two or three years, and many of the younger members of the church have joined the Congregational church.

ST. MARY'S (CATHOLIC) CHURCH.

This church was organized by the Irish inhabitants of the township, in the fall of 1868, Rev. Father Hally, of Norwalk, officiating at the organization. The erection of a church building was soon after commenced, which was completed the following spring. The church consists of about forty-five families, about the same number as when organized. The society is now under the care of Father Quinn.

POST OFFICE.

In the year 1829 the inhabitants of Wakeman attained to the felicity of a weekly mail. Isaac Todd and Cyrus Minor drew up, or caused to be drawn up, a petition for the extension of the mail route from Grafton, Lorain county, to Norwalk, and carried it to Grafton to obtain the signatures of the settlers along the proposed route. After the mail was established, the settlers along the line turned out and under-brushed a road from Wakeman to Grafton.

The first mail-carrier was one Cole, who carried the mail once a week, making his journeys on foot. The first trip he made through Wakeman he stopped at Isaac Todd's, whose house was the first on his route west of La Grange. No mail-bag being visible, Mr. Todd inquired about it. "Oh, I've got it," replied the carrier, and he reached in his pocket and drew forth a large-sized *pocket-book*, on which was a padlock about the size of a silver half dollar. Mr. Todd, naturally taken back at the apparently unimportance of the enterprise he had labored hard to establish, said: "You don't mean to say you carry the mail in that?" "Yes," rejoined Cole, "and it's large enough; *there's nothing in it!*" The route was established, and the mail-carrier had to make the trip, although there was not an item of mail to carry. It was not long, however, before a more capacious mail bag was substituted for the pocket-book.

A man by the name of Waldron afterwards carried the mail. He frequently stopped at Joseph French's, and on one occasion brought the family a piece of venison. On being asked where he got it he replied that he "shot the deer with the mail bag." He came upon the animal while browsing in the top of a fallen tree, struck it in the head with the bag, which so frightened the deer that he caught it and cut its throat with his knife.

The first post office was established January 1, 1833, with Justin Sherman, postmaster, who kept the office in his house. He served for seven years and three months, when he was succeeded by Merritt Hyde, and the office was moved to his dwelling, west of the center. Mr. Hyde held the position until June 1842, when Mr. Sherman was again appointed. He served for three years, keeping the office at his store near the center. Since Mr. Sherman's second term, Edward J. Bunce, Lester T. Farrand, Hiram K. Hosford, William Pierce and H. J. Baldwin (the present incumbent) have successively officiated as postmasters.

PHYSICIANS.

As already stated, Dr. Harmon M. Clark was the first physician that practiced in the township. He had been engaged in the practice of medicine before he came to this country, and was a surgeon or assistant surgeon in the U. S. navy in the war of 1812. When he emigrated west, he determined to abandon the profession and devote himself to agricultural pursuits, but so great was the need of doctors in that early time, and none to be had except from distant places, that Dr. Clark was, out of consideration of humanity, impelled again to engage in the practice of his profession. And when he once began, he was the busiest man in the place, finding but little time to attend to his farm, which did not so much matter, however, as his ability as a farmer was not of the highest order.

Of those who have been engaged in medical practice in Wakeman, since Dr. Clark, the writer has the names of Drs. Wm. B. Latin, Burroughs, Moses Trumbull, Jones, Bunce, C. A. Standart and Rose. The length of time, or the order in which they practiced, we are unable to state.

Dr. E. E. Beeman, one of the two physicians now engaged in the practice of medicine in Wakeman, graduated, first, in 1860, at a medical school in Cincinnati, and subsequently, in 1875, at the Western Reserve College (Medical department), Cleveland. His first practice was in that city, in connection with his father, and subsequently practiced in Wisconsin and Illinois. From 1864 to 1876 he was located at Birmingham, Erie county, whence, in September of the latter year, he removed to Wakeman.

Dr. H——— E——— was graduated from the Ohio Electic College, Cincinnati, in 1848, having previously attended a course of lectures at a medical college in Cleveland. He began the practice of his profession in Putman county, continuing two years, when he removed to Clarksfield, Huron county. He practised in Clarksfield until his removal to Wakeman in July, 1877, with the exception of four years, during which he practiced in Crestline.

MERCANTILE.

The first store in Wakeman was kept by Justin Sherman near the center, on lot forty-five. He erected the building in 1839, and sold the first goods on the third day of July, 1841. His goods were purchased in New York City, and transported by way of Hudson river, Erie canal and Lake Erie to Huron, and thence to Wakeman by team. In 1845, he sold the stock to Rufus J. Bunce and his son, Edward, who carried on the business about two years, when they sold out, and the goods were taken out of the township. Edward J. Bunce and Lucius S. Hall subsequently revived the business, and continued near the center until the completion of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, (as it was then called) when they changed their location, and opened their store where the millinery store now is in the village of Wakeman. The same year, Messrs. Pierce & Co. put up the Wakeman Exchange, wooden block, which has since been enlarged, and is now known as the Bright block. In this building, a hotel was opened by Mr. Preston, and a store by Hosford and Andrews. The large brick block on the southwest corner of Main and Pleasant streets, was erected in the summer of 1871, by the firms of Harris, Pierce & Baldwin and Vanfleet Bros. They were previously located in the Bright building, and their change of location transferred the most of the business of the village to the south side of Main street. Mr. Harris, of the firm of Harris & Baldwin, has been engaged in mercantile trade in Wakeman for a period of nearly twenty years, and is the oldest merchant in the place.

The village now contains about seven or eight hundred inhabitants, with four churches, —— schools, one printing office, three general stores, one drug and hardware store, two groceries, one boot and shoe store, three millinery and fancy goods stores, two

furniture stores and undertaking shops, one bakery, one harness shop, one tailor shop, two shoe shops, four dressmaking establishments, one clock and watch repairer, two hotels, four blacksmith shops, two cooper shops, two barber shops, one livery, one wagon shop, two meat markets, two saw mills, one bending works and planing mill, one grist mill, two pump factories, and two physicians.

NEWSPAPERS.

In 1873, the first newspaper, called the *Riverside Echo*, was published by Melvin Lewis. It was a small, four-column folio, but was subsequently enlarged to a six-column. The paper was removed in 1875 to North Amherst, Lorain county. September 18th, of the same year, the first number of the Wakeman *Press* was issued by G. H. Mains, with one hundred and seventy-five subscribers at one dollar per year. It was originally a five-column folio, with a ready-printed outside; but December 18th, it was enlarged to a six-column folio with a patent inside. April, 1876, it was commenced as a home paper, printed entirely at home.

HARTLAND.

ORIGINAL OWNERS.

For explanation of the following table the reader is referred to the history of Wakeman township.

HARTLAND, TOWN NUMBER THREE, IN THE TWENTY-FIRST RANGE.

CLASSIFICATION No. 1, SECTION 1.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	*s.*	*d.*	*Classified by.*	*Am't classed.* £	*s.*	*d.*
Jonathan Douglass	1,446	14	7	Daniel Douglass	480	19	0
Lucy Starr	5	9	8	" "	5	9	8
Jonathan Douglass	1,446	14	7	Guy Douglass	321	9	2
Robert Douglass	200	0	0	" "	200	0	0
Ichabod Powers, Jr.	188	16	6	Richard Powers	188	16	6
Thomas Mumford, Esq	604	16	0	Nath'l Ledyard	138	1	3
Nicholas Darrow	9	12	2	Joseph Darrow	9	12	2
				Footing of Classification No. 1,	£1,344	7	9

CLASSIFICATION No. 2, SECTION 2.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	*s.*	*d.*	*Classified by.*	*Am't classed.* £	*s.*	*d.*
John Way	590	3	11	John Way	590	3	11
Charles Bulkley	493	14	11	Charles Bulkley	493	14	11
Jeremiah Miller	2,535	18	10	Richard Morgan	105	13	3
Peter Darrow	10	0	0	Nicholas Darrow	10	0	0
Mehitable Leet	124	0	0	Daniel Starr	124	0	0
Sarah Davis	8	0	0	" "	8	0	0
James Darrow	2	3	7	" "	2	3	7
Daniel Harris	5	6	0	" "	5	6	0
Elizabeth Griffin	5	0	0	" "	5	0	0
Joseph Chamflin	72	11	9	" "	..	5	4
				Footing of Classification No. 2,	£1,344	7	0

CLASSIFICATION No. 3, SECTION 3.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	*s.*	*d.*	*Classified by.*	*Am't classed.* £	*s.*	*d.*
Lydia Latham	92	4	6	Jonathan Starr	92	4	6
Jonathan and Jared Starr	53	2	3	" "	53	2	3
Joanna Short	276	14	0	Joanna Short	167	2	3
James Lamphia	233	9	0	Euclid Elliott	160	18	0
Clark Elliott	296	11	3	" "	296	11	3
Starr & Tallman	150	0	0	Starr & Tallman	150	0	0
Richard Douglass	262	18	6	Richard Douglass	262	18	6
Joseph Champlin	72	11	9	Anna Hatch	72	6	5
John Potter	83	13	3	John Potter	83	13	3
Daniel Truman	6	0	0	Henry Truman	6	0	0
				Footing of Classification No. 3,	£1,344	16	5

CLASSIFICATION No. 4, SECTION 4.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	*s.*	*d.*	*Classified by.*	*Am't classed.* £	*s.*	*d.*
Joshua Starr	1,250	11	1	Joshua Starr	1,250	11	1
Joanna Short	216	14	0	" "	93	15	11
				Footing of Classification No. 4,	£1,344	7	0

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The surface of the township is generally level, though less so in the south and east parts than elsewhere. The soil is a clay loam, modified by gravel and sand along the streams and on the Hartland ridge, which runs a general north and south direction through the second section. There were formerly a number of swamps or marshes in the township, the largest of which were known as Canterbury Swamp, Cranberry Marsh, Grape Swamp and Bear Swamp. The first was over two miles in length, varying in width from fifty to one hundred and fifty rods, and lay south east of the centre. Cranberry Marsh lay north of the centre, and contained about one hundred acres. These formerly unsightly places have been more or less reclaimed, and the soil, which is a deep black muck, is the best in the township.

The principal native varieties of timber were white wood, white, black and burr oak, white and black ash, black walnut, hickory, birch and maple.

The Vermillion river runs though the southeast quarter of the township, and adds a pleasing element to the landscape. Indian creek has its source in the southwest part and flows into the Vermillion near the east town line. Brandy creek, which is said to have derived its name from the peculiar color of the water, rises near the centre of the township, flows through the northeast part of the township and across the northwest corner of Clarksfield, uniting with the Vermillion a short distance west of the center of Wakeman township.

NATIVE ANIMALS.

The animals of the forest, were the bear, deer, wolf, wild cat, grey fox and other species of less importance. Bears were not numerous and seldom seen. They seem to have collected more generally in the marshes of Ripley, where they were frequently killed. Deer were very plenty and venison was often so

abundant among the early settlers as to be almost a drug. Mr. E. W. Waldron and Daniel Robbins, while hunting on one occasion, performed the unusual feat of capturing two of them by running them down. There were several inches of snow on the ground with a crust, through which the sharp hoofs of the animals penetrated, making it difficult for them to run.

Wolves were numerous, and their nocturnal howls around the obscure cabins of the settlers, were as familiar as the whip-poor-will's song. They were also very troublesome, killing the settlers' sheep under the walls of his cabin, and rendering inclosures necessary to insure their safety.

The forests, also, abounded in wild turkeys, and Mr. Robbins informs the writer that he has killed four of them at a single shot from his rifle. They were often taken, in the spring of the year, by imitating the note of the female and decoying the male within range of the gun.

SETTLEMENT.

The earliest settlements were made in the second section, on Hartland ridge. In the spring of 1817, William and Alva Munsell came in and began on lot number thirty-three, in what was called the Bulkley tract. They put up a cabin, chopped off a piece of ground, and planted it to corn. They left the township in the fall of the same year, and the piece of land which they occupied was afterwards known as the "old brier patch."

Daniel Bills and Jared Tolls arrived soon after the Munsells. Mr. Bills was originally from Connecticut. He married Hannah Waldron, daughter of Joseph Waldron, then of Ontario county, New York, afterwards of this township. His family did not accompany him here, but came on from New York with Elijah Bills the following year. He located on lot number sixteen, where Mr. Thomas now resides. A few years after he exchanged farms with Daniel Minor, of Clarksfield, and moved to that township.

Jared Tolls was an early settler in one of the townships now embraced in Erie county. He settled on lot number seventeen, on the place now occupied by Mr. Delap. He died the next year and was buried on his farm. After his death the family removed to Macksville in Peru township. Mrs. Tolls was a sister of Daniel Mack. The first birth and the first death in the township occurred in this family.

Allen and Sylvester Blackman came to Hartland at an early date from Florence. The former was the first settler on the place now occupied by B. F. McCormick. He sold the place to Joseph Waldron in 1821, and moved back to Florence. Sylvester Blackman settled where Elijah Bills afterwards resided.

Elijah Bills came from the State of New York with the family of Daniel Bills in the spring of 1818. He was then unmarried, but subsequently he married Mary Howard, daughter of Captain William Howard, and settled on lot eighteen, purchasing the place of Sylvester Blackman. He died on this place October 30, 1867, aged sixty-seven years. Mr. Bills was a man of great size, force of character and local prominence. He was so poor when he began in Hartland he could not pay for an ax, but before his death he owned a thousand acres of land. He acquired some knowledge of law and was a sort of pettifogger for a number of years. He was also justice of the peace of Hartland for many years.

He was the father of six children, four boys and two girls. Lion E. died May 20, 1870, in his forty-eighth year; Harriet became the wife of B. F. McCormick, February 15, 1846, and, in the spring of the following year, they settled on the place where they now reside. The rest of the children are also residents of this township, viz: Stephen W., Mary Amanda (Mrs. N. M. Bedell), John E. and Charles W. The latter, with his mother, owns and occupies the old homestead.

Nathan Miner came from Connecticut in 1819, and stopped for a short time in the township of Eldridge (now Berlin), where he married a daughter of Samuel White, who afterward moved to this township. Mr. Miner settled where his son Oliver now lives, on lot twenty-seven, and resided there until his death. Mrs. Miner is also deceased. They had a family of nine children. Polly married David Ernsberger, moved to Wisconsin, and died there soon after; Betsey is the relict of Warren Hackett, and resides on Hartland ridge; David, Nelson and James live somewhere in the west; Oliver occupies the old homestead, as previously mentioned; Olive (Mrs. Patchin) resides in Republic, Ohio; Samuel and Lucius are deceased.

Samuel White and family came from Pennsylvania and settled in Ashtabula county prior to the war of 1812. He afterwards moved to the Fire-lands, locating at Cold Creek, but had hardly got settled when the news of Hull's surrender of Detroit was received. The family fled to Mount Vernon, Knox county, and remained there about four years. They then went to Berlin, and afterwards to Florence, thence to Hartland. He died while on a visit to Ashtabula county in the year 1840. Mrs. White died many years after in Hartland. There were eight children, three of whom married and settled in this township. They were Jane, who became the wife of Nathan Miner; James, who married Fanny Howard, January 1, 1829, and settled on the farm where they have since resided; and Betsey, who married Peter James and located where T. W. Head now lives. Only two of the children are now living, viz: David in Ashtabula, and James in this township. One of the sons, Crawford, enlisted in the service of his country during the war with Mexico and died soon after his arrival in that country.

Joseph Waldron with his wife and two grand-children, Elnathan J. and Betsey Waldron, moved in from Bristol, Ontario county, New York, June 2, 1821. He purchased of Allen Blackman the place on which B. F. McCormick now resides—lot number twenty-two.

BENJAMIN F. McCORMICK.

Benjamin F. McCormick, the fourth child of Daniel McCormick and Mary C. Brundage, was born in Ovid, Seneca Co., N. Y., April 14, 1820. He came to Ohio in the spring of 1842, and entered Oberlin College in the fall of the same year, and spent a portion of the following year in that institution, taking a partial course.

Feb. 15, 1846, he married Miss Harriet Bills, eldest daughter of Elijah Bills and Mary Howard, of Hartland. They settled on what is known as Hartland Ridge, the most beautiful and valuable portion of the township, where they still live, owning about three hundred and twenty acres of land and fine buildings.

Seven children were the fruit of this union, five of whom are living: William S., married Martha Birkett, of Monroe Co., Mich., and lives in Hartland, near his parents; Emma, graduated from Oberlin, and married the Rev. Jacob Winslow, a Congregational minister, and lives at De Witt, Saline Co., Neb.; Frank B., John E., and Fannie W. are unmarried, and live at home.

For many years the subject of our sketch held the office of township clerk, and has served as justice of the peace six or seven terms. We regard the foregoing as worthy of notice, in this connection, as an index of the confidence and respect of his neighbors more than anything else.

Politically, Mr. McCormick started as a Democrat, and cast his first ballot for James K. Polk, in 1844; a fact which, he says, has been a source of continued mortification and regret. He was next identified with the Free-Soil party until it was merged into the Republican party, with which he has been an energetic and active worker until quite recently. He now believes that the upas shade of corruption has poisoned the party, dishonored its past record, and destroyed its future prospects by adding millions to the wealth of the rich by laying grievous burdens on the shoulders of the industrial classes; and *last*, but not *least*, by utterly neglecting a large class of citizens but recently set free, and refusing them the protection to which they as citizens are justly entitled. Consequently, he has identified himself with the National party, and believes that, under the Constitution, Congress has the same right to issue paper money and make it a legal tender, as to coin gold and silver and fix the value thereof. He reads the current news and the doings of Congress critically, and expresses his views earnestly and methodically. He is firm in his convictions, because they are the result of investigation, and he expresses them with the earnestness of his nature.

Though never admitted to the Bar, his knowledge of law and his natural fitness for the practice have made Mr. McCormick the home lawyer of his township, drafting legal papers, and managing and trying cases in justices' courts for those who sought his skill.

We hazard nothing in saying that had he turned his attention to the legal profession, he would have been an ornament to the Bar of any county town.

In early life Mr. McCormick united with the Methodist Church, and his religious sympathies are still with that body, though not now a member of any church.

He reads and has the courage to *think* for himself on religious subjects as well as political, and, if we were to judge of his religious future, we would say that such a mind would not long be in sympathy with *any formulated religion.*

He died on this place June 15, 1822. He was born near Boston, Mass., February 7, 1753, and removed to Bristol, New York, in 1801, whence he came to this township as already stated. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war; was present at the firing of the first gun at Lexington; participated in the battle of Bunker Hill, and was subsequently taken prisoner and kept on board of a British man-of-war for two years. He had three sons—Sylvester, Stephen and Joseph—all of whom served in the war of 1812. Sylvester came to Hartland in 1819, and died in 1847. Joseph followed with his family in 1821 and occupied the log barn of Daniel Bills until he could build him a house in Townsend, where he settled, about a mile and a quarter southeast of the center. He died there in 1865, and his oldest son, Sanford G. Waldron, now occupies the place. Stephen, whose two children, Elnathan J. and Betsey Waldron, came to Hartland with their grand-parents as previously stated, died at an advanced age in the State of New York.

Joseph Osyor moved from Canada to Berlin township, and in 1820 to Hartland, and settled on lot number thirty. The farm is now occupied by Eno Holiday. Osyor sold and moved to Clarksfield a few years after, subsequently to the center of Townsend, and still later to Berlin, where he died. He had two children, a son and a daughter. The latter became the wife of Cyrus Wagoner.

Elnathan J. Waldron has resided in the township since 1821. He was born in New York, March 24, 1804. He married Emily Kilbourn, in this township, August 13, 1826. Mr. Waldron has written an interesting short history of Hartland for the *Fire-lands Pioneer*.

Josiah Kilbourn, with his family, removed to Berlin from Onondaga county, New York, in 1815. He resided there until March 1821, when he settled in this township, on lot number nine. He afterwards moved to Sullivan township, then Lorain county, and in 1838 or '39 returned to Berlin, where he died a year or two after. His first wife died during their residence in Hartland, and he subsequently married the widow Proctor, of Berlin, who survived him. He had a large number of children, the oldest of whom (Emily) is the wife of Elnathan J. Waldron.

Captain William Howard, a native of New Jersey, removed with his family from Delaware county, New York, to Milan in 1810. He settled where the village of Milan now is, then called Indian Village. He lived there two years, when, the Indians becoming troublesome, he moved with his family to Hudson, and, afterwards, to Portage county near the Mahoning river, where he remained until the close of the war. He then returned to the township of Milan, locating near the Berlin line. Two or three years afterward he went to Perkins township, where, owing to sickness in his family, he lost everything. He removed to Sherman township, remained about three years, and then came to Hartland, arriving in April, 1821. He made his location on lot number ten, where Stephen Bills now resides. He died in Hartland, December, 1859, aged ninety. His first wife died in 1832, and he afterwards married Mrs. Amanda Phelps, who died December, 1872, aged nearly eighty-nine. There were eleven children, all by the first marriage. Three of them died during the residence of the family in the Indian Village, and now sleep beneath the present village of Milan. Mary, widow of Elijah Bills, aged seventy-seven; Fanny, wife of James White, aged seventy-three; and Almon, twin brother of Alvah (deceased), reside in this township; Arthur lives in Indiana, and William Sidney in Wakeman. The rest are deceased. Captain Howard was a sea captain for many years, hence the title, "Captain."

In February, 1824, Daniel Miner moved in from Clarksfield, and fixed his residence at the corners where Daniel Bills previously resided, with whom he traded farms. Mr. Miner was a native of Homer, Courtland county, New York. He came to Ohio with his father in 1810, and settled near Rocky river, in Cuyahoga county. He came to Huron county when about sixteen years of age, and resided in Clarksfield until his removal to this township. He merried Lydia Bennett, of Thompson township, Seneca county, Ohio, January 7, 1823. After a residence of many years in Hartland he removed to Norwalk, where he afterwards lived. He died July 25, 1878, aged nearly seventy-five. Mrs. Miner died September 22, of the same year. They had but one child, a daughter, who became the wife of Charles R. Bostwick, of Norwalk.

Mr. Miner kept a tavern on Hartland Ridge for many years. He was the first township clerk and the first postmaster, holding the latter office over twenty-one years.

Jesse Taintor moved in from New York about the year 1824, and bought out Jared Tolls on lot twenty-one. He continued to occupy this place until his death, in 1860. Mrs. Taintor died a few years since, aged about ninety. They had a family of five children, the oldest of whom, Lucien, married Betsey Waldron, of previous mention, and settled on the ridge, where their son-in-law, Mr. Delap, now lives.

Eli Barnum and Allen Mead came to Hartland in 1824, and bought out Joseph Oysor. The two families occupied the same house, and they began farming on a sort of co-operative plan. They remained only a few years, sold to Tinker Smith, and Barnum removed to Norwalk township, and was subsequently connected with the infirmary in some official capacity. Mr. Mead, who was a Baptist preacher, went to Mansfield.

Libeus Stoors came into the country about this time. He married Anna Harris, of Berlin, and settled on the ridge, where the log house now stands, a short distance north of E. Holidays'. The place is now owned by J. C. Ransom. He and his wife, and some of the children, are buried there. There are three children living, one of whom, Mrs. Samuel Lock-

wood, with her husband, occupies a portion of the old homestead.

A family by the name of Ledyard, and another by the name of Owen, settled on the Vermillion river, in the first section, about 1825. They remained but a short time in the township.

Ezekiel Phillips was one of the earliest permanent settlers in this section. He arrived with his family from Ontario county, New York, in 1830, and settled on lot number seven on the section line. He died in Hartland in July, 1856. His widow, after his death, made her home with her son-in-law, Parley K. Post. She died October 1, 1877, in the eighty-seventh year of her age. There were nine children, five of whom are yet living, as follows: Mrs. Post, in Hartland; Mrs. Hoppock and Mrs. Burgess, in Wisconsin, Mrs. John Clawson, in Clarksfield, and C. N., in Michigan.

Parley K. Post came from Madison county, New York, to Hartland in September, 1831. He bought the "betterments" of John Ford, who had cleared about five acres where Mr. Post now lives, and had built a shanty across the road. His brother-in-law, Luther Toogood, moved into the house soon after, and occupied it until the next spring, and Mr. Post lived with them. Toogood then located a short distance south of where Abram Phillips now resides, and Mr. Post's parents came on from New York and moved into his house. October 22, 1835, he married Amy Phillips, daughter of Ezekiel Phillips, and erected a log house near where his frame house now stands, which he built in 1850.

His father, Isaiah Post, died July 25, 1838, and the mother two years subsequently. They had a family of thirteen children, three of whom are living, viz: Mrs. E. Chandler, in Townsend, Isaiah, in Wisconsin, and Parley K., in this township. The latter has held the office of township trustee in Hartland for a period of twenty-two years.

In March, 1832, Daniel Robbins, with his family of wife and two children, and his wife's sister, arrived from Wayne county, New York. Mr. Robbins settled on lot number nine in the third section, erecting his shanty on the location of the present residence of Lewis Moore. When he moved into his cabin, it was, indeed, a primitive dwelling, being unchinked, and without a door, window or chimney. He resided here five years, and then sold and moved to Norwich, and finally to Bronson on the west town line, where he has since lived.

Peres Miner moved on to the place now occupied by Henry L. Moore, on lot twenty-six in the third section, in the spring of 1833. He had lived in Norwalk township a number of years previous, and married there the widow of Hanson Read who was the first settler in Greenfield. Miner resided in Hartland about eight years when he moved to Bronson. There a few years after he lost his house by fire, and he moved to Enterprise, and finally to Norwich township where he subsequently died.

Stephen Knapp and three sons, and Andrew Bishop settled in the third section about the year 1833.

Henry Silcox moved into the township from Cayuga county, New York, in 1834. He and his wife both died in this township many years ago. Two of their children are now living in this township, and one in Michigan.

Thomas Manahan, with his wife and four sons—a daughter remaining at the east—came from Cayuga county, New York, to this county, in the summer of 1833. He lived in the township of Norwalk about two years, and then purchased and settled in Hartland, on lot number twelve in section number three. He died while east on a visit to his daughter in December, 1858, at the age of eighty-six. Mrs. Manahan lived to the advanced age of nearly ninety-five. She died at the residence of her son, George W. Manahan, in Norwalk township, December 18, 1872. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for over sixty years, and of the Hartland Methodist Episcopal Church for nearly forty years. They raised a family of five children, all of whom are now living, as follows: Sarah Ann (Mrs. Worthing) in Norwalk; George W. in the south part of the township of Norwalk; Charles W. in Norwalk, who is at the head of the dry goods house of Manahan, Taber & Co. Henry H. married Mary J. Chapin, a native of Virginia, and resides in Bronson township. Lewis married Sarah Chapin, a cousin of Mrs. Henry H. Manahan, and resides near Olena in Bronson. The sons have been among the active business men of the county for many years.

Joseph Moore, a native of Cherry Valley, New Jersey, removed with his family from Tompkins county, New York, to this county, in 1833. He settled in Norwalk township, on lot number five in the first section. In 1855, he sold his farm and moved to Hartland, locating with his son, Lewis Moore, on the farm now occupied by the latter, on lot nine, section three. He died on this farm October 5, 1876, aged nearly ninety years. Mr. Moore was a good citizen, an exemplary christian and an efficient member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Moore died in 1854.

There were five children, three sons and two daughters, three of whom are living, as follows: Mrs. Jonathan White in Kansas, and Lewis and Henry L. in Hartland. The latter was elected sheriff of Huron county in October, 1853, on the last whig ticket, and was the only nominee on the ticket elected. He was re-elected in 1855, and at the close of his second term, he purchased the farm in Hartland on which he has since lived.

William Johnson, his wife and seven children, came to Hartland, from the state of New York, in the year 1835, and located lots number seventeen eighteen and a part of twenty, of the Latimer and Lane tract, in the first section. Mr. Johnson died February 24, 1867, and Melinda, his wife, died September 14, 1847. Of the seven children, six are living, as follows: R.

C. Johnson resides in Fitchville; Mrs. G. A. Ransom in Hartland; Mary J. Prosser in New London; Eliza J. Barns in Fitchville; A. S. Johnson in New London, and Lewis Johnson in Clarksfield. Catharine (Foot) died in New London in February, 1877.

Charles and George Smith moved in from New York and settled in this section a short time previous to the arrival of Mr. Post. They resided here a number of years and then removed to Lorain county, and finally to the west.

A family by the name of Harrington settled about the same time on lot number eleven. A few years he subsequently married Mary Jackson, who came to Hartland with the family of Thomas Manahan in 1833.

Abram Phillips came to Huron from near Buffalo, New York, with his family, in August, 1835. He remained a year in Huron and then settled in Hartland, where he has since lived, on lot six in the first section. He built his present brick house in 1849, which was the first brick building erected in the township.

Mr. Phillips was born in Windham, Greene county, New York, June 11, 1799. He married, January 1, 1823, Jane Robinson, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1804. They have reared a family of nine children, all of whom are living.

In the spring of 1836, Calvin O. Chaffee, his wife and child, Bartlett Davis and wife, Benjamin G. and George Haines and their families came to this county from near Springfield, Mass., consuming four weeks in the journey.

Mr. Chaffee, the first year after his arrival, rented the place on which Mr. Tilton now lives, in Bronson. He then purchased and settled in Hartland, where his widow now resides,—lot number twenty-five, section number three—where he continued to reside until his death, in January, 1877. He was born April 29, 1811. Mrs. Chaffee was born at Palmer, Mass., March 27, 1808. She was married to Mr. Chaffee, March 19, 1833. The number of children born to them was seven, six of whom are living. The two sons, D. E. and Charles M., operate the saw-mill opposite the old homestead.

Mr. Davis first located a short distance north of his present residence. His wife died April 10, 1850, and after, he sold to Isaac Powell and moved to Fitchville.

George Haines remained in Bronson a short time and then settled in Ripley. The most of the family died of typhoid fever soon after, which was brought among them by a young man from the south.

Benjamin Haines died in Bronson about the same time of the same disease.

In the fourth section the first settler was Isaac Frayer who moved in from Greene county, New York, in 1832. He settled on the southwest corner of lot number nineteen. He occupied his original location until his death in December, 1874. Mrs. Frayer died in the early years of their settlement. They had a family of eight children, four of whom are living, viz: Ambrose Frayer in Ripley, Mrs. Beardsley, Mrs. Goff, and Mrs. Robbins in Norwalk.

Across the road from Frayer, Darius Cherry located at an early date. He afterwards sold out and moved to Fitchville where he is now living.

Robert Brown was one of the earliest settlers in this quarter of the township and is the only one of those who took up land on the road on which he lives, now occupying his original location. He was born in New London, Conn., January 24, 1805; married March 12, 1826, Eliza Chapel of the same place who was born February 16th, of the same year. He came to Huron county in 1831 and resided in Greenfield and Fairfield five years and then came to Hartland where he made his first purchase of land, on lot number sixteen in the Mercer tract. His cabin was built of logs and with "stick" chimney after the style of the period, and stood in the midst of these large stumps and girt about with dense woods. Mr. Brown had nothing to begin with but his character and industry, and his necessities required a great deal of hard labor in those early days. His tax the first year was *twenty-seven cents*, paid on a cow and a pair of steers. He is the father of nine children, five of whom are living. Mrs. Brown died in Hartland, January 22, 1877.

Rowland Searles and family, and subsequently his father, John Searles, and his family, settled on lots number twenty-two and twenty-three of the fourth section, respectively, in the year 1835. They were from the state of New York. John Searles died many years ago. Rowland Searles is now living across the road from his first location, on lot seventeen, and is aged about seventy.

Nathaniel S. Tompkins, from Greene county, New York, moved in soon after the Searles', and settled on half of lot number twenty-two. He and his wife both died on this place, and none of the family are now left in Hartland.

Three families by the name of Price—father and two sons—settled on this road about the year 1835, but none of them are now living in the township.

In the fall of 1835, Azael Welch moved in from New York, and settled on the west end of the road. He is dead, and but one member of the family now remains in the town.

Ambrose Royce came to the Fire-lands from New York State, lived a few years in Fairfield, and in 1836 settled in Hartland, on the west part of lot fifteen, where his widow now lives. He died a few years since.

John Ernsberger was an early settler in this portion of the township, and is still living on his original location, a mile east of Olena.

The returns of the county assessor, of the white male inhabitants in Huron county over the age of twenty-one years, in the year 1827, gives the following list of such inhabitants in this township:

Henry Pickard.	Joseph P. Owen.	Francis Wayal.
Samuel Wellman.	Eli Barnum.	Nathan Miner.
Libeus Stoors.	Samuel White.	Sylvester Waldron.
Elnathan Waldron.	Jesse Taintor.	Lucien Taintor.
Crawford White.	Jonathan Waldron.	James Thomas.
Elijah Bills.	William Howard.	Arthur Howard.
Daniel Miner.	Josiah Kilburn.	James White.
Peter James.		

FIRST EVENTS.

The first white child born in the township, was a child of Jared Tolls, in 1818.

The first couple married was Elijah Bills and Mary Howard, daughter of Captain William Howard. This event occurred June 2, 1822, at the residence of the bride's parents,—John Beatty, Esq., performing the nuptial ceremony.

The first death was that of Jared Tolls, who died in the fall of 1818, from eating too freely of wild plums. He was buried on his farm, in a coffin made out of Daniel Bills' wagon-box, as there was no lumber to be had. A small apple tree sprout was planted at the head of the grave, which grew to be a large tree, but it has been removed, and the exact location of the grave is now unknown.

THE FIRST SAW MILL

was built by Judah Ransom, on Indian creek, in the spring of 1826.

There are at the present time four saw mills in the township, viz: The Chaffee mill, in the third section; the Miles mill, near the north town line; the Miles mills, at the center, and the Thomas mills, at Olena. The latter, the oldest, was built by John Laugan in 1840 or 1845. There has never been a grist mill built in Hartland, and the early settlers sometimes experienced a great deal of difficulty in getting their grinding done. There were grist mills in some of the adjacent townships, but they were at rest much of the time in consequence of dry weather, and at such times trips to Cold creek, and occasionally even to Mansfield, sixty miles distant, and through almost unbroken forests, were necessary to get grinding done. Families whose supply of flour would be exhausted before the return of the grist from the mill, would enjoy a week's variety of pounded wheat or "jointed corn."

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school house was built in the fall of 1821, on the ground that is now occupied by the Ridge burying ground. The size of the house was sixteen by twenty feet, with puncheon floor. The door, seats and writing desks were also made of puncheons, and greased paper served as glass for the windows.

The first school was kept by Cyrus Munger, in the winter of 1821–22. The families of Josiah Kilbourn, William Howard, Daniel Bills, Joseph Osyor, Nathan Miner and Samuel White were represented in the school.

In April, 1826, the township was erected by the trustees into one school district, called District No. 1. The following were at that time householders of the district: Josiah Kilbourn, William Howard, Daniel Miner, Elijah Bills, Samuel White, Jesse Taintor, Nathan Miner, Sylvester Waldron, Libeus Stoors, Allen Mead, Eli Barnum and Henry Pickard.

RELIGIOUS.

The first sermon preached in Hartland was by the Rev. Lot B. Sullivan, a Congregational home missionary. The first regular religious services were held at the house of Joseph Waldron, in the summer and fall of 1821, at which the Revs. True Pattee and James McIntyre, Methodist circuit preachers, officiated.

After the school house was built, on the ridge, in the fall of 1821, the meetings were held there. There was at this time but one Methodist family in the township. In 1824, a few Free Will Baptist families moved into the township, among which was that of Allen Mead, a preacher of that denomination. They soon after began to hold meetings, and, under the preaching of Mead, Elder Wheeler of Greenfield, and Rev. Mr. Carlton, quite a revival followed, resulting in the organization of a church in Clarksfield, with which the Baptists in Hartland united. The Free Wills thus took the lead, and maintained it for a number of years.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

of West Hartland was organized at the house of Perez Miner, in the year 1832, by Rev. Leonard Hill, and consisted of four members, as follows: Mrs. Perez Miner, James Read, F. M. Kilbourn and wife. Daniel Stratton, of Norwalk township, was appointed class leader.

This was the first church organized in the township. The earliest preachers who officiated for this church were Edward Thompson (afterwards bishop), Diem, Disbro, Kellum, Barkdull, Heuster, Jones, Wells, Breckenridge and Gurley. The church has now a membership of about fifty. The Rev. George A. Weber, resident at Townsend center, is the pastor. The church building was erected in 1873, and cost about two thousand three hundred dollars.

A Sabbath school, the first in the township, was organized by Rev. True Pattee, in 1834. It is now in a flourishing condition. D. E. Chaffee is the superintendent. There was a class formed in the fourth section at an early date, and subsequently another at the center of the town. The former did not continue long, the members going to Olena, and the latter, after a few years, disbanded.

In about the year 1852 or 1853, a Wesleyan preacher, by the name of Royce, came in and formed a class, but not being able to sustain preaching, the class existed but a few years.

THE UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH

at the center was organized by Rev. Mr. Davis, in the spring of 1865, and consisted of the following members, to-wit: Elon Done and wife, Joseph Briggs and wife, G. W. Patchen and wife, James Blakeman and wife, J. B. Darling and a few young members, whose names cannot now be recalled. They held their meetings at the center school house until 1867, when the present church building was erected at a

cost of about twelve hundred dollars. In 1877 the church enjoyed an extensive revival, the number of conversions being about one hundred. The membership for a year or two has been diminishing, and the society is not at present in as prosperous a condition as formerly.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

The original name of the township was Canterbury. It was annexed to Clarksfield (formerly Bethel) until April, 1826, when it was detached and organized for independent action under the name of Hartland.

The election for township officers was held at the school house on the ridge. Eli Barnum and Daniel Miner were chosen clerks of election, and Nathan Miner, Josiah Kilbourn and Allen Mead, judges.

The result of the election was as follows: Daniel Miner, township clerk; Nathan Miner, Josiah Kilbourn and Jesse Taintor, trustees; Lebeus Stoors and James White, overseers of the poor; Elijah Bills and Lebeus Stoors, fence viewers; Allen Mead and Lebeus Stoors, appraisers of property; Allen Mead, lister; Allen Mead, treasurer; Nathan Miner and Daniel Miner, supervisors of highways. Arthur Howard was elected constable, and, to provide him employment, on the 24th day of May following Eli Barnum was elected justice of the peace.

On the fifth day of March, 1827, the first settlement of the trustees with township officers was made, at which time the following orders were drawn on the treasurer, to wit: To Eli Barnum, for services as clerk of election, thirty-three cents; to Josiah Kilbourn, for services as trustee, one dollar and sixty-one cents; to Nathan Miner, for services as trustee, two dollars and seventy cents; to Jesse Taintor, for same service, one dollar and thirty-three cents; Daniel Miner, for services as township clerk, including a township record book, three dollars and thirty-three cents.

PIONEER INTIMIDATION.

The spring election of 1827 was an unusually exciting one, and there is a vague tradition that it was not wholly free from a certain kind of intimidation. The contest was over supervisor of highways, one party wanting all the road-work confined to the ridge, while the other thought some of it ought to be done on the other roads. After a spirited discussion of the question, and before the voting began, a canvass was made to learn the relative strength of the two parties, when it was found the ridge party had six adherents and their opponents seven. One of the seven, whose "infirmity" was well known, was thereupon bargained with by the minority, for a *jug of whisky*, to vote with them, a penalty being affixed that in case of non-performance of contract by the purchased voter, he should be kicked by his purchasers from the polls to his home. The ridge got all the work.

At the election in April of the current year, J. M. Chaffee was chosen township clerk; J. B. Darling, A. C. Miller and E. R. Brown, trustees; G. D. Fuller, treasurer; H. M. Hood and Henry L. Moore, justices of the peace.

POST OFFICE.

In 1833 the first post office was established in Hartland, with Daniel Miner as postmaster, who kept the office in his house, on the ridge, for a period of twenty-one years.

The present post office is located at the center of Hartland, L. M. Miles being the incumbent.

PERU.

ORIGINAL OWNERS.

For explanation of following table, see Wakeman history:

PERU, TOWN NUMBER THREE, RANGE TWENTY.

CLASSIFICATION No. 1, SECTION 1.

Original Grantees.	*Am't. Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	s.	d.
Abel Frisbie	..	..	..	" "	25	15	0
John Woodward, Jr.	740	19	11	Jere. Atwater & Jere. Townsend's heirs	247	0	0
Sarah Hunt	..	..	..	" "	3	4	0
Jared Hemingway	..	..	..	" "	5	4	6
Nehemiah Higgins	..	..	..	" "	2	8	11
Stephen Honeywell	..	..	..	" "	1	19	6
Enos Hotchkiss	..	..	..	" "	3	17	8
Jared Ingersoll	..	..	..	" "	2	0	0
Enos Johnson	..	..	..	" "	1	17	9
James Lyndes	..	..	..	" "	4	17	6
David Murison	..	..	..	" "	2	8	6
Robert Matthews	..	..	..	" "	8	3	0
Susan Mahon	..	..	..	" "	1	6	8
Mary Pease	..	..	..	" "	15	14	0
Rachel Russell	..	..	..	" "	3	18	10
Hannah Sloper	..	..	..	" "	5	8	0
Amos Sherman	..	..	..	" "	34	12	8
Hez. Sabin, Jr.	..	..	..	" "	79	8	9
Sarah Stevens	..	..	..	" "	4	11	0
Hannah Sackett	..	..	..	Jeremiah Atwater	5	7	6
Ruth Gordon	..	..	..	" "	7	10	0
Mary Hubbard	..	..	..	" "	5	17	11
Edmond Smith	..	..	..	" "	4	17	1
Thomas Bill	..	..	..	" "	9	16	4
Patience Mix	..	..	..	" "	20	19	1
Oliver Alling	..	..	..	" "	40	18	0
Lydia Johnson	..	..	..	" "	5	7	0
Rev. Chauncey Whittlesey	326	6	3	The heirs at law	326	6	3
Newton Whittlesey	..	..	..	" "	33	3	0
Wm. Van Duerson	..	..	..	Wm. Van Duerson	62	4	3
Mary Cutler	..	..	..	Heir at law	48	18	1
John Woodward, Jr.	740	19	11	John Woodward	260	1	3
Rev. Noah Williston	..	..	..	Committee	27	5	0
Silas Kimberly	9	18	6	"	9	0	6

Footing of Classification No. 1 £1,344 7 0

CLASSIFICATION No. 2, SECTION 2.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by*	*Am't Classed.* £	s.	d.
John Mix, Jr.	9	19	6	William J. Vredenburg	9	19	6
Major Lines	..	..	..	" "	14	8	6
Ebenezer Huggins	..	..	..	" "	47	12	8
Joseph Howell	..	..	..	" "	75	2	5
Susannah Hotchkiss	..	..	..	" "	14	8	6
Obediah Hotchkiss	..	..	..	" "	69	3	7
Henry F. Hughes	..	..	..	" "	38	1	0
Stephen Herrick	..	..	..	" "	15	0	0
Levi Ives	..	..	..	" "	46	1	4
Peter Johnson	..	..	..	" "	20	18	9
Ebenezer Lines	..	..	..	" "	20	11	6
Edward Meloy	..	..	..	" "	265	18	9
Amos Monson	..	..	..	" "	18	15	6
David Osborne	..	..	..	" "	30	14	5
Mehittibel Osborne	..	..	..	" "	3	12	3
Marstin Parrot	..	..	..	" "	27	18	8
William Punchard	..	..	..	" "	20	1	9
Jacob Pinto	..	..	..	" "	22	13	11
Ichabod Page	..	..	..	" "	59	9	6
Sarah Parmelee	..	..	..	" "	8	17	2
Jeremiah Parmelee	..	..	..	" "	18	17	0
Charles Prindle	..	..	..	" "	47	4	6
William Sherman	..	..	..	" "	37	3	3
Caleb Trowbridge	..	..	..	" "	125	15	3
Jere. Townsend, Jr.	..	..	..	" "	7	3	3
Daniel Tuttle	..	..	..	" "	13	2	2
Robert Townsend	..	..	..	" "	15	19	6
Hezekiah Tuttle	..	..	..	" "	45	3	3
Daniel Mansfield	..	..	..	" "	11	17	6
Kinstead Mansfield	..	..	..	" "	10	13	9
James Murray	..	..	..	" "	9	14	4
Mary Horton	..	..	..	" "	5	14	9
Abraham Johnson	..	..	..	" "	5	16	10
Jeremiah Townsend	36	7	8	" "	21	18	11
Timothy Townsend	..	..	..	" "	11	5	8
Stephen Trowbridge	..	..	..	" "	8	0	10
Robert Fairchild	..	..	..	" "	10	12	0
Ezra Ford	..	..	..	" "	16	17	0
Henry Gibbs	..	..	..	" "	4	8	0
Christian Hanson	..	..	..	" "	4	5	6
David Cook	..	..	..	" "	29	13	0
Samuel Clark	..	..	..	" "	7	14	9
Samuel Cook	..	..	..	" "	19	7	9

Footing of Classification No. 2, £1,344 7 0

CLASSIFICATION No. 3, SECTION 3.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	s.	d.
Isaac Doolittle	20	17	0	William J. Vredenburg	7	4	6
Henry Daggett	37	14	4	" "	17	14	4
Lydia Kimberly	..	..	..	" "	21	8	9
Sarah Kimberly	..	..	..	" "	27	16	0
Jonas Prentice	..	..	..	" "	27	17	6
Martin Ray	..	..	..	" "	70	15	6
John Scott	..	..	..	" "	7	0	9
Moses Strong	..	..	..	" "	9	10	0
Hannah Mix	..	..	..	" "	36	4	3
Moses Mansfield	..	..	..	" "	6	3	0
Thomas Punderson	..	..	..	" "	2	18	3
John Pierpont	..	..	..	" "	18	8	0
Timothy Talmadge	..	..	..	" "	37	19	6
Allice Wise	..	..	..	" "	9	6	0
John Ward	..	..	..	" "	25	7	6
John Warner	..	..	..	" "	4	2	6
Joseph Smith, 3d	..	..	..	" "	12	8	10
John Stover	..	..	..	" "	55	11	0
John R. Throop	..	..	..	" "	7	2	0
Joseph Thompson	..	..	..	" "	12	14	0
Abraham Thompson	..	..	..	" "	5	2	2
John Mix	..	..	..	" "	37	10	9
Samuel Alling	..	..	..	" "	20	10	0
Hesekiah Alling	..	..	..	" "	11	14	0
Jonah Atwater	..	..	..	" "	16	10	8
Elanor Bonticon	..	..	..	" "	33	9	2
Abraham Bradley, Jr.	..	..	..	" "	6	4	6
Lemuel Benham	..	..	..	" "	12	19	7
Hanover Barney	..	..	..	" "	11	11	10
John Lathrop	..	..	..	" "	71	17	2
Elisha Mix	..	..	..	" "	25	7	4
Lorain Alling	..	..	..	" "	4	15	8
Sarah Brown	..	..	..	" "	12	11	6
Stephen Johnson	..	..	..	" "	14	3	9
Ansel Truly	..	..	..	" "	96	11	7
Ephraim Robbins	..	..	..	" "	106	14	10
Charles Burr	..	..	..	" "	24	16	0
Nehemiah Buddington	..	..	..	" "	15	1	7
Jacob Thompson	..	..	..	" "	60	19	2
Sarah Goldsmith	..	..	..	" "	53	1	0
Moses Wells	256	7	4	" "	159	11	7½
Michael Todd	..	..	..	" "	73	16	11
Jeremiah Townsend	36	7	6	" "	14	8	9
Henry Daggett	37	14	4	" "	20	0	0
Stephen Hotchkiss	..	..	..	" "	4	7	0
Samuel Robertson	..	..	..	" "	9	16	2
Abraham Tuttle	4	4	0	" "	1	6	10
Silas Kimberly	9	18	6	" "	..	18	0

Footing of Classification No. 3. £1,343 14 8½

CLASSIFICATION No. 4, SECTION 4.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by*	*Am't Classed* £	s.	d.
Abraham Augur	60	0	8	William J. Vredenburg	60	0	8
Hezekiah Augur	..	..	..	" "	29	8	3
Eldad Atwater	..	..	..	" "	52	0	7
Christopher Alling	..	..	..	" "	6	16	3
Abraham Bradley	..	..	..	" "	111	6	8
Israel Bishop	..	..	..	" "	31	16	9
Isaac Bishop	..	..	..	" "	37	0	7
Samuel Griswold	..	..	..	" "	21	11	9
Daniel Bishop	..	..	..	" "	79	5	6
Stephen Bradley	..	..	..	" "	4	3	3
Thomas Burral	..	..	..	" "	17	2	11
Eleazer Brown	..	..	..	" "	8	12	3
John Ohandler	..	..	..	" "	108	5	0
Timothy Dwight	..	..	..	" "	10	13	6
Jacob Daggett	..	..	..	" "	50	9	7
Amos Doolittle	..	..	..	" "	11	6	6½
Nathan Dammer	..	..	..	" "	6	2	9
Samuel Green	..	..	..	" "	54	4	6
John Miles	..	..	..	" "	43	5	9
William Morson	..	..	..	" "	73	6	8
Stephen Gorham	..	..	..	" "	27	14	11
Samuel Gorham	..	..	..	" "	9	8	3
Richard Hood	..	..	..	" "	36	15	0
Samuel Huggins	..	..	..	" "	91	16	9
Josiah Holley	..	..	..	" "	52	17	3
Alvah Hall	..	..	..	" "	3	19	9
Amos Hotchkiss	..	..	..	" "	34	3	9
Stephen Monson	..	..	..	" "	22	12	4
Joseph Mix	..	..	..	" "	11	15	10
Moses Wells	256	7	4	" "	96	15	9
Samuel Wilmott	..	..	..	" "	62	16	2
John White, Jr.	..	..	..	" "	23	18	3
George Cook	..	..	..	" "	45	10	1
Richard Tuttle	..	..	..	" "	13	4	0

Footing of Classification No. 4, £1,344 7 9½

NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface of the township is rolling, except in the northwest part, where it is level, and the land somewhat low. The soil is strong and productive, being generally of a loamy nature. In the north part of the town it is more sandy, mixed somewhat with gravel, while much of the south part is clay.

Its principal strea . is the river Huron which, rising in Richland county, enters the township about half a mile east of the southwest corner, runs for the most part a general northeasterly course, and leaves the township on lot eight, section three. The east branch of the Huron has its source in Fairfield, enters Peru from Bronson on lot eighteen, section one, flows a northwesterly direction, and unites with the present stream in the township of Ridgefield, about a mile north of the town line. State run comes into the township from Seneca county, flows a northeasterly course into Ridgefield where it unites with the Huron. The streams afford excellent water power privileges which are more or less improved. The principal varieties of timber were originally the oak in several varieties, whitewood, beech, maple, hickory, basswood and buckeye. Along the streams the variety was mostly butternut and black walnut.

NAME.

The town was originally called "Vredenburg," from the circumstance that William J. Vredenburg was a large owner of its soil. He bought up the claims of the "Sufferers" until he obtained the ownership of three-fourths of the township, viz.: Sections two, three and four. Section one was owned by various persons in the east, from whom the earliest settlers in that portion of the town purchased their lands. The place continued under the name of "Vredenburg" until the winter of 1820, when at a meeting called for the purpose, and held at the house of Joseph Ruggles, the name of Peru, under which a post office had been established, was substituted.

SETTLEMENT.

The earliest settlements in the township were made on the first section. The first white settlers were Elihu Clary, Henry Adams and William Smith, who together arrived on lot number five in section one on the 15th day of June, 1815. Adams, who was from Marlborough, Vermont, had come to Cleveland in the winter previous with team and wagon, and remained in the vicinity at work until his removal to Peru, then called Vredenburgh. At Cleveland he was joined by Clary and Smith in the spring of 1815 who came from Deerfield, Massachusetts, on foot. From Cleveland the journey was made by all three on foot. They entered the township on the east line, crossed the East Branch of the Huron river, a few rods below the bridge that now crosses the stream in Macksville, and traveled on until reaching the house of Bildad Adams in the township of Greenfield. With him they boarded for a few days until they could roll up a log house on lot five in section one. Henry Adams had shipped a barrel of flour from Cleveland to Huron and soon after his arrival in Peru he went there after it with a wagon and two yoke of oxen. He found, however, that the flour had been carried to Detroit and he had to remain two weeks awaiting its arrival. He brought home with him also a barrel of pork for which he paid thirty dollars. Mr. Adams states that he was unable to find during the entire journey enough straw for a single bed. He wrote back to his wife that his bed consisted of the "soft side of a basswood puncheon." The men kept bachelor's hall in the first cabin built until the following October, when they erected a better log house a few rods further west. A part of their furniture consisted of four tables made from a whitewood tree, one of which Henry Adams used in his own house for several years.

On the twenty-third of that month, the wife of Clary arrived and they were the first family that settled in the town. Mrs. Clary came from Deerfield, Massachusetts, with an uncle of her husband. They traveled as far as Buffalo in a wagon with which she brought to that point a few household goods. The roads, west of Buffalo, being in an almost impassable condition, the goods were shipped by water from there to Huron, and the travelers completed the journey on horseback. Mrs. Clary rode in a man's saddle a distance of two hundred and fifty miles, making the journey in seven days. She kept house for the men while they prosecuted the work of cleaning. They lived thus until the following spring, when they moved to their selected locations. Clary located on lot number eighteen, section one, where Brown Fisher now lives. Some years afterwards he moved to the village of Macksville, where he kept a tavern for a number of years, and then removed to near Albany, New York. His wife, Pearly Clary, died in Macksville June 18, 1830, and he married again in New York, and subsequently returned to Ohio, but soon removed to Bedford, Monroe county, Michigan, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was born in Montague, Massachusetts, in the year 1788, and died in September, 1871, aged eighty-three. This pioneer family experienced the various hardships incident to the settlement of a new country. In a letter written by Mr. Clary in 1857, he says the family lived for three weeks, in the spring of 1816, on pudding and molasses, "not for want of money, which was then very plenty, but provisions were not to be had in Huron county, and the roads to the south were at that time impassable with teams; but soon the warmth of the sun dispelled the clouds and dried up the mud, and teams came in with pork and flour; a drove of cows arrived, and we again had plenty."

Mr. Adams settled on lot twenty-nine in the first section, and he now (January, 1879,) occupies his original purchase. His first cabin stood a short distance north of where he now resides. It was sixteen feet square, with a roof of "shakers," puncheon floor,

and a door made also of puncheons. His bedstead consisted of two poles, some eight or ten feet in length, one end of which was stuck into a log in the wall of the house, a few feet apart, and joined to a stake at the other end, triangular in shape. He used elm bark for bed-cord, and this rude arrangement constituted a bed which the young people of to-day would hardly regard as conducive to a good night's rest. His family, consisting of his wife and infant daughter, arrived in the fall of 1816, coming with the wife of Newell Adams and her father, —— Bliss. One of the horses with which the journey was made partially gave out at Buffalo, and from there to Peru the two women traveled on foot.

Henry Adams was born in Windham county, Vermont, October 16, 1790. He married Annis Barr, who was born in Roe, Franklin county, Massachusetts, February 5, 1788. She died in Peru, December 5, 1859. They had a family of nine children, four of whom are now living. Emily married Asahel Wilcox, who died of cholera in 1849, since when she has lived with her father. Caroline is the wife of Rev. Silas D. Seymour, a methodist minister, and lives in Greenwich. Jane became the wife of E. F. Adams, who died in May, 1876, and she now lives at the old home. Melissa has been insane for nearly thirty years. Mr. Adams has resided in the town for a period of nearly sixty-four consecutive years, and has been a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal church for fifty-four years.

Smith made his location on the farm now occupied by P. Barnum, on lot number nine, section one. He subsequently married Lovina Pierce, daughter of Alden Pierce, an early settler of Greenfield. Smith finally removed to Illinois where he died. Alexander Pierce and Polly Curtiss were married in Massachusetts, November 14, 1815, and a month after emigrated to Ohio, arriving at the cabin of Clary, Adams and Smith on the last day of January, 1816. Mrs. Clary regaled her visitors with a meal consisting of roasted raccoon and boiled turnips. On the 14th of February following, Mr. and Mrs. Pierce took up their abode in their cabin, on lot number fourteen in the first section. Their first meal in their new home consisted of pigs feet and hulled corn, the corn costing one dollar per bushel. Mr. Pierce died in Peru in 1836. His widow afterwards lived for a number of years in Sherman township, but finally came back to Peru and died here September 26, 1865. "Aunt Polly," as she was familiarly called, was a rare character. She possessed an inexhaustible fund of anecdote and reminiscences of pioneer days and could talk well in public. She was a daughter of Ebenezer Curtiss and was born in Leverett, Massachusetts, in 1798. At the age of seventeen she married Alex. Pierce, and became the mother of four children—three sons and a daughter.

It is possible now to obtain but little information concerning some of the early settlers. We find that Simon Raymond came into the township about the same time of Alexander Pierce and wife.

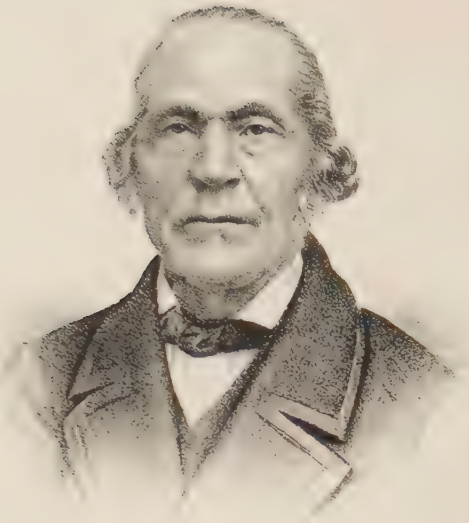
Newell Adams, a brother of Henry, arrived in the summer of 1816, but his wife remained at the east until sometime in the following fall when she came on, the family of Henry Adams coming at the same time. He located on lot twenty-seven where Commodore Perry now lives. He subsequently sold to Fred Delano and removed to Illinois where he is now living. Another brother by the name of Alden, who was unmarried at the time, came in subsequently and married Jane Delamater and settled on lot twenty-two. He afterwards sold out and removed to the west and died there some four or five years ago.

Thaddeus Raymond and family moved into the township in Novewber, 1816, and settled on lot number thirty, and Joel Clark about the same time settling on lot twenty-six. Clark remained in the town only a few years when he removed to Michigan. Daniel Mack arrived in the fall of 1816 and made his location where the village of Macksville now is, and which derived its name from him. He built a sawmill on the stream there a year or two after his arrival in which he had a run of stone for grinding grain. A few years after he removed to Cold creek, and engaged in the milling business there. About this time James Ashley and Eli Nelson joined the settlement.

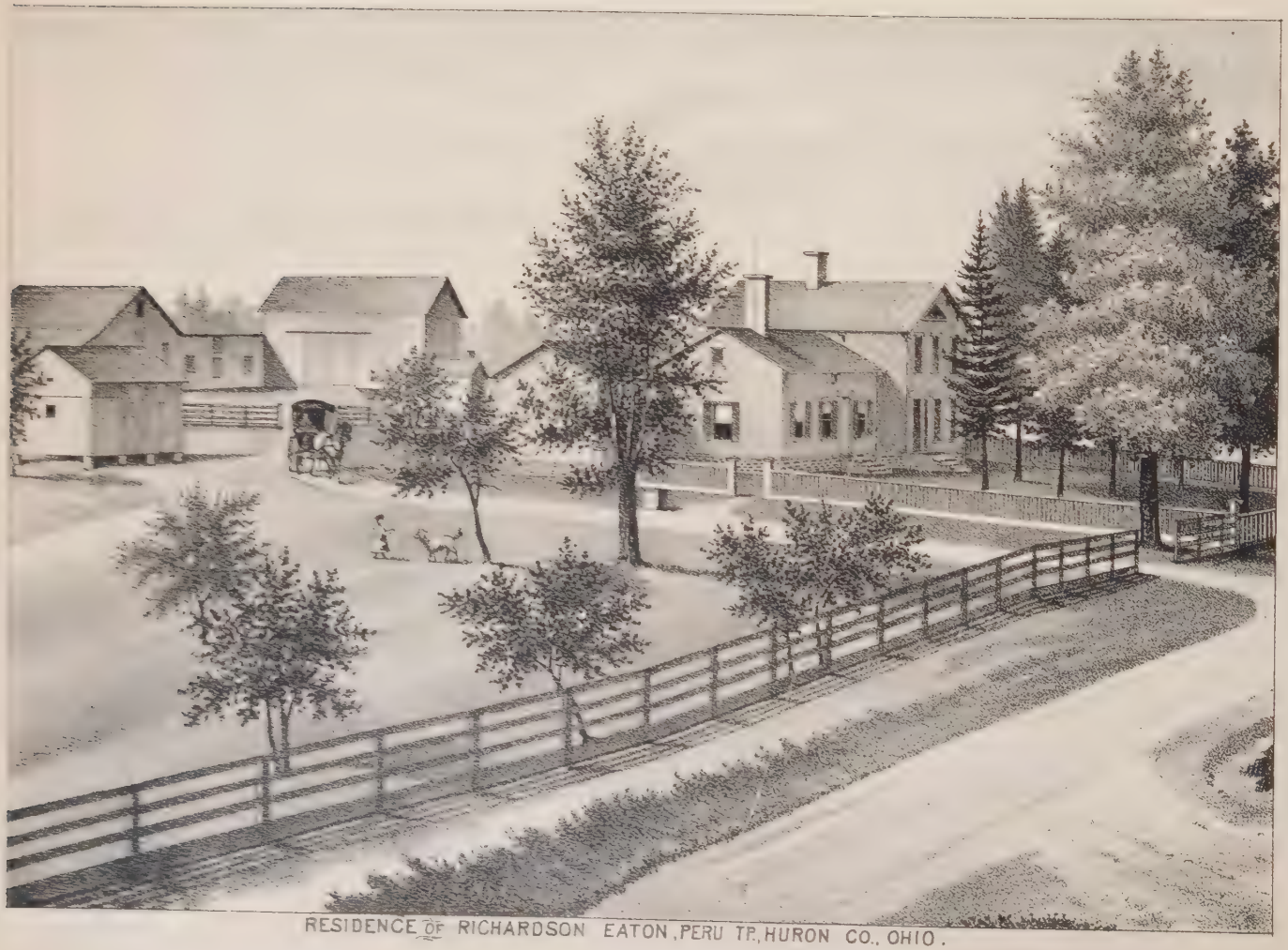
Thomas Tillson came into the township in the summer of 1816, making the journey from Hampshire county, Massachusetts, on foot. He selected his location on lot twenty-eight, section one, and immediately began the work of clearing and improving his land, making his home meanwhile with Henry Adams whose family had not yet arrived. He sowed some three or four acres to wheat in the fall and then returned to Massachusetts for the money to pay for his land. He came by way of the lake from Buffalo to Sandusky and arrived in Peru on the 28th of June, 1817. His family, consisting then of wife and one child, arrived in 1821, coming with Alden Pierce and family. Mr. Tillson's original cabin stood across the road from and west of the present residence of his son Rufus. He built the latter house in 1829 and occupied it until his death in 1844. His wife survived him a few years. They had five children, three of whom are living, and one—Rufus—in Peru. Stephen resides in Iowa and Thomas is an inmate of the insane asylum at Columbus.

Levi R. Sutton, writing in the *Fire-lands Pioneer*, concerning the early settlement of Peru, speaks as follows of the first settlements west of the river: "Isaac Sutton, Levi R. Sutton and Elias Hughes were the first three settlers west of Huron river, who commenced making improvements in the latter part of March, 1817, and moved into their cabins on the 2d of April following. Isaac Sutton settled on what is now lot number eleven, W. Weed's partition, but R. Eaton having bought the land at the east, he gave up possession to him, and left the township in a year or so. Levi R. Sutton settled on the hill west of Huron river, on E. T. Troop's partition, on what is now called lot number thirteen. Elias Hughes lived

MRS. RICHARDSON EATON.



RICHARDSON EATON.



RESIDENCE OF RICHARDSON EATON, PERU TP., HURON CO., OHIO.

and worked with L. R. Sutton some two or three years, and then bought a piece of land on the center road and commenced blacksmithing. He worked at that business for a few years and then left and died in Indiana."

Levi R. Sutton was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, September 7, 1794, and removed with his father's family to Knox county Ohio, in 1812. He married, November 28, 1813, Catherine, daughter of Peter Kile, of Mount Vernon, and removed to Lyme township, Huron county, in May, 1816. The next April he settled in Peru. He occupied his original location up to the time of his death, in September, 1872. He was justice of the peace of the township for twenty-five or thirty years, and town clerk for an equally long period. His widow is yet living, but at this writing, January, 1879, is in a very feeble condition. She is in her eighty-seventh year. There were seven children, six of whom are living, as follows: Mrs. Richard Gardner, in Peru, Jacob, in Clyde, Mrs. Sarah Deyo, in Fulton county, Betsey, unmarried, with her aged mother, Mrs. Adaline Harper, in Illinois, and Esther Davenport, in Michigan.

Richardson Eaton first visited the township in June, 1818, coming from Lodi, Cattaraugus county, N. Y. He selected and purchased of Walter Weed about five hundred acres in lots number one, two, ten, eleven and twelve, mostly in section number one. In July next following he returned to New York for his family, consisting of wife and two children, with whom he arrived in Peru in February of next year, performing the long journey with wagon and ox team. A log house had been rolled up and roofed over by a man sent on from New York for the purpose. It stood on the west bank of the Huron river, on lot number eleven. It was, indeed, a very primitive habitation, when the family began life in it, and was without a door, window or chimney, until the fall following its occupancy. Mr. Eaton resided here seven or eight years, and then moved into the frame house just east of the brick house which he now occupies, on lot number twelve. He now owns lots eleven and twelve. Mr. Eaton has experienced the various hardships incident to the settlement of a new country. He bought his land on time and was twenty-five years in clearing it of debt. The hard times arrested emigration, and there was no home demand and no outlet for the produce of the farmer, and for a time wheat would not bring ten cents a bushel. Mr. Eaton says a wagon load of it, at one time, would not buy a pound of tea. The completion of the Erie canal, however, inaugurated a better condition of things. Wheat went up to fifty cents per bushel, and other things in proportion, and the settlers were then "out of the woods."

Mrs. Eaton died in 1858. Of the four children, only one is now living. This is Emeline, who is unmarried and resides with her father, whose eighty-ninth birthday occurred April 11, 1879. Mr. Eaton served in the war of 1812.

James Vantine and family took up their residence in Peru on the 24th day of June, 1818. He purchased a thousand acres of land of E. T. Troop in the second section. The family settled on the east end of the purchase on lot number twenty-eight.

Arunah Eaton, a brother of Richardson, arrived with his family in the winter of 1819, and located just north of his brother. He afterwards sold to his son-in-law, John A. Patterson, and took up his abode with a daughter, Mrs. Aro Clapp, in the township of Norwalk, where he spent the remainder of his life.

Elijah Clary (father of Elihu, the first settler) and family arrived in Peru in the fall of 1817, after a journey of fifty days, from Deerfield, Massachusetts. The season was a very wet one; and the roads, usually intolerable, were worse than ever at this time, and the progress of the emigrants was very slow. West of Cleveland there were no bridges over the streams, and they were so swollen by recent rains that the family would have to wait sometimes two or three days for the water to fall so that they could cross. The travelers finally reached the cabin of the son Elihu, November 6th of the year above given.

Mrs. Sanders, a daughter, says in regard to the settlement of her father's family: "We found my brother and family well, who had been here more than two years, and, as they thought, living very comfortably, their condition being so much better than when they first came. But, accustomed as we had been to the luxuries of a New England home, we thought it rather hard fare (though I must acknowledge that the beef and turnips were very good). But there were very few necessaries that could be obtained, and those so high-priced that few could afford to have them. My father paid twenty-five dollars for a barrel of pork that had seven half heads in and shanks in proportion." Mr. Clary settled just south of Alexander Pierce.

Joseph Ruggles and family, of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, left their native place for the far west in the fall of 1816, with an ox team and wagon, and one horse ahead. Arriving in Otsego county, New York, where several brothers of Mrs. Ruggles (who was a Tillson) had settled, the family remained there through the winter and then resumed their journey to the Fire-lands. They reached the place of destination April 27, 1817, taking up their abode in the log house of Thomas Tillson, which had been put up previously by Daniel Mack, from whom Tillson bought the land. The family lived here several years, and then moved to the farm now owned by a son, George. Mr. Ruggles resided here the remainder of his life. His death occurred in June, 1849, his wife surviving him three years. There were ten children, five of whom are living, and two—Henry and George W.—in this township.

Charles and Richard Gardner, brothers, came to the township of Ridgefield, Huron county, from Steventown, New York, in the spring of 1817. They made the journey with an ox team and wagon, and

were six weeks on the way. They made a beginning on the farm now owned by the heirs of Allen Lindsey, in Ridgefield, but soon after exchanged it for land in the northeast corner of the township of Lyme, where they remained some three years, and then came into Peru andbuilt the saw mill now owned by Charles Smith. They run this in partnership some five years, when Charles bought his brother's interest, and a few years subsequently put up a woolen factory and carding machine at the same place. He married in 1823, and settled where he now resides, aged eighty-six. He helped to build the first house in Norwalk—the log cabin of Platt Benedict.

Richard, after selling his interest in the mill, worked at his trade—that of carpenter and joiner—for a couple of years, and then bought the farm where he now lives, lots five and six in section two. He married Maria Lawrence in 1826, and first commenced housekeeping in the house now occupied by the family of Levi R. Sutton, (deceased) the building then standing just north of where his brother, Charles Gardner, now lives. His first wife died October 13, 1828, and he married, four years subsequently, Maria Sutton, daughter of Levi R. Sutton, with whom he is now living. They are aged, respectively, eighty-three and sixty-four.

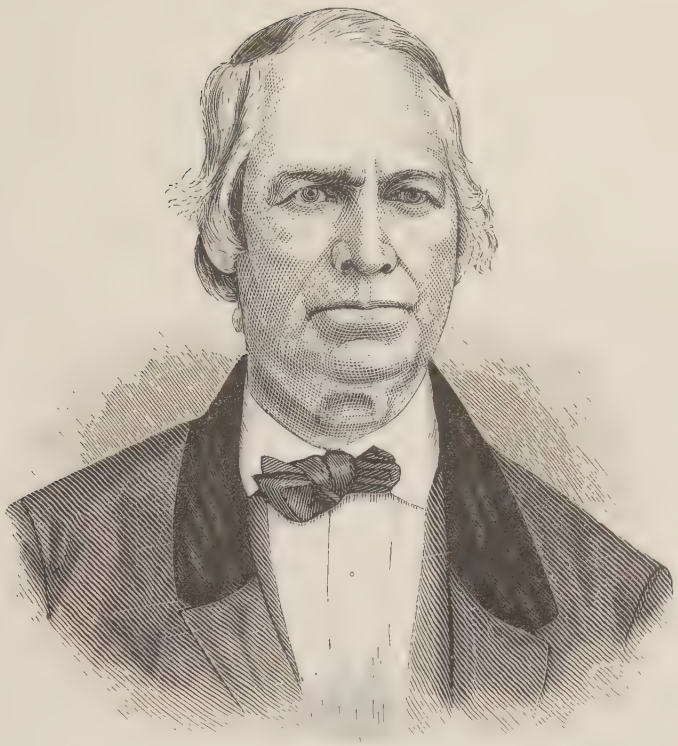
One of the prominent early settlers in Peru, was Thomas Parker. He purchased, in 1819, nearly seven hundred acres of land in the fourth section, and the next year he and Luther Hodges—his son-in-law—and their families, moved from Cayuga county, New York, and settled on the tract aforesaid. They made the first improvements in that portion of the township. In 1821, Mr. Parker planted the first apple orchard in that that section of town, and the next year, Josiah Root erected for him, on the west part of his purchase, on the Huron, a saw and grist mill. He died in Peru, September 3, 1839. He was born in Providence, Rhode Island, October 16, 1767. He married, in Cuyuga county, New York, October 16, 1796, Sarah Elliot, who was born in Dover, Duchess county, New York, August 13, 1769. They raised a family of twelve children, none of whom now live in the township. Seth and Benjamin were ministers of the Baptist church, and the former was a prominent member of the Fire-lands Historical Society for many years. His widow now resides at Greenfield center.

Rev. Harry O. Sheldon, a well known pioneer preacher of the Fire-lands, and now almost an octogenarian, residing in Oberlin, came to Peru in the spring of 1819. His father bought a farm for him in the northeast part of the township, and he began farming there June 19, 1819, and as he says in a note to the writer, on "temperance principles." His neighbors expostulated with him, saying that he never could get a house put up, nor his grain harvested without the aid of whisky. But the young man was firm, and replied that he would do without a house, and let the grain rot on the ground before he should furnish whisky. But the cabin was raised without it. One man was very indignant at the innovation of the time-honored custom, and refused to attend; and he subsequently died an inebriate.

Mr. Sheldon married Ruth Bradley, of Genoa, New York, March 15, 1820, and in the following fall, began housekeeping in the cabin in the Peru woods. Jeptha Lawrence joined him on the south, and Sylvester Brownell joined him on the north. Mr. Sheldon remained but a few years in the township, but during that time his influence was felt in the settlement. He was an efficient helper in everything tending to build up society on a correct basis, and was largely instrumental, although not then a professing christian, in the erection of the first house of worship—the Presbyterian log meeting house—and was chosen the clerk of that society. He also took an active part in establishing the academy at Macksville, and was the clerk of the board of trustees of that pioneer educational institution. He was converted in December, 1823, and officiated as an exhorter, at meetings at various places in the country roundabout, until June, 1825, when he was licensed to preach, and removed from the township. His subsequent career is well known.

Moses Smith came from Massachusetts to Peru township about the year 1820, and settled on what is now known as the Charles Roe farm. His family consisting of wife and five children, came on the following year. The family eventually moved to Greenfield where the mother died in 1833. Mr. Smith died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Timmer, in Norwich, in 1859. There were five children, two of whom are now living.

Isaac Johnson, Josiah Root, James Smith, Wyatt Cook, William Best, Hibbard Smith, Perry Easton, John A. Patterson, Oliver Patterson and others whose names are now beyond recall, were early settlers. Johnson settled just east of the present brick residence of Joseph Smith, on the north and south center road. He died there a few years after; his wife at a later date, and there are now no descendants living in the town. Root was from New York, and took up his location on the Parker tract. Smith had a log distillery at Macksville at an early day; he afterwards moved to the west part of the town, where he is still living. Wyatt Cook was a Vermonter, and arrived in Peru as early as 1818. He worked the first year for Henry Adams, afterwards married and raised a family. He is now living in Fairfield, well advanced in life. Best came in with Vantine; his widow is still living. Marcus Johnson and family moved into the township in 1822, after a residence, the previous season, on a rented farm in Greenfield. They were formerly from Genesee county, New York. Mr. Johnson located on the farm now occupied by his son, Luther B. Johnson, and occupied it until his death, which took place in March, 1834. He was the first person interred in the burying ground at the center. His widow died in Peru in 1875. Six of the children



RICHARD HINDLEY.

Among those who were prominent in the early settlement of the township of Peru was the subject of this sketch. He was born in Lincolnshire, England, on the 6th of December, 1794. He spent his early life in the mother-country, following the sea for a livelihood. Becoming weary, at length, of maritime pursuits, he emigrated to America in 1832, being then thirty-eight years of age. Coming directly to Ohio, he settled in the township of Peru, purchasing the farm of one hundred acres, which is still owned and occupied by his widow.

He was twice married, losing his first wife on the 27th of September, 1852. His second wife, whom he married June 13, 1856, was Elizabeth H., daughter of George and Hannah E. Scothan, of Cleveland, Ohio. He had no children, but adopted as his daughter a niece of his second wife, Miss Nellie L. Scothan. This adopted daughter is married, and resides at the old homestead. Their daughter, Annie Lydia, who was born April 27, 1873, is the only child born on the farm since it was cleared by Mr. Hindley.

In politics Mr. Hindley was a Democrat, and at various times during his life he served his fellow-townsmen in different local offices. He never made a public profession of religion, but was always an attendant and supporter of the Methodist Church. The improvement of his farm, on which he made the first clearing, and the elevation of the standard of morality in the community around him, were the worthy objects to which he devoted his life.

He died on the 2d of September, 1864, being then in his seventieth year. He was widely known as a prudent counselor, and a ready helper of the weak and suffering. In his death his widow lost a kind husband, and his neighbors an obliging friend.

are now living. One only resides in Peru, Luther B., who lives on the old homestead.

Cyrus Simmons, originally from Washington county, New York, moved to Peru from Richland county, Ohio—where he had resided six years—in the year 1829. He settled near the north line of the township, where his son George now lives, paying four dollars an acre for his land. At the time of his settlement, there was not a stick of timber cut in this part of the town, except on the line of the roads. The last payment he made on his land was a hundred dollars received for building a hundred feet of the mill dam at Standartburg. He occupied his original purchase up to the time of his death, which occurred September 25, 1853. His wife died October 29, 1866. Seven of the ten children born to them, are now living. Henry, Mrs. John Morse, Sophronia, George and Mrs. Henry West, are residents of this township. Mrs. John Sneer lives in Iowa, and Fredus in Norwalk.

Thomas Roe with his oldest son, Charles, came into the township in the fall of 1831. After he located his land—lots two and three in section one—he returned to Cayuga county, New York, for his family, leaving the son to prosecute the work of clearing. Mr. Roe removed with his family the next year. He was a native of England, and emigrated with his family to the United States in 1833, settling in Cayuga county, New York, where he resided nine years and until the time of his removal to Peru. He died in Peru in 1842, and his wife in 1840. Of his nine children, six are now living, and two of them—Charles and Joseph—in this town. The former occupies the old homestead, and the latter the farm adjoining him on the south.

Edward Ashton came from Lincolnshire, England, to Ohio, in the summer of 1831. He located in this township on the farm now occupied by William T. Ashton. He died the following year, August 5, 1832. Mrs. Ashton died in May, 1862. There were eight children, seven of whom came into the country with their parents. The oldest son arrived the subsequent year. The names of the children are as follows: James, deceased; Thomas, who married Mary Edgar and resides in Lyme township; Margaret, who became the wife of S. W. Bryan (dead); Jane who married J. R. Hall, and now resides in Monroeville; William married Sally Birch and occupies the old homestead in this township; Mary (now Mrs. Alfred Cutright) lives in Marengo, Iowa; John resides in Monroeville; Edward married Eunice J. Pulver and lives in Lowell, Indiana.

Joseph Perry settled where his son, Commodore, now resides, in the autumn of 1832, after a brief residence just south of Macksville. His death took place on the farm upon which he first settled, in 1859, at the age of seventy-four. He was a native of New Jersey, but was residing in Cayuga county, New York, at the time of his removal to Ohio. Mrs. Perry survived her husband something over a year. Six of their nine children are living. Horace, Mrs. Emeline Akers, Sarah A., and Commodore, live in Peru.

Ezra Smith was for many years one of the prominent business men of this township. He was a man of energy and public spirit, which were manifested in a variety of enterprises, and acquired a large property.

A French family by the name of Haffel settled in the northeast corner of Peru in 1829. A year or two after, several other families, also from France, took up their residence in the northern part of the town. The names of some of these families were Kagley, Hoover, and Berger,—two families.

The Germans first began to settle in the town in 1830, the first family to arrive being that of John Joseph Smith, in the year mentioned. He took up the farm now occupied by his grandson, Joseph Smith. He died in Peru in 1860, at the advanced age of eighty-seven. His wife died at the residence of a son in Wood county. Two children survive, one of whom, Mrs Addlemann, resides in Peru.

Soon after several other families, by the names of Keller, Kramer, Kilsheimer, Schnal and Weil, settled in the north part of town. After 1840, the town settled rapidly with Germans, and they are now largely in the majority. Among the earliest German settlers in the northwest part of the town, who took up land and have since brought it up to a high condition of improvement, are William Scheid, who came into the country in 1849, locating where he now lives. Philip Scheldt, in 1852, followed soon after by Philip Bahler, Philip Erf, William Stutts and William Horn. Mr. Bahler emigrated to this country from Germany in 1849, and settled in Peru, after a residence of a few years in Lyme and Sherman townships. Philip Erf also lived in Lyme a few years previous to his settlement in Peru.

The following is a list of the white male inhabitants, over the age of twenty-one years, residing in Peru in the year 1827, as shown by the enumeration of such inhabitants in Huron county, made by the county assessor for the above year:

PERU—99.

E. C. Parker.	Oliver W. Slocum.	Benj. E. Parker.
Salmon Vangilder.	Marcus Johnson.	Penfield Johnson.
James Vantine.	Isaac Johnson.	Hiram Johnson.
Horace Johnson.	Calvin Brown.	Daniel Sanborn.
Robert Nesbit.	John Nyman.	Richardson Eaton.
Arunah Eaton.	Carles Gardner.	Richard Gardner.
Levi R. Sutton.	Jacob Kile.	William Best.
George B. Gally.	Smith Barber.	Gilbert Stevens.
Lyman Ellis.	Wyatt Cook.	Newell Adams.
Thomas Tilson.	John Hindly.	Henry Adams.
David Smith.	Joseph Ruggles.	Daniel Smith.
Thomas J. Smith.	Cyrus Smith.	James Ellenwood.
Nathan W. Delano.	Samuel B. Turner.	Samuel Turner.
Homer W. Farmer.	Luther Hodges.	Benjamin D. Gasier.
Isaac B. Smith.	Thomas Parker.	Seth Parker.
James Ashley.	Joel H. Ashley.	John Howe.
William Smith.	William Gambell.	Usher Gambell.
Jacob H. Walliver.	Nelson Mead.	Isaac Stone.
Samuel Taft.	Noyes Stone.	Jesse Smith.
William Taggart.	Charles Beintaum.	Phineas Williams.
Moses C. Saunders.	William C. Prentis.	Daniel G. Barker.
Ezra Collins.	Sterling Newcomb.	Alexander Pierce.
Cornelius Milspaugh.	John Saunders.	John S. Prentis.
Abram Blanchard.	Ransom B. Elsworth.	Seth Backus.
Monson Pond.	Carlos Keith.	William McIntyre.

Ebenezer Dunton.	Wm. H. Lowther.	Amos W. Smith.
Isaac Holden.	John Holden.	Willard Pierce.
John Fayling.	Stephen M. Tolles.	Eli Nelson.
John Nelson	Elijah Clary.	Elihu Clary.
Homer Turner.	Abram Reamer.	Robert McGee.
Alden Adams.	John Beach.	Jeptha Lawrence.
Harry O. Sheldon.	Pardon Wilson.	Benajah Huntly.
James Vantine.	Calvin Powell.	David Williams.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first couple married in the township was George Douglass and Pearley C. Clary, February 8, 1820. Mrs. Douglass subsequently, and after the death of her first husband, became the wife of Dr. Moses C. Sanders.

The first birth was that of a son of Elihu and Pearly Clary, born October 12, 1816. The first female birth was that of Keziah Raymond, born February 22, 1817. The first person that died in Peru was an infant son of Levi R. and Catharine Sutton. The child died November 20, 1820. Daniel Mack built the first frame house in the township, in 1820. The house is still standing in the village of Macksville, and is used as a dwelling.

The first house kept for the accommodation of travelers was opened by Henry Adams, in the fall of 1816. Joseph Ruggles built an addition to the Tillson cabin in the fall of 1817, when he opened it as a tavern. His sign was a pair of deer's horns, and the tavern was called "The Buck Horn."

The first apple orchard planted, was set out by Henry Adams in the spring of 1817, the seed being brought by his brother, Newell, from Vermont.

The earliest burials were in private burying grounds. Some twenty or more bodies were interred on the farm of Henry Adams, but were subsequently removed to the center burying ground.

Moses C. Sanders opened the first store at Macksville, in 1820 or '21.

Dr. Sanders was the first doctor in this township, and also the pioneer doctor of many of the surrounding towns. He was born in Milford, Massachusetts, in the year 1790. He came to Peru in August, 1818, and on the twenty-fifth of May, 1831, he married Mrs. Pearly C. Douglass, *nee* Clary. In his early practice, Dr. Sanders made his visits on foot, with his saddle-bags on his arm. He would often walk to Fitchville, a distance of twelve miles, with nothing to direct him through the unbroken forest but blazed trees, visit his patients there, and return the same day. His fees were usually paid in provisions, when his patients could pay at all. From many he neither asked nor expected anything, but he ministered to their necessities none the less cheerfully. He was universally esteemed for his many excellent traits of character. He died May 18, 1857, aged sixty-seven.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school in the township was kept by Nancy Adams, daughter of Bildad Adams, of Greenfield, in the summer of 1818. She taught in Macksville, in a log house which stood where the frame house of Mr. Fisher now stands. In the fall of the same year, a log school house was built, where the academy afterwards stood, and the succeeding winter Jonas Leonard, of Bronson, taught school in it, and was the first male teacher in Peru. He had nearly fifty scholars enrolled, some of whom lived two miles and a half from the school house. In the winter of 1820–1, Henry Adams opened a school in his own house. He taught for twelve dollars per month, and boarded himself, and received his wages in work by the parents of the pupils. The next winter Nelson Strong kept school in the same place. A school house was built soon after, on lot twenty-seven, the first school in which was taught by Miriam Wilson, and the next by David Williams.

LIMA ACADEMY.

In the summer of 1822, an academy was established at Macksville. The principal promoters of the laudable enterprise were Dr. Moses C. Sanders, Harry O. Sheldon, Robert S. Southgate, Eben Guthrie and Elijah Clary. The institution was incorporated under the name of the "Lima Academic Society of Peru, Huron county." The first annual meeting was held on the first Tuesday in August, 1822, at which the following persons were elected a board of trustees for the then current year, viz.: Rev. Alvan Coe, president; Dr. Moses C. Sanders, Dr. William Gardner, Major Eben Guthrie and Robert S. Southgate. Harry O. Sheldon was elected clerk.

The school was opened the first Monday in December, 1822, with Amos B. Harris as principal teacher. In a notice published in the Sandusky *Clarion*, November 13, 1822, announcing the prospective opening, the following terms of tuition are given, viz.:

For orthography, reading and writing,	$2 00
Same with arithmetic and English grammar	2 50
Geography, rhetoric and composition	3 00
Higher branches of mathematics, Latin and Greek languages	4 00

The building was a two-story frame, unpainted, and stood where the brick school house does now. The institution was called Lima Academy, because of the fact that it was then expected the name of the village would be changed to Lima. The academy had an existence of only one year, but we are not able to state why it was abandoned as the school was full. The building was afterwards used for a common school, and as a house of worship by some of the religious societies. It was bought a few years since, by Jesse Kingsbury, of Macksville, and now forms a part of his tanning establishment in Macksville.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious meeting in this township was held at the house of Elijah Clary, on Sunday, in November, 1817. Major Guthrie and family settled in Bronson the same week that Mr. Clary settled in Peru, and in the same vicinity. The two families soon became acquainted, and in the course of the next week after their arrival, they decided to hold a reading service at Mr. Clary's the Sabbath following. The

WILLIAM N. MITCHELL.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Montgomery Co., N. Y., where he was born, Jan. 1, 1799. He is the eldest of a family of eleven children. His parents were both natives of Huntingdon Co., N. J. His father, James Mitchell, was born May 17, 1773; and his mother, Lorane Salton, Dec. 24, 1779. They were married Jan. 1, 1797.

When William was about a year old his parents removed to Onondaga Co., N. Y., and his early life was passed in that and the adjoining county of Cayuga. On becoming of age he decided to try his fortune (as so many other young men were doing) in the Western country; and finally, in 1820, came to Greenwich, Huron Co., and purchased a tract of wild land, consisting of two hundred and eighteen acres, which he proceeded to clear and fence. The country was at that time thinly settled and heavily covered with timber; but, by energy and industry, he removed the forest from a large portion of his land, erected a comfortable home, and soon found himself the owner of a well-cultivated farm.

On the 18th of October, 1289, he was married to Clarissa, daughter of Elias and Amanda Beach. She is a native of Pompey, Onondaga Co., N. Y., where she was born, Nov. 6, 1812. They have had four children, two of whom died in infancy. The surviving children are Philander L., born Aug. 19, 1833, and Elias B., born Dec. 30, 1839,—both married and residing on farms in Greenfield township.

In politics, Mr. Mitchell was originally a Jacksonian Democrat, but of late years he has voted and acted with the Republican party. In religious belief and church affiliation he and his wife are Baptists.

Though now over four-score years of age, Mr. Mitchell is still in the enjoyment of comfortable health. He has seen the country, of which he was one of the first settlers, changed from an almost unbroken forest to a cultivated region, and dotted with the abodes of men. By the blessing of God upon his endeavors he is placed beyond the reach of want, and both he and the companion of his early manhood await, with the calmness of Christian hope, their departure to a better land.

meeting was held, and similar services regularly continued on the Sabbath through the winter, being held at the houses of the settlers in the vicinity. Rev. Alvan Coe, during that winter, preached the first sermon in the township. The next year the present Congregational church at Macksville was formed. It was organized by Rev. Messrs. Alvan Coe and William Williams, missionaries of the Connecticut Missionary society, at a school house near the widow Fay's, in Ridgefield, April 18, 1818, and was composed of the following members: Ezra Strong, of Ridgefield; Elijah Clary and wife, of Peru; Ezra Herrick and wife, and Simeon Ammerman, of Bronson. No officers were chosen at this time except a moderator and clerk, Elijah Clary being elected to the former office and Ezra Strong to the latter. At a subsequent meeting, held in pursuance of an act entitled, "An act for the incorporation of religious societies," the following officers of the society were chosen: James Vantine and Harry O. Sheldon, of Peru, and Nathan Sutliff, of Bronson, trustees; Harry O. Sheldon, clerk. The result of the election, and the name chosen for the society, were certified by the trustees to the county clerk, as follows:

We, the undersigned, trustees of the First Presbyterian society of Peru and its vicinity, do certify that a meeting of a religious society was held, according to the provisions of an act of legislature, passed February 5, 1819, for the choice of officers of said society, in the township of Peru, on the 20th day of September, ult., and that the name of said society is the First Presbyterian Society of Peru and its vicinity.

Given under our hands and seals. Dated this 8th day of November, 1821.

JAMES VANTINE, [L.S.]
NATHAN SUTLIFF, [L.S.]
H O. SHELDON, [L.S.]
Trustees.

The earliest record of the election of other officers than those mentioned took place March 1, 1828, when Elijah Clary and James Vantine were elected deacons and Elijah Clary, Nathan Sutliff and Solomon Vanguilder a standing committee. The church employed the Rev. James McIntyre, a local Methodist preacher, to preach for them. He was engaged rather than a preacher of their own denomination because he would take his pay in grain while in the other case half of the salary would be required in cash! The meetings were at first held at the log cabin of Harry O. Sheldon, who had been chosen clerk of the society—not of the church, of which he was not a member. He subsequently drew a plan and a subscription for a meeting house to be built of hewed logs. It was erected on the line between Peru and Bronson, where the old cemetery now is. In the fall of 1824, John Beach, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Otsego, New York, began to preach for the church, and July 25, 1827, was ordained and installed, and remained till August 18, 1829. From this time until the close of 1833 the church had only occasional preaching. During the year 1834 they were supplied by Rev. Samuel Dunton. In 1835 Rev. E. P. Salmon became pastor and continued three or four years. Rev. S. Stephens began to labor July 13, 1839, and continued two years. Rev. E. P. Sperry was installed pastor June 28, 1842, and officiated one half the time for about three years and a half. October 6, 1847, Rev. J. M. Hayes was installed pastor to labor one-half the time, and was dismissed September 3, 1851, to open and take charge of the Norwalk Female Seminary. Mr. Hayes' labors as pastor of the church closed in March preceding his dismissal, at which time Rev. E. Conger began his labors with the church and officiated one-half of the time for a number of years. Since Mr. Conger's pastorate, Rev. John McCutcheon, Rev. John D. McCord, Rev. Hubbard Lawrence, Rev. T. D. Bartholomew, and Rev. Augustus Cone have officiated as pastors of the church. The last named began his labors in February, 1878, and continues pastor up to the present During Mr. Salmon's pastorate the church was filled with divisions and contentions. A large portion of the church withdrew and united with the Presbyterian Church in Bronson, then under the care of Mr. Salmon. The church building at Macksville was erected in 1835, costing two thousand two hundred dollars. There are now about forty members of the church. Munson Gregory is clerk, and George Lawrence, William J. Derby and John McFarland, deacons.

The Sabbath school was organized in 1832 or '33, Minor Lawrence being the first superintendent. The school is now in a prosperous condition. It is held in union with the M. E. Sabbath school, M. M. Hester of the latter church being the superintendent.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The church was organized by Rev. James McIntyre at the old academy building in the winter of 1823–24, and consisted of the following members: Brother Tooker and wife, Pardon Wilson and wife, Samuel Parish and wife, Henry Beam and wife, John Corbett and wife, Harry O. Sheldon, Mrs. Abram Reamer and Mrs. Polly Pierce. The first-named was appointed class leader. They used the academy building as a place of worship until 1847, when the lot and store building of Henry Terry, then recently deceased, were purchased and the building fitted up for a house of worship. It was dedicated by Rev. W. L. Harris, now bishop. The present brick church in Macksville was erected, in 1868, at a cost of three thousand eight hundred and ninety-one dollars. It was dedicated Sunday, October 25th of that year, Rev. T. F. Hildreth preaching the dedication sermon. The following are the names of some of the early circuit preachers: True Pattee, James McIntyre, Shadrach Ruark, John Hazard, Cyrus S. Carpenter, Joab Ragan, Ebenezer R. Chase, Adam Minear. The present pastor is Rev. E. J. V. Booth, of Fairfield. The membership is now forty-six.

A Sabbath school was organized by Rev. Thomas Dunn in 1842, William G. Mead being the first superintendent. The school unites with the Presbyterian, M. M. Hester being the superintendent.

A class was organized at the center of town about the same time that the class at Macksville was formed,

by Rev. True Pattee, and consisted of the following members: Henry Adams and wife, Thomas Tillson and wife, Chas. Gardner and wife, and Meriam Smith. Henry Adams was the first class leader. Meetings were held in the school house at the center of town. The class was finally absorbed by that at Macksville.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

"The First Universalist Society in the county of Huron" was organized at the house of Alden Pierce, in Greenfield, on the 27th of September, 1827. Officers of the society were chosen as follows: Elihu Clary, clerk; Alden Pierce, treasurer; Robert S. Southgate, Monson Pond and Benjamin Washburne, trustees. An act of incorporation was passed by the legislature of the State, February 24, 1834. Rev. T. Strong was the first preacher that came among them. On the 20th of January, 1838, a number of the members of the above society, met and organized a church in Peru, called the "First Universalist church of Peru." Reuben Farley was pastor; Comfort Eaton was elected clerk, and Munson Pond and Apollos Fay were chosen deacons.

A church building was erected at Macksville in 1840. The church records show the membership to be about ninety—but death and removals have reduced the number considerably. The present pastor of the church is A. L. Rice, who recently began his labors. H. H. Clark is clerk; Henry D. Williams, treasurer; H. H. Clark, W. H. Smith and Walter Franklin, trustees.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The earliest meeting by the members of this society, was a conference and praise meeting held at the house of Arunah Eaton on the 26th day of August, 1837. Elder Asahel Morse was present, and was their first preacher. The church was organized January 13, 1838, at the school house, near Peru center. Elder Morse acted as moderator of the council, and S. B. Webster, clerk. The following named persons were the constituent members, viz.: Arunah Eaton, John S. Sayre, Mary Sayre, Eliphalet Brooks, Effa Brooks, Edward Eaton, Mary Ann Eaton, L. Hodge, Hepsibah Eaton, Hepsibah Parker, Eleanor McMitchell, Abigail Allison, Thomas Hughson, Daniel Morse, Joannah Morse, Daniel Perry, Eleanor Eaton. The meetings after organization were generally at the school houses. A house of worship was erected in Macksville in 1840, at a cost of about eight hundred dollars. The membership is now—January, 1879—forty-five. The pastor is Rev. J. P. Islip, of Olena. Officers, G. W. Atherton, clerk; J. Kingsbury and wife, Charles Roe, G. W. Morse and William, Mitchell, delegates.

A Sabbath school was organized in 1841, with Brothers Waters and Terry, superintendents. The school now numbers thirty-two scholars, with J. Kingsbury, superintendent.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH,

situated in the western part of the town, was organized in 1859, by Rev. William Shmogrow, with about thirty members. In 1860, the church building was erected, costing eight hundred dollars. The dedication sermon was preached by Mr. Shmogrow. There is now, January, 1879, a membership of thirty-seven. Rev. Charles Ulrich, of Norwalk, is pastor.

A Sabbath school was organized in the summer of 1878, of about forty scholars, of which Louis Hoffman is the superintendent.

The first temperance society in the township was organized in 1833, with Simon Spaulding, president, and Seth C. Parker, secretary. During the first four years of its existence, three hundred and fifty-seven members joined the organization.

THE PERU DIVISION, SONS OF TEMPERANCE,

an existing organization, was instituted December 4, 1878, the officers of which are as follows: C. Woodruff, W. P.; Mrs. E. Clark, W. A.; J. H. Snyder, R. S.; Miss Kate Hester, A. R. S.; G. R. Gregory, F. S.; R. S. Danforth, F.; M. N. Hester, chaplain; F. J. Hard, C.; Mrs. J. E. Woodruff, A. C.; Mrs. H. Howe, I. S.; W. H. Smith, A. S.; H. L. Derby, P. W. S.; W. H. Smith, D. G. W. P. The membership is, at the present writing, (January, 1879,) forty-three. The meetings of the society are held in the school house in Macksville.

POST OFFICE.

The first post office was established in 1818, under the name of Peru. Thomas Tillson was appointed postmaster, and kept the office in his own house, on lot twenty-eight. The location of the office was unsatisfactory to the residents of Macksville, and Mr. Tillson, after serving a few months, was superseded by Moses C. Sanders, and the location of the office changed to Macksville, where it has since remained, the name being Peru. The present postmaster is C. Woodruff.

ORGANIZATION.

The township, prior to 1820, then called Vredenburg, was annexed to Greenfield for township purposes. The first election as an independent township was held on the third day of April, 1820, at the house of Joseph Ruggles, on lot number twenty-eight, and resulted as follows: Elihu Clary, clerk; Elijah Clary, Richardson Eaton and James Vantine, trustees; Daniel Mack and Newell Adams, fence viewers; Joel Clark and Alexander Pierce, overseers of the poor; Thomas Tillson and Eli Nelson, appraisers of property; James Ashley, treasurer.

Thomas Tillson was elected a justice of the peace while the township was attached to Greenfield. His commission from Governor Brown was dated January 18, 1819. He held his office in his own house, on lot twenty-eight. The earliest record of a justice of the

peace being chosen after the town was organized separately, was on the 21st of April, 1821, when Phineas Williams was chosen to that office. He was followed by Elihu Clary, Moses C. Sanders, Jr., A. Jenning, Abel Tracy, O. W. Slocum, B. F. Morse and others, for the east part of the town. The first justice of the peace in the west part of the township was Thomas Tillson, followed by Daniel Smith, Arunah Eaton, Levi R. Sutton and others. Mr. Sutton served in that capacity for about thirty years, his term of service commencing in April, 1834. The first report of the township treasurer, dated March 1, 1821 was as follows:

Money received	$01.00
Money paid out	00.00
Amount remaining in treasury	00.00
Due Elihu Clary, per order from trustees for a blank book purchased	1.00
Total amount of expenditures for the year	1.00

Signed: JAMES ASHLEY, *Treasurer.*
Attest: ELIHU CLARY, *Township Clerk.*

It will be seen from the above report that no charge was made by township officers for services rendered. Such was the case for eight or ten years subsequent to the organization of the township.

The poll book of an election in Peru for State and county officers, held October 10, 1825, contains the names of twelve electors, as follows: Simon Raymond, Abner Mack, Thomas Tillson, William Smith, Wyatt Cook, Hibbard Smith, Henry Adams, Elihu Clary, Newell Adams, Joseph Ruggles, James Ashley, Richardson Eaton. Wyatt Cook, Hibbard Smith and Newell Adams were judges of election, and Elihu Clary and Henry Adams, clerks. In the list of candidates we find the name of Henry Adams, who received one vote each for governor and county commissioner. At the election for justice of the peace, held October 9, 1821, there were forty-six votes polled, of which Thomas Tillson received forty-four, and Henry Adams and Thomas Prentice one each.

INCIDENTS.

Aunt Polly Pierce used to relate many incidents of pioneer life in Peru, only one of which, however, touching her own experience, has been preserved. In the summer, 1816, accompanied by her little dog, she went through the dense forest on a brief visit to her father-in-law, Alden Pierce, in Greenfield. The family supplied her with a quantity of provisions, which she carried home with her, and, when within a mile of her cabin, she encountered a huge bear, which seemed intent on making a meal, either of the traveler, her provisions, or the dog. The heroic woman, however, was determined that old bruin should have neither, and, taking her provisions under one arm, and the dog, crouched through fear at her feet, under the other, ran for dear life to her home, which she reached in safety, but not a moment two soon, as the brute was but a few rods behind her when she arrived at the door of her cabin.

The following incident in the life of Levi R. Sutton will serve to illustrate the difficulties the early settlers experienced in obtaining breadstuffs for their families, before they could raise their own grain. In the spring of 1818, being nearly out of corn for bread, he sent a man with some maple sugar to Cold creek to exchange for corn, which, when obtained, was to be taken to Hunt's mill to be ground. The man, failing to return within a reasonable time, Mr. Sutton mounted an old horse that ran in the woods and started in search of him, and met him about ten o'clock on his return home, but without either flour or the sugar. He had sold the sugar to a man in Venice, who *expected* to have some corn to pay for it in about *two weeks*. Mr. Sutton proceeded to Venice, but the man who purchased the sugar was absent from home and did not return until the following day. He had on hand a small quantity of corn, but it was desired by a few of his neighbors, who prevailed upon the owner to pay Mr. Sutton the money for his sugar, which was accordingly tendered, but which Mr. Sutton refused to receive, telling the man the situation of his family with respect to food, the double journey to Venice, his long waiting for his return, and so forth, and the man finally let him have the corn. Mr. Sutton then took it to the mill at Cold creek, got it ground just before night, and then returned home, where he arrived, to the great joy of his family, about midnight.

MILLS.

The first mill in this township was built by Daniel Mack in the year 1816 or '17, on the East branch, a short distance below the bridge in Macksville. Shortly after he put in a run of stone for grinding grain. This was a great convenience to the settlers living in this township and in Bronson, as it saved them long journeys in order to obtain their grists. Mr. Mack subsequently erected a grist mill on the location of the present grist mill in Macksville, using the same run of stone.

In 1820 or '21 Charles and Richard Gardner built a saw mill on Huron river where that of Charles Smith now stands. A few years after, Charles Gardner established at the same place a fulling mill and a carding machine. He operated these mills about six years and then sold them to Alanson Archie.

In the spring of 1823, Munson Pond moved into the township from Knox county and shortly afterward, in partnership with Robert S. Southgate, erected on the East branch of the Huron, the location of the present saw mill of Henry D. Williams, a saw mill, with a building designed for carding and cloth dressing, but was finally occupied by Prince Haskell, Jr., as a grist mill. Haskell was afterwards bought out by Messrs. Southgate and Pond, who then sold a fourth interest in their mills to Carlos Keith, a son-in-law of Mr. Pond. The present grist mill in the village of Macksville was built by Ezra Smith in 1831. He operated it until his death, some ten years after, when the mill was bought by a Mr. Palmer of Monroeville. A later owner was Thomas Thuomey, of whose widow the

present owner, Jacob Boehm, purchased the property some thirteen years since. The mill has three run of stone. The main building is forty-five by sixty feet, three stories high with basement. The mill can be run by either water or steam, the engine being a thirty horse power.

The grist mill of J. D. Mason, situated on the Huron, in the southwest part of the township, was erected by Pickett Lattimer in the year 1840. He operated it about twenty years when he sold to the present proprietor. The building is forty by sixty feet, three stories, and has three run of stone.

There is also a saw mill at this point, established originally by Lattimer, but it has since been rebuilt. It is now owned by J. D. Mason. The first mills at this place were established by Thomas Parker who built a combined saw and grist mill in 1821.

THE VILLAGE.

Macksville, the only village in the township, is situated on the East branch of the Huron, near the east town line. It derived its name from Daniel Mack, the original owner of the land on which the village stands. The town site was subsequently owned jointly by Moses C. Sanders, John Nelson, John Atwater and John G. Taylor. We find in several successive numbers of the *Clarion*, in the summer of 1822, a notice, published by the above gentlemen, announcing their intention of making application to the court of common pleas at the fall term of that year to change the name of the village to Lima. Whether the application was made, or made and denied, we are not able to say, but the name was not changed. Dr. Sanders kept the first store here in a small log house. Macksville was formerly a place of considerable activity. At one time there were four stores, two distilleries, three breweries, two asheries, and a hotel which frequently kept twenty to twenty-five teams and teamsters over night. This was before the time of railroads and when the wagon trade was something immense. The place has now four churches, a school, one general store, one flouring-mill, two blacksmith shops, one cooper shop, one carriage shop, one harness shop, one paint shop, a shoemaker, a tailor and a broom maker. The post office is also located here, the name of which being Peru the village is generally so called.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DEAN CLAPP.

It is a pleasure to record, on the pages of history, the deeds of a meritorious life as an example worthy to be imitated by the young. And such, emphatically, was the life of him whose name stands at the head of this page.

Mr. Clapp was born among the green hills of Vermont, in the town of Barnard, Windsor county, January 15, 1805. His father, Benjamin Clapp, was a native of the same State, and was prominently identified with its agricultural interests. He was placed by his fellow-citizens in many important positions, at one time holding the office of judge. He was born October 11, 1762, and was married to Polly Dean, March 23, 1788. She was born in Windsor county, February 26, 1762. Their family consisted of eleven children, the subject of this sketch being next to the youngest. They both lived to a green old age, the husband passing away June 26, 1840, followed by his wife February 22, 1848.

His parents being in limited circumstances, young Dean received the benefits of only a common school education. On arriving at maturity, he was married, May 19, 1828, to Betsey M., daughter of Dr. Samuel and Mercy (Southgate) Danforth, who was born in the place first named above, December 30, 1805. The young couple, seeing no hope of bettering their condition in the place of their birth, turned their attention to the far west; and, in the fall of the year after their marriage, gathered their worldly effects together and started for "the land of promise"—their western wilderness home.

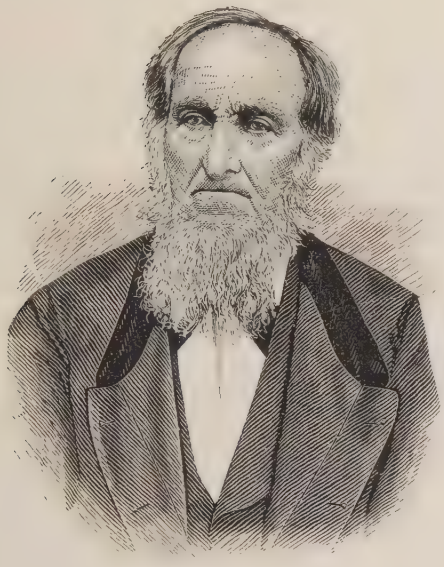
On their journey to Ohio, they stopped at Alexandria, New York, where he obtained work in teaming and harvesting; but, unfortunately, he loaned two hundred dollars of their capital to irresponsible parties; so that, on reaching their destination, they had but sixty-five dollars remaining. They purchased a piece of wild land in Peru township, Huron county, paying fifty dollars down, which left them only fifteen dollars to begin with. Not a tree had been cut, and they had but a few articles, brought with them from Vermont, with which to commence housekeeping, when they moved upon their farm in the winter of 1830. But perseverance, industry and energy must win the day at last. And so, by their united efforts, they were enabled to build themselves a home, and leave to their children an inheritance, accumulated by endeavors of which their descendants may justly be proud.

Mr. Clapp was always engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was prominently connected with the Huron county agricultural society, having been one of its first incorporators, and having held the office of president and trustee for many years. On his death, the board of trustees passed appropriate resolutions.

In politics, Mr. Clapp was a republican, and held many offices of trust in Huron county. He was county commissioner in 1852, one of the members of the first board of trustees of the infirmary, and appointed by the governor of the State as one of the appraisers of the school lands located on the Western Reserve. In religious belief he was a Universalist and, for many years, was deacon and trustee of the First Universalist Church of Peru. His death occurred December 14, 1865; and seldom, in any community,

has the loss of a citizen been more deeply felt. He was always a trusted friend and neighbor, a kind husband and father, and in him Peru lost one of its most prominent pioneers.

Mr. and Mrs. Clapp had three children, whose names and brief domestic history are as follows: Aro D., born July 22, 1830, was married February 3, 1858, to Helen, daughter of Aruna and Mary Ann Eaton, of Peru. They reside on a farm located in Norwalk township, and have a family of two children, and Mrs. Clapp resides with them. Mary Isabella, born January 18, 1834, is married to Dr. Alfred Terry, a dentist, of Norwalk. Henry Seymour, born October 21, 1841, married Sarah, daughter of Alvin and Parmela Brightman, of Bronson. He resides at the old homestead in Peru, and has two children.



MR. R. B. ELLSWORTH.

MRS. R. B. ELLSWORTH.

RANSOM B. ELLSWORTH.

Ransom B. Ellsworth, born in Windsor, Vermont, November 11, 1800, at an early age removed to Ontario county, New York. He married there Eliza Prentiss, and the young couple removed to Fairfield, Huron county, and settled about half a mile north of the present village, being one of the very foremost pioneers of the township, and sharing the severe toil of clearing and improving. He was the first justice of the peace elected in Fairfield, and held the office for three years. He moved into Peru township in 1829, and lived for about one year at the little village of Macksville. His wife died the same year. In 1831, he married his second wife, Louisa Barker, and removed to his present location, lot number three, in the Parker tract. His second wife died in 1847, and in the following year he married his present wife, formerly Mrs. Susan Morey, born in Dutchess county, New York, December 8, 1813, but since 1847 a resident of Peru. She had one daughter, Georgianna, who married D. Brooks, and is resident in the township, and a son, Willard, now in Flat Rock, Michigan. Mr. Ellsworth has had in all eleven children, three of whom are living, viz: Amanda (Mrs. N. Edwards), in Minnesota; Allen, in Toledo, and Maria (Mrs. J. Drury), in Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth are now aged respectively seventy-nine and sixty-six. Mr. Ellsworth is one of those men who, having begun in a new country, empty-handed, the struggle for a livelihood for himself and family, has succeeded in gaining that condition in life which allows him the ease and comfort which he has so well earned by years of toil and privation. He has a finely cultivated farm of about sixty-five acres, and a comfortable home.

GREENFIELD.

ORIGINAL OWNERS.

For explanation of the following table the reader is referred to the history of Wakeman township.

GREENFIELD, TOWN NUMBER TWO, IN THE TWENTY-THIRD RANGE.

CLASSIFICATION No. 1, SECTION 1.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	s.	d.
Andrew Rowland	1568	15	11	Thomas F. Rowland	884	9	5
Thomas Fitch's heirs	415	3	0	" "	142	6	7
Hannah Fitch's heirs	141	2	7	" "	48	7	7
Samuel Rowland	476	10	7	" "	111	16	7
John Hubbell	32	16	9	" "	14	19	6
Widow Abigail Burr	58	17	9	Ephriam Penfield	19	12	7
Widow Mary Penfield	139	14	1	" "	20	14	9
				James Knapp		14	10
Stephen Jennings	195	5	5	Jabez Perry's heirs	83	1	5½
Jabez Perry	2	18	0	" " "	2	18	0
Eleazer Osborn, Jr	181	2	9	Eleazer Osborn, Jr	15	0	8½
				Footing of Classification No. 1,	£1,344	7	0

CLASSIFICATION No. 2, SECTION 2.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	s.	d.
Samuel Smedley	415	19	7	Samuel Smedley	415	9	7
John Smedley	763	10	4	Samuel Smedley and others	381	15	2
Samuel Rowland	476	10	7	Walter Bradley	39	16	2
David Annibal	43	18	10	" "	43	18	10
Samuel Smith	19	16	9	" "	19	16	9
John Williams	116	0	9	" "	116	0	9
John Williams, Jr	13	19	0	" "	13	19	0
Dudley Baldwin	7	13	0	" "	7	13	0
Jonathan Mattber	47	5	10	" "	47	5	10
Increase Bradley	180	0	0	" "	180	0	0
George Burr	15	16	10	" "	15	16	10
John Banks	22	12	2	" "	22	12	2
Joseph Sherwood	9	15	6	" "	9	15	6
Sam'l Whitney, Jr	26	10	2	" "	26	10	2
John Morehouse, (two rights)	249	4	5	Zalmon Bradley	3	17	3
				Footing of Classification No. 2,	£1,344	7	0

CLASSIFICATION No. 3, SECTION 3.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	s.	d.
Ebenezer Bertram	144	10	3	Samuel Rowland	26	14	3
James Buckley		15	5	" "	....	15	3
Justin Jennings	31	7	0	" "	31	7	0
Luce Burr	4	13	0	" "	4	13	0
Samuel Burr, Jr	2	14	6	" "	2	14	6
Nathan Burr	4	9	0	" "	4	9	0
William Carter	16	0	0	" "	16	0	0
Abigail Chapman	2	11	0	" "	2	11	0
Hannah McKinsey	1	4	0	" "	1	4	0
Sarah Hughes	15	19	6	" "	15	19	6
Ephraim Jennings	6	9	6	" "	6	9	6
Margaret Keeler	13	2	1	" "	13	2	1
Jona. Middlebrook	4	4	10	" "	4	4	10
Free Negro, Ned	7	4	0	" "	7	4	0
Abraham Parrott	4	14	0	" "	4	14	0
Robert Ross	2	17	0	" "	2	17	0
Joseph Sprag	2	3	8	" "	2	3	8
Benj. Squire	1	7	0	" "	2	5	0
Zecheriah Sanford	2	5	0	" "	2	5	0
Jehiah Whitehead	6	16	6	" "	6	16	6
Samuel King	5	7	0	" "	5	7	0
Ephraim Burr, Jr	4	18	11	" "	4	18	11
John Stratton	1	13	6	" "	1	13	6
Nath'l Burr	22	18	0	" "	8	2	3
Josiah Buckley		6	0	" "	....	6	0
Hezekiah Caley	3	6	0	" "	3	6	0
Rewil Thorp	6	6	0	" "	6	6	0
Stephen Thorp	515	1	8	" "	257	10	10
John Coke		9	2	" "	....	9	2
Ann Godfrey	3	18	0	" "	3	18	0
Ebenezer Monroe	1	15	0	" "	1	15	0
David Burr	10	5	4	" "	10	5	4
Andrew Rowland	1568	15	11	" "	210	14	5
Daniel Hurlburt	126	14	7	" "	74	16	6½
Capt. Titus Hurlburt	1961	3	0	" "	490	5	9
Capt. James Lamphire	233	9	0	" "	72	0	0
James Lamphire, Jr	34	10	0	" "	34	10	2½
				Footing of Classification No. 3,	£1,344	7	0

CLASSIFICATION No. 4, SECTION 4.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	s.	d.
John Morehouse	249	4	5	Zalmon Bradley	121	14	11½
Sam'l Sturges	234	18	1	" "	117	9	0½
Sam'l Taylor	9	17	0	" "	4	18	6
Nehemiah Banks	4	15	0	" "	2	7	6
Samuel Penfield	1065	9	4	Samuel Penfield	1095	9	4
Mary Penfield	139	14	1	James Knapp	33	7	8
				Footing of Classification No. 4,	£1,344	7	0

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The surface of the township is generally undulating. The Huron river enters it about a mile west of the southeast corner, runs a winding, but, generally, northwest course through the township, and leaves it a little less than a mile east of the northwest corner. There are several small tributaries, the largest of which is the west branch, which drains the western part of the town.

The original varieties of timber, east of the river, were principally white wood, black walnut, beech and maple, with some white oak, butternut and basswood. West of the river, white and black oak, hickory, beech and maple were the leading varieties. The soil is a loam of a sandy or gravelly nature, east of the river, and a clay loam west of it.

There is a stone quarry on the east bank of Huron river, owned and worked by Elias Easter. It was first opened by Ezra Smith, at an early date. The quarry underlies a considerable tract of land, with a dip to the southeast, extending into Fairfield township, and is sandstone of the newer formation. The stone varies from an inch to twelve inches in thickness, and is largely used for building and flagging. There exists also, on the farm of Mr. Easter, bog iron ore, but in what quantity is not known.

In 1847 or '48, Mr. Harlan E. Simmons, while plowing through an excavation on his farm, made by a large uprooted tree, came upon two copper kettles, one a five-pail, and the other a three-pail kettle, the latter within the former, and both lying bottom upwards. By whom they were buried, and for what purpose, can, of course only be conjectured, but they were evidently buried at an early period, both as indicated by the appearance of the vessels, and by the size of the tree under which they were placed. One of the kettles is now in the cabinet of relics of the Fire-lands Historical Society, and the other in the possession of Alonzo L. Simmons.

SETTLEMENT AND SETTLERS.

The first person that came into the township of Greenfield, for the purpose of settlement, was William McKelvey, Jr., who arrived from Trumbull county in the year 1810. He purchased one hundred and

six acres of land of Caleb Palmer, of New Haven township, on lot number twenty-five, in the second section of this township, paying for it in work. In 1811, he cleared eleven and a half acres and sowed it to wheat. He had harvested his crop and was putting it in stack when the news of Hull's surrender reached the settlement. He immediately returned to Trumbull county, where his father and the rest of the family were then living, and joined the army as a volunteer for six months. In the spring of 1814 he returned to Greenfield, bringing, with a four-horse team and wagon, his brother-in-law, Truman Gilbert, and his family. His wheat had been burned during his absence, evidently by the Indians. The loss was considerable, as breadstuffs were then high. He afterwards bought fifteen bushels of the wheat left in stack by Erastus Smith, on his flight to Trumbull county, for which he paid forty-five dollars, threshing it himself. Judging from the yield of Mr. Smith's crop and the price he received for what he sold, Mr. McKelvey's loss was about twelve hundred dollars. In December, 1817, he married Saloma Ashley, daughter of James Ashley, of Peru township, and built a distillery the same year on Huron river, on lot twenty-six, section two, the upper story of which he occupied as a dwelling. A number of years afterwards he built a log house on his farm on the center road, where Robert Arthur now lives, and took up his abode there. He moved to Hardin county in 1835, remained six years and then returned to this township, where he has since resided. His first wife died in 1853, and in the fall of 1854 he married Mrs. Electa Grant, with whom he is now living at Greenfield center. Mr. McKelvey was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, July 21, 1790. In 1804 he and his father, William McKelvey, Sr., came to Ohio, selecting a location in Palmyra township, Portage county, the rest of the family following the next year. In 1806 or 1807 the family removed to Trumbull county. William McKelvey, Sr., removed to this township in 1815, and settled on lot twenty-six, in the second section. In 1819 he moved to the township of Plymouth, Richland county, where he afterwards died.

Truman Gilbert settled on the north and south center road, on lot thirty-six. He subsequently moved to York township, Sandusky county, and died there.

The first family that settled in Greenfield was that of Hanson Read. Mr. Read was a native of Connecticut and was born June 4, 1782. While a boy, his parents removed to Bath, New York. In 1810, he married Elizabeth Powers of Beavertown, Pennsylvania, and in April, 1811, removed to this township in company with Abram Powers (his wife's father), Jacob Rush (his hired man), James Wilson, who subsequently became a settler in this township, Caleb Palmer, who settled in New Haven, and John Laylin, who settled in Eldridge, now Berlin. They reached Greenfield on the first day of May, after a tedious journey. For a great part of the way there was no road, only such as the emigrants cut as they traveled. The first night in Greenfield the family slept on the ground under a tree.

A short time after their arrival, Abram Powers went into the woods in search of the cows, and the day being cloudy, lost his direction and wandered about for five days and nights before reaching his home. He subsisted on roots and berries, and came in very much exhausted. Every effort had been made by his associates to find the lost man, but without success. Mr. Read built his cabin in the fourth section on lot number thirty-two. It, indeed, was a lonely dwelling, being among the very first in what is now Huron county. The first year of their settlement the family had to go to Cuyahoga county, or to Mt. Vernon, Knox county, with their grist, and to Mansfield for the few groceries they needed.

April 25, 1812, their son Franklin was born, which was the first birth of civilized parents in the township and one of the earliest in the county.

In 1814, Mr. Read sold his farm to James Wilson, and commenced, with Mr. Powers, the erection of the grist mill on Huron river, as mentioned elsewhere, Soon after it was built, Mr. Read sold the mill to a man by the name of Carkhuff, and moved to the township of Norwalk, about a mile and a half south of where the village of Norwalk now is, purchasing his land of Samuel B. Lewis. Mr. Read built a saw mill here in 1817–18, and a gristmill in 1821, the first in the township. In 1826, he removed to Perrysburg, Ohio, and took a job of road-making on the turnpike. He lived but a few months after his settlement there, and his family subsequently returned to Norwalk township. Mrs. Read afterwards became the wife of Perez Miner, whom she also survived, and finally removed, with a son, to Ingham county, Michigan, where she subsequently died. There were six children, all boys, and all of whom are living. Franklin, the eldest, resides in Norwalk township, a mile south of the village, aged sixty-seven; James resides in Ingham county, Michigan; Eli and Dennis live in Wisconsin; Abram lives in Missouri, and Ransler in Indiana.

In October, 1811, a little company, consisting of Erastus Smith and family, of wife and three children; Samuel C. Spencer, a brother of Mrs. Smith, Cyrus W. Marsh, and Buel Ensign started from Vernon, Trumbull county, Ohio, for the Fire-lands, arriving in Greenfield about the first of November. They brought with them two wagons, four yoke of oxen, three cows, and twenty-three hogs. After crossing the Cuyahoga they were strictly pioneers. The country was a vast wilderness, not a house to be seen on their route west of the Cuyahoga river, until the lonely cabin of Hanson Read, in Greenfield, was reached. Mrs. Smith and her children remained at the house of Mr. Read until the men could roll up a house, which was built on the place now occupied by Hiram Smith. The house was indeed a primitive dwelling place when the family moved into it, being

without a door or window, and had only a few feet square of puncheon floor. A door and window were soon provided, however, made also of puncheons, and the family lived in comparative comfort through the winter which was a very severe one. It was with difficulty that the cattle were wintered through. They subsisted largely on shrubs, and twigs of trees which were cut down for them to browse on. The hogs ran in the woods, and fed on the abundant mast, or "shack" which the forest yielded. The next spring these hogs all went back to Vernon, in Trumbull county, where they were subsequently found by Mr. Smith, on his return, during the excitement of the war of 1812. Mr. Smith was born in Hartland, Connecticut, January 7, 1784, and migrated with his parents to Trumbull county, Ohio, in 1799. December, 19, 1805, he married Miss Fanny Spencer, daughter of Samuel and Lydia Spencer, also of Hartland, Connecticut, who moved with their family to Trumbull county, in 1802. Mr. and Mrs. Smith resided in the township of Vernon, in said county, until their removal to Greenfield, as previously stated. Erastus Smith was a man of much force of character and intelligence, and was for years one of the leading men of the settlement. He was foremost in favoring and promoting everything pertaining to the general improvement of the infant settlement. His death occurred July 16, 1820. Mrs. Smith is yet living and will have reached the advanced age of ninety-four years, if she lives until December 7, 1879. She was in the truest sense, a helpmeet of her husband, sharing with him the many privations of that early time with a remarkable courage. She retains a wonderful memory of early events, and has been our main reliance in the collection of facts embraced in the history of this township. There were seven children, viz.: Martin, (deceased), Lydia, now Mrs. Dennison Bascom, living in the township of Norwich; Truman and Erastus, (deceased); Lester, residing in Bronson; Hiram, residing in Greenfield, on the old homestead; and Henrietta, (Mrs. Thomas Cone, deceased.) Mrs. Smith has living, three children, twenty nine grandchildren, and forty great-grand children, the oldest child being seventy years of age, and the oldest grandchild twenty-three.

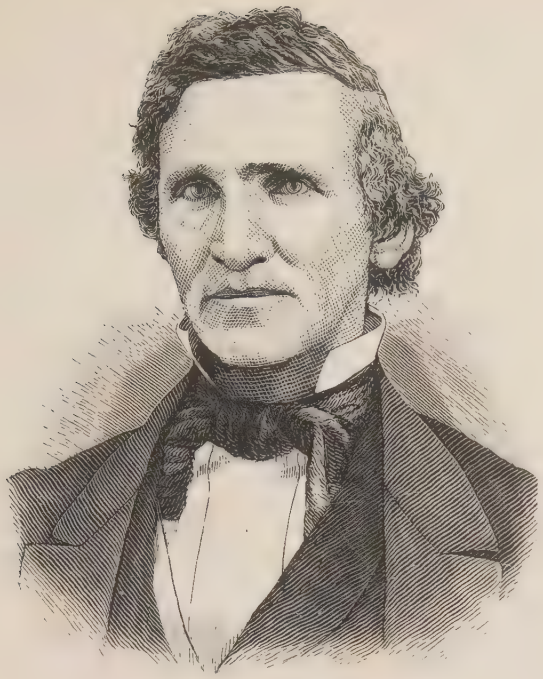
The following is one of many incidents in the life of Mrs. Smith, which are worthy of record, as illustrating the perils which surrounded the homes of the pioneers: One day while her husband was in the harvest-field, Mrs. Smith left the house for a few moments and on her return saw a huge black snake crawling across the head-board of the bed on which her youngest child lay sleeping. The reptile disappeared under the floor of the house. Mrs. Smith raised one of the puncheons, and with the tongs, threw the snake out on the hearth, where it was seized and killed by the dog.

The two families previously mentioned, with their hired men, Jacob Rush and Cyrus W. Marsh, were the only inhabitants of the township at the time of Hull's surrender, in August, 1812. A short time after that event, another transpired which occasioned feelings of great apprehension and alarm, not only to the pioneers of Greenfield, but to the inhabitants of the entire Reserve. Information came, and spread rapidly, that the British and Indians were approaching the settlements, with intent to massacre the inhabitants. A large party had been seen landing at Huron, which was supposed to be the forces of the enemy. Johnny Appleseed brought the dreadful intelligence to Greenfield. After the surrender of Detroit, he was engaged by the settlers of this township and New Haven to go to Huron for the news once a week. One morning, about nine o'clock, he returned, riding rapidly, and shouting, "Run for your lives! The Indians are killing everybody and burning their property!"

Intense excitement ensued, and preparations for flight were immediately begun. Clothing, bedding and some other household goods, were packed up, the cattle collected, and at evening, with teams and wagons, a start was made for New Haven. The progress of the travelers was slow, and it was late in the night when they reached the house of Caleb Palmer. Besides the family of Mr. Palmer, there were then living in New Haven a family by the name of Woodcock, Alvan Coe and wife, Luther Coe and James McIntyre. The next day (Saturday) the whole company started south, with four teams and wagons. For a distance of fifteen miles, a road had to be cut every rod of the way. It was an exceedingly wet time, too, and the streams were much swollen, rendering them difficult of passage, the teams and stock being compelled to swim across some of them. The company reached the Black Fork, a branch of the Muskingum river, by evening of the first day, and pitched their tent on the bank for the night. Hungry and worn with fatigue, their clothing and bedding drenched with rain, which had been almost continuous during the journey, and haunted with visions of the red coat and scalping-knife, the situation of the fugitives was indeed a deplorable one. They slept upon the wet ground as best they could, and the next morning pushed on. In the evening of the second day, while making preparations for a night's rest, a report reached them that they were being pursued by Indians, who were only a short distance behind them.

The wagons with their stores were left in care of two of the men and the rest of the party pressed on, the women and children riding upon the horses. After proceeding a short distance it was decided to bring up the wagons, and the teams with two men returned for them. Fredericktown, Knox county, was finally reached, when they learned of the falsity of the last alarm, which arose from the fact of a fleeing party frantically shouting for help, who had lost their way in the woods.

After a week's rest in Fredericktown the families of r. Read and Mr. Smith, and Mrs. Alvan Coe Mreturned to Mansfield and started for Trumbull county by way of Wooster.



SAMUEL McCAMMON, M.D.

The late Dr. Samuel McCammon was for many years a resident of Greenfield, and his good qualities both as man and physician were almost universally liked and respected. Very few, indeed, were those who could be counted in any other category than that of his friends.

Dr. McCammon was born near Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 3, 1821, and his parents, Samuel and Elizabeth McCammon, who were at that time living upon a farm, moved two years later to Richland Co., Ohio, and settled in the vicinity of Mansfield.

When his son was four years of age the father died. When the boy became twelve years of age he began an apprenticeship at the saddle-making trade, at which he afterward worked for a short time. But having a strong desire for study, it was gratified by an attendance at the common schools in Mansfield and Fredericktown.

His taste soon turned toward medical subjects, and he determined to become a physician. His first instruction in this especial field of science was received in Norwalk, under the now venerable Dr. John Tifft, and began in December, 1842. He afterward attended two courses of lectures at the Willoughby (Lake County) Medical College.

In March, 1845, he began the practice of medicine in Greenfield, which was quite a thriving, busy village. He was successful, and slowly but surely built up a practice which gave him a large ride, and brought him the means necessary to a comfortable condition of life. Not long after beginning he was able to buy the lot where his widow now resides, and later to purchase the farm adjoining.

Dr. McCammon, during the whole of his professional career in Greenfield, was highly esteemed, and his practice was large until toward the close of his life, when, for a few years, his health was impaired by a chronic ailment which made the travel incident to the profession very painful and at times impossible. He practiced in Greenfield more years than any other physician, and for most of the time was the only doctor in the place. He was associated for a period of about one year with Dr. B. F. Morse, who afterward practiced in Peru township.

The doctor was married, Sept. 7, 1848, to Philene, daughter of Lebo and Polly Blackman, old settlers in Greenfield. She was born in this township, Aug. 27, 1828, and is still living, three of her children being with her. The first-born son of Dr. and Mrs. McCammon, George L., was born June 26, 1851, and died Oct. 3, 1856. The other children are Frank B., born Oct. 5, 1855; Edward L., born Aug. 16, 1858; and Laura, born July 9, 1861.

Dr. McCammon died Aug. 2, 1870, having been sick and confined to his home for several months previous. His last professional call was made in February of the same year.

Although not connected with any church, Dr. McCammon was a man of religious feeling and of strict rectitude of character. During his sickness he expressed himself as being without fear, and he passed away peacefully and quietly.

Abram Powers, who had returned to Pennsylvania, hearing of the excitement among the settlers of the Reserve, and fearing for the safety of his children, of whom he had three residing on the Fire-lands, came to Ohio, arriving at Mansfield the evening of the day Mr. Reed and family left. But he met there his two daughters, Mrs. Woodruff and Phoebe Powers, who had been residing at the mouth of Huron river. The th latter had been teaching school there. He found them both lying at the point of death, which with the failure to find Mr. Read and family, greatly depressed him. James McIntyre, who was equal to almost any emergency, proposed to overtake them on foot. Mr. Powers expostulated with him, but he insisted on a trial, and did overtake them the next day. Mr. Read and family returned to Mansfield, but soon went to Fredericktown, where they remained during the summer. Mr. Read made several trips during the summer to his house in Greenfield, and he found that it had been entered by Indians and every article of household furniture that had not been removed or concealed was destroyed or carried off.

In December of the same year, Mr. Read returned to Greenfield with his family, but reports were so frequent of Indian depredations that he soon moved south again, and remained until January 1, 1814, when he returned to his former residence and remained.

Mr. Smith and family, and Mrs. Coe, made the journey to Trumbull county with two horses, Mrs. Smith with two of her children riding on one horse, and Mrs. Coe on the other with the third child, while Mr. Smith accompanied them on foot.

When a few miles beyond Wooster, they stopped at a farm-house in which the terrified inhabitants in the neighborhood had taken refuge from apprehended danger, and while there a false alarm was raised that the Indians had taken Wooster, when the inmates all fled to the woods, with the exception of Mr. Smith and family, who, with their previous experience, determined to await, this time, the actual approach of danger. Being very much fatigued by the toilsome journey, and needing rest, they appropriated to their use the vacated beds and were soon asleep. But they were not permitted to rest long, one of the fleeing party returning and insisting on their going to the woods. They started, but in a short time returned and again retired, and soon after the whole party returned from the woods. The alarm is said to have arisen from the noise made by a horse pawing in a feed-trough, which was supposed to be the guns of the enemy. The inhabitants were in such a state of agitation that an alarm, however improbable, would cause an immediate flight. Mr. Smith and his company pursued their journey and reached their place of destination in safety. The next fall he returned to Fredericktown for his cattle and goods, which he had left there, but learning of the murder of a family, while traveling over the road which he expected to take, he went back to Vernon without them. Soon after, Samuel C. Spencer and Cyrus W. Marsh took the property through. Mr. Smith and family remained in Vernon until February, 1815, when they returned to their abandoned home in Greenfield. Their house had been used by the Indians as a stable for their horses, but six acres of wheat, which was left in stack a mile or so from the house—the most valuable, perhaps, of the property abandoned—remained untouched.

It is impossible for the young people of the present day to understand the conditions of living in the new settlement. The first settlers in Greenfield were among the first in the county, and they were completely isolated from all the appliances of civilization. The nearest mill, at which grinding was done, was at Owl Creek, a great many miles distant, through an unbroken forest. The grain was ground in the order of its reception at the mill, and sometimes several days would be consumed in going to mill and back. It was customary for one person to take the milling of the entire neighborhood, when going with a team. While there are no instances of suffering from want of necessary food, in the history of this township, provisions were by no means plenty. Wheat was at one time three dollars per bushel, and other articles of food in proportion. William McKelvey on one occasion went to Owl Creek to buy some pork, and could only find some of the "shack" variety, for which he paid forty-four cents per pound. The meat was a poor substitute for that of the domestic hog, being spongy and of ill flavor. For fresh meat the early settlers had venison and other wild game so plenty at times as to become a drug.

In the matter of necessary clothing, the pioneers experienced a greater difficulty. The families, in general, came well furnished with wearing apparel, but a year or two of wear and tear in the woods sadly diminished their stock. Flax could be raised, and summer clothing of tow, butternut-dyed, and bleached linen could be manufactured when a weaver could be found to do it; for, although every woman was a spinner, only here and there was one weaver, and each family had to await its turn. The old garments were often worn to rags before the new cloth could be put through the loom.

To obtain the material for winter clothing was still more difficult. The introduction of sheep was attended with much difficulty. They were not safe from wolves, and the new, wet lands proved unhealthy to them. The summer clothing would often have to answer for winter wear, or other expedients be resorted to. Buckskin, either wholly or in part, frequently served as material for winter apparel, but garments made entirely of it were never popular. The pantaloons would frequently be wet to the knees, and when dry would be as stiff and uncomfortable as if made of tin.

Cyrus W. Marsh, of whom mention has been made, in 1816 erected a house, which he opened as a tavern, on the hill, just north of the river, on the center road.

This was the first public house in the township. A short time afterwards he moved to Sandusky city (then called Ogontz Place), and built there in the fall of 1817 the second framed house in the place. In 1822, in connection with Constant Barney, of that place, he commenced running a line of stages from Sandusky to Columbus, through Milan, Norwalk, Mansfield and Delaware. In opening their enterprise they announced to the public that, "being an infant establishment, and fostered only by an infant patronage, the subscribers have chosen rather to consult the strength and efficiency of their carriages and steeds, than their elegance or beauty. As the country grows older, and their patronage increases, they pledge themselves to improve, both in the expedition of traveling and in style of their establishment.

"They will endeavor to select the best houses on their route for the refreshment of their passengers; and every attention will be paid to promote their ease, comfort and accommodation." The enterprise was kept up for eight or ten years. Mr. Marsh carried the mail also, and was the first mail carrier on this route.

Bildad Adams and family moved in from Vermont in the spring of 1815, and located in the north part of the township, on the center road, opposite where the tavern of Cyrus W. Marsh formerly stood. In June following, Henry Adams, Elihu Clary and William Smith began the settlement of Peru township, and boarded at Mr. Adams' while they were building them a shanty in that township. A daughter, Nancy Adams, taught the first school in the township of Peru, at Macksville, in the summer of 1818. Mr. Adams was one of the first three commissioners of Huron county, and was a man of local influence. He died in the township of Milan, about the year 1828.

Seba Mather and wife, his brother Horace and wife and their parents, moved together from Marlboro, Windham county, Vermont, to this township in the summer of 1815. The three families located on a tract of land south of the center, where Seba Mather opened a short time afterward a public house,* which he kept until 1820, when he discontinued it and established the mills east of the center, mention of which is made elsewhere. He carried on an extensive business at these mills for nearly thirty years, when he sold them and retired to his farm, on which he spent the remainder of his life. He died August 20, 1874, at the advanced age of eighty-eight. His wife, father, mother and a brother Horace, preceded him. Mr. Mather's barn, erected in 1820, was the first frame building in the township.

David Lovell emigrated with his family to this township in the fall of 1815. He located four lots in the second section, erecting his house near the river on lot thirty-four. He subsequently sold three of the lots, and, after the east road was opened, built a log house, where his son Ethan now lives, on lot twenty-eight. He erected a brick house here at an early day, which he occupied until his death, which occurred November 16, 1830, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. Mr. Lovell was a man of excellent principles and of extensive information. Mrs. Lovell died July 14, 1848, aged seventy-two years and six months. Few women equaled her in courage and resolution. She made three journeys to her former home in Pennsylvania on horseback and alone, and once in company with her husband. Mr. Lovell had sold his farm in Pennsylvania, mostly on time; and the payments not being met, the journeys were made for the purpose of collecting them. The object of the visits, however, was unsuccessful; the farm had to be taken back eventually and disposed of at a pecuniary sacrifice.

Three of the six children of the family are living. Mrs. Edward H. Lowther and Ethan Lovell reside in this township, the former a short distance east of Greenfield center, and the latter on the old homestead; Mrs. Guthrie lives in Fairfield.

Nathan Warner removed from Massachusetts to Greenfield in the above year. He resided in the township until 1853, when he removed to Laporte county, Indiana.

Eli Halliday moved into the township from Vermont in 1816, and settled on the Shourd place, as now called, on the east road. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, excellent character, and did much to promote the moral welfare of community, and was efficient in establishing the first religious society in Greenfield. He finally moved to Huron, Erie county, where he died in 1850.

Daniel Halliday moved into the township the same year, remained seven or eight years, when he removed to Ridgefield.

Samuel C. Spencer and family arrived from Trumbull county in 1816, and located east of the center of Greenfield, where Samuel Morris now resides. About the year 1836, he sold his farm and removed to Indiana, where he subsequently died.

A family by the name of Evans, formerly from Pennsylvania, moved into the township from the southern part of this State, soon after the close of the war, and located in the southeast part of the town. The father died there, and his wife also subsequently. The rest of the family removed to Illinois.

Robert Ford and Thomas Irvin came in about the same time as the Evans'. They married subsequent to their arrival two daughters of the family and settled in the same locality. They all moved to Illinois simultaneously.

Amos Harkness settled in Greenfield in 1816; afterwards moved to Fairfield township.

Robert Inscho arrived in Greenfield from Pennsylvania in 1816. He removed to Indiana about the year 1850.

William Carkhuff, from the same State, came to

*It is thought by some that this tavern was opened before that of Cyrus W. Marsh, which we have stated, on the authority of Mrs. Smith, to have been the first in the township.

this township in 1815 or '16. He was then unmarried, but he subsequently married and settled on the farm now owned and occupied by Elias Easter. He was elected sheirff of Huron county in 1835, and took up his residence in Norwalk. He moved to Indiana in 1848, where he spent the remainder of his life.

Silas Bowers settled in the east part of the township in 1816. The life of this pioneer came to an untimely end under the following painful circumstances: Seeing some deer feeding within the cleared area around his cabin, one morning in the winter of 1818, he took his gun and started out to shoot them. The deer fled at his approach, but he followed, and finally shot one of them near where the village of North Fairfield now stands. He dressed the animal, and suspending the remainder of the carcass to a sapling, started homeward with the hide and "saddle." Mr. Bowers was naturally physically weak, and having started out before breakfast, was poorly qualified for such a toilsome journey through the dense forest. His physical energies gradually wasted away and he was forced to abandon his load, and left it a short distance west of the east branch of the Huron. A little further on he tried to build a fire of some leaves and bark to warm himself, for the weather was very cold. Not succeeding, he sought a place to rest by the side of a fallen tree, after which he wearily pressed on towards home. He traveled until near the present residence of James Cook, when becoming too weak to proceed farther, he sat down on the butt-end of a tree that had been recently cut down, rested his head upon a stump, and in that position he was found two days afterwards, evidently frozen to death.

Alden Pierce moved in from Massachusetts in 1816, and resided here until 1837, when he removed to Illinois.

John Pierce moved in the following year, and settled in the east part of the township.

Nathaniel Haynes, with his family of wife and six children and his wife's father, emigrated from Windham county, Vermont, to this township in the fall of 1816, and settled on lot number seven in the third section. He died on this farm in the spring of 1844.

In 1817, Levi Savage arrived from the State of New York, and the following year married a daughter of Mr. Haynes and settled on fifty acres now owned by Hiram Smith.

In 1816, a family by the name of Long—four brothers and two sisters, all grown to adult life, but unmarried—moved into the township from the State of Pennsylvania. The only surviving member of the family—Miss Catharine Long, now almost a centenarian—is an inmate of the County Infirmary. She is the victim of one of the grossest acts of wrong and injustice that was ever perpetrated in a civilized community. Many years ago the youngest brother, James, came into possession of a legacy of ten thousand dollars from Ireland. He was never married, and at his death, some years afterwards, the estate was inherited by a surviving brother and sister, William and Catharine. Some years afterward, and when the increasing infirmities of age rendered the care of a farm too laborious for them, they unwisely concluded to settle upon a nephew, whom they had brought up from childhood, their entire property, requiring in return only a verbal promise that he would support them the remainder of their lives. The transfer was made, and subsequently William Long died. In a short time the old lady began to be felt as a burden, the farm was finally sold, everything converted into cash that could be, and in September, 1878, the nephew with his family moved to Michigan, leaving their benefactress alone in the house, almost blind and entirely helpless (having broken her limb by a fall a short time previous) and without an article necessary to physical comfort, except the clothes she wore, and a single chair. A neighbor calling at the house shortly after the family left, found her almost wild with grief. She begged him to kill her and save her from the humiliation of becoming a county charge. She was taken to the house of one of her neighbors, and kindly cared for a few weeks, and then removed to the infirmary where the writer, in a personal interview, obtained the above facts. The name of the villain who repaid such kindness with such cruel wrong is James Long, and he now resides somewhere in Northern Michigan.

Philip Lewis moved his family to this township in 1817, having previously come out, located his land, and erected his cabin. He settled on lot thirty-four in section one, and lived there a number of years, and then bought where his son, Alexander Lewis, now lives. He died here some twenty years since. He served in the war of 1812.

John and Joseph Cook came to this township from Pennsylvania, as early as 1817. Joseph settled on lot thirty in the first section. After a residence of about ten years he returned to Pittsburgh, and subsequently went to Cincinnati. He was a man of education, energy and perseverance, and eventually amassed a large property. John settled on lot twenty-four, section one.

Lemuel Brooks, one of the prominent early settlers of Greenfield, arrived in the fall of 1817. He was then advanced in life, and had served as an officer in the war of the Revolution, and participated in the battle of Quebec. He died in the year 1831, at the age of ninety years. His wife was formerly Esther Sprague. They had a family of eight children, five of whom are living.

Eliphalet B. Simmons, a native of Massachusetts, emigrated with his wife and two children, from Delaware county, New York, to this township, in 1817, arriving July 12th. He purchased his land, in the second section, of Abram D. Baldwin, of Connecticut, at two dollars and a half an acre, and took up his residence on lot twenty-two, where John Simmons, his grandson, now resides. Mr. Simmons was a man of great industry, shrewdness and practical judgment,

and eventually acquired a large property. He was twice married, and had a family of four children. Harlow E., the oldest, came to this township in the fall of 1819. He started from Massachusetts in October, alone with one horse and a light open wagon, and arrived at the residence of his father in Greenfield, in December following. He settled on lot number twenty-one in the second section. He occupied his original location until his death in March, 1875, aged seventy-seven.

Charles B. Simmons, now residing in the village of North Fairfield, in the seventy-third year of his age, has until recently occupied the old homestead in Greenfield. and was for many years one of the foremost farmers in the county. He is a gentleman of intelligence and public spirit, and was a republican representative in the State legislature from Huron county, session of 1858–9.

Mr. Simmons, the pioneer, died in Greenfield January 26, 1836, in the sixty-third year of his age.

Luther Ashley with his family of wife and seven children removed from Franklin county, Massachusetts, to this township, in November, 1817, six weeks being consumed in the journey. Mr. Ashley settled near the east town line on the farm now occupied by Elias Mitchell. He subsequently changed his location in the township, but eventually removed to Indiana. He was taken sick and died while returning to Greenfield in the fall of 1838. His widow died in the township in 1856. There are three children living in the township, viz: Mrs. Beers, Dennis Ashley, and Mrs. Smith, widow of Erastus Smith, Jr.

Worden Ashley, a brother of Luther, and family, came in at the same time, and the two families occupied the same house—a double log house—for a few years. Worden subsequently took up his residence a short distance east of the center of town. He died in this township.

Epenetus Starr moved into the township in 1817, coming from the State of New York. He died about the year 1845. He erected the first brick house in the township.

Edward H. Lowther, now living in Greenfield, in his seventy-ninth year, came to Ohio from Delaware county, New York, early in the year 1817. Joseph Crawford and family, who settled in Norwalk, emigrated at the same time, and Lowther had charge of their goods, which were shipped by the Lake from Buffalo. After working for a time for Esquire David Abbott, Hosmer Merry, Joseph Crawford and others, he came to Greenfield. The first work he did after his arrival in the township was a job of chopping for Eliphalet B. Simmons, in payment of money borrowed of Mr. Simmons at Buffalo, who was then on his way to the Fire-lands. In the fall of 1824 he purchased land of Judge Mills, on lot twenty-one, section one, and in January, 1825, married Miss Martha Lovell, daughter of David Lovell, and commenced married life on his farm in the following April. They occupied this place until the spring of 1873, when they moved to their present residence a short distance east of Greenfield center.

William Lowther, a brother, came to Greenfield from Knox county, Ohio. He married here, and resided in the town some twenty years, and then went to Illinois.

Samuel Spencer and family moved in from Trumbull county in 1817, and located on the center road, a short distance north of Greenfield center. He died here in September, 1848, aged eighty-four. His wife died the year previous at the age of eighty-three.

William Campbell and family were early residents of the eastern part of the township.

Levi Platt, now residing in Greenfield, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, was born in Fairfield county, Connecticut, and is the fifteenth of a family of seventeen children, of whom he alone survives. He arrived in this township in the fall of 1818, and the succeeding winter taught the first school at the center of town. The next spring he returned, on horseback, to Connecticut, where he remained until the spring of 1822, when he came back to Greenfield, and settled three-fourths of a mile south of the center, where he now resides. He married, May 10, 1825, Abigail Bodman, formerly of Ontario county, New York. She is now aged nearly seventy-four.

Elder John Wheeler and family came to Greenfield from Richmond, Ontario county, New York, in March, 1818. He made his location on lot twenty-one, section three. Mr. Wheeler was a minister of the Free Will Baptist church, and followed his calling for upwards of forty years, and until the infirmities of age compelled a cessation of active labor. His field of labor, as a pioneer preacher, was very extensive, and he was, of course, away from home much of the time. The management of the farm was necessarily left almost wholly to his wife and children. She died some thirty years ago, and Mr. Wheeler subsequently remarried. He sold his farm some ten or twelve years since, and moved to Greenfield center, where he died in August, 1878, at the advanced age of nearly ninety-one. There were nine children, six of whom are now living. John H., Calvin and Bradford, reside in this township; Aaron lives in Norwich, Chauncey B., in Kansas, and Mrs. Almira Tucker, in Sandusky. Benoni died in September, 1876, on the place now occupied by his widow. Asa, the oldest of the children, and a daughter, the youngest, died many years ago.

James Wilson, Daniel Davis, and a family by the name of Graham, were early settlers in this township.

Ozias Joiner arrived in Greenfield in the spring of 1818. He came from Cayuga county, New York, walking to Buffalo, thence taking passage on a vessel, but disembarked at Erie, on account of head winds. He proceeded on foot to a short distance west of Rocky river, Cuyahoga county, where he remained through the winter, when he resumed his journey to Greenfield. In 1825 he returned to Connecticut to purchase his land—two hundred acres—lots thirty-

three and thirty-four, to which he subsequently added fifty acres of lot thirty-two, all in section two. He married, in 1838, Philura Newbury, and both are now living on one hundred acres of the original purchase. Mr. Joiner is nearly eighty-two years of age.

Dan Lindsey and family removed from Saratoga county, New York, to this township in 1819. They started on their journey in February, and were six weeks and three days on the road. He settled on the place now occupied by Jesse Smith, in the western part of town. He afterwards exchanged this farm with Judge Mills for the farm now occupied by widow Joiner, and built a saw mill on the west branch of the river. In 1832, he took up his abode on the place now occupied by his son Benjamin, the only surviving member of the family. Mr. L. died here in January, 1864.

Lebo Blackman arrived from Connecticut in the spring of 1822, in company with Levi Platt. He subsequently married and settled on the farm adjoining Mr. Platt's on the south. He died in Greenfield six or seven years since, and his widow now resides at the center.

The same year Jacob Bliss and family moved in from Massachusetts, and located where Jonathan now lives. He afterwards bought a short distance south of his first location, and lived there the remainder of his life. There are three children living, of whom Jonathan Bliss and Mrs. Dennis Ashley reside in this township.

John Arthur, wife and one child, emigrated to this country from Ireland in 1822, settling in this township, on lot twenty, in the third section. Mr. Arthur is still living, and on his original location, aged eighty-four. His wife died December, 1878, aged eighty-five. He and his two sons, Robert and Wm. H., own some twelve hundred acres of land in this township. There are six children, and all living in Greenfield.

Jacob Smith moved, with his family, from Oneida county, New York, to Greenfield in 1824. Mr. Smith came to the township with John Pierce and family in 1817, but remained only a few months. The family first located a short distance south of where Ethan Lovell now resides, on the west side of the road. A year or two after they "took up" the farm now occupied by Aaron F. Kellogg. In the fall of 1833, a son—Abel Smith—purchased the farm on which he now resides, and the family moved there. Mr. Smith died here in November, 1852, aged eighty-one. His wife died a few months previous. There were eight children, two of whom are living. Anna—Mrs. Knight—resides in New York, and Abel in Greenfield. A son—George B. Smith—was killed by a well caving in on him, on the farm of Mr. Charles B. Simmons, in February, 1837.

Archibald Easter, from Pennsylvania, settled in Lower Sandusky (now Fremont) in 1819. He remained there three years, when he removed to the vicinity of Columbus. Three years subsequently he came to this township and located on the center road, nearly a mile north of Greenfield center, on the farm now owned by Mrs. Arthur. He subsequently moved to the farm now occupied by his son Elias. He died here in 1867. His widow survives, and lives with her son. Two daughters, Mrs. Arthur and Mrs. John McLane, reside a short distance north of the center.

Joseph Noggle settled in the southwest part of town in about the year 1826; Jeremiah Cole about the same time where Lewis Wood now lives. He subsequently moved to the corners, and opened a tavern on the location of the present residence of J. Shourd. He afterwards moved to the place occupied by Captain Lowther, where he died seven or eight years since.

Adam A. Lewis and family emigrated from Jefferson county, New York, to this township, in May, 1827, and resided here until 1842, when he moved to Ionia, Michigan, where he died in 1864. His widow now resides there with a son. There were ten children, five of whom are now living. Alexander, the oldest, lives at Greenfield center. Mr. Lewis, the pioneer, served in the war of 1812.

Stephen Robinson and family moved in from New York in the spring of 1828, and settled where his widow now resides. In 1819, he came to Ohio with his brother Reuben, and brought from the Onondaga Salt Works about one hundred and thirty barrels of salt, the most of which he sold in Huron county, at five dollars per barrel, and some of it for ten dollars a barrel. He visited Greenfield in the winter of 1824–5, and married February 10, 1825, Emerline Haynes, daughter of Nathaniel Haynes, with whom he returned to New York, remaining there until the spring of 1828, when he purchased land of his father-in-law, and removed to Greenfield. He died December 13, 1875, in the eighty-first year of his age. Mrs. Robinson, aged nearly seventy-six, still occupies the primitive log house in which she and her husband so long ago began pioneer life on the Firelands. When a girl and living at home, Mrs. Robinson went one evening to a neighbor's to borrow a flax hatchel, and while returning in the dusk of the evening along the road skirted by a ravine, she heard in the path below the steps of some animal. She was near the hollow where the road was intersected by the path. She left the road, and throwing her hatchel away, ran across a clearing to her father's woods, in which she saw a burning log heap, arriving at which she looked back for the first time, and saw the hungry eyes of a wolf glaring at her through the darkness only a few rods away. Seizing a firebrand from the fire, she ran for dear life for home, waving the brand about her as she ran, and finally reached the house in safety. The next morning the hatchel was recovered.

William Smith, of New York State, married Philena Mitchell, a native of Connecticut, and removed to Ohio in 1831, settling one mile north of Greenfield center, resided there a number of years, when he

moved to Michigan, where he subsequently died. His widow now lives in California at the advanced age of eighty years. There are six children, as follows: Harrison, who married Caroline Benjamin, and Saloma, wife of Joseph Wilcox, live in the township of Norwich; Marshall, in Canada; Marietta and Henrietta (twins), both married and living, the former in California and the latter in Michigan; Lauretta, the youngest, also resides in Michigan.

In the returns of the enumeration of the white male inhabitants, over the age of twenty-one years, in Huron county, in the year 1827, as made by George Sheffield, county assessor, the following persons are recorded as such inhabitants of this township:

Cyrenius Starr.	Hiram Starr.	Jeremiah Cole.
Benj. B. Halladay.	John Dimitt.	Hugh A. Campbell.
Orange Starr.	Jona. Leffingwell.	Christian Brewbaker.
Jacob Truxel.	Jehiel Andrews.	Isaac Groover.
Henry Groover.	John Groover.	Philip Lewis.
Adam A. Lewis.	Edward H. Lowther.	James Evans.
James W. McIntyre.	James McIntyre, Jr.	George Evans.
Robert Evans.	Archibald Easter.	Thos. Arthur.
James Henderson.	William Truxel.	Eli Halladay.
Abel Halladay.	Osias Joiner.	Moses Smith.
Jonathan Smith.	John Lovell.	John Pierce.
Henry A. Smith.	Harlow Simmons.	Alexander Pierce.
Lemuel Brooks.	Jacob Smith.	Eliphalet B. Simmons.
Alden Pierce.	James Ashley.	John Wheelor.
William Arthur.	John Arthur.	Leonard Ashley.
Charles W. Milier.	Lyman Babcock.	John Call.
Epenetus Starr.	James Earl.	John Hamilton.
Solomon Davis.	James Easter.	John Easter.
Robert Easter, Jr.	James Easter 2d.	Joseph Edwards.
Sam'l Spencer.	Hiram Spencer.	Gilbert Ashley.
Sam'l C. Spencer.	Luther Ashley.	William Inscho.
Seba Mather.	Nathaniel White.	Benjamin Washburn.
Dexter Ashley.	Levi Platt.	Lebo Blackman.
Jonathan Bliss.	Andrew Long.	Jacob Bliss.
Noah Bliss.	Robert Inscho.	John Inscho.
William Long.	Matthew Long.	Timothy S. Sherman.
Dan Lindsey.	Salmon Lindsey.	Denison Bascom.
Nathaniel Haynes.	Josiah Root.	Robert Arthur.
Thos. Arthur 2d.	Robert Clark.	Richard West.
Nathaniel Warren.	John West.	George McFarland.

According to the "enumeration of the white male inhabitants of Greenfield above the age of twenty-one years," as returned to the county clerk by Seba Mather, lister, for the year 1819, the number of such inhabitants was one hundred and thirty. Peru was then attached to Greenfield, and is included in the enumeration.

EARLY EVENTS.

Hanson Read built the first house in Greenfield in the spring of 1811.

Franklin Read, son of Hanson and Elizabeth Read, was the first white child born in this township. The date was April 25, 1812. Mr. Read is now living in Norwalk township, a mile south of the village.

The first marriage was that of William Smith to Miss Lovina Pierce, daughter of Alden Pierce, in 1817. Erastus Smith, justice of the peace, performed the nuptial ceremony. Mr. Smith and family moved to Illinois in 1837.

The following marriage notice was published in the Sandusky *Clarion* May 5, 1824:

"POSTSCRIPT—NUPTIAL—EXTRA.—Marriage, on the 20th ultimo, at the house of *Nathaniel Haynes*, by Thomas Tilson, Esq.: *William Davis* an African, to *Nancy Hunter, a white woman;* both of Greenfield.

'Oh dear, what can the matter be?
Will no one deign to marry me?
Yes; Cupid kept his shaft not back;
He missed the white, but hit a black!'

Communicated."

The first death in the township was that of an infant son of Samuel C. and Nancy Spencer, in the spring of 1816. The child was buried on the farm.

Ruth, daughter of David Lovell, was the first person buried in the cemetery at Greenfield Center. Her death occurred February 17, 1818, at the age of nearly fourteen.

POST OFFICE.

The first post office was established in 1818 or 1819, and was called Lafayette. The first postmaster was Joseph Cook, who kept the office in his own house, on lot number thirty, in the fourth section. He was succeeded by Hiram Spencer, in 1822, and the location of the office changed to the center of town. In 1835 the name of the office was changed to Steuben, and has continued since under that name, Calvin Wheeler being the present incumbent.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Moses C. Sanders, of the township of Peru, was one of the earliest physicians that practiced in this township. The first resident physician was Dr. Henry Niles, who began the practice of medicine in this township in the spring of 1831. He remained two years and then removed to Clyde, Sandusky county, and subsequently to Adams, Seneca county, where he died in September, 1864. Dr. Samuel McCammon arrived in this township and began the practice of his profession in 1845. He married, in September, 1848, Miss Philena Blackman, and settled where his widow now resides, a short distance south of Greenfield center. Dr. McCammon died in this township August 3, 1870. There were several physicians who resided and practiced medicine in this township before Dr. McCammon, and one or two since, but their residence was comparatively brief.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

The first religious meeting in the township was held at the cabin of Erastus Smith, on the first Sabbath in the spring of 1815, on which occasion the Rev. Green Parker, from near Milan, officiated. A church organization was not effected until the year 1822. July 3, of that year, the First Congregational church of Greenfield was formed, the Revs. Lot B. Sullivan and Alvin Coe, missionaries, officiating in its organization. The following named persons were the constituent members: Matthew McKelvey, Nancy McKelvey, Luther Ashley, Eunice Ashley, Seba Mather, Cynthia Mather, Olive Mather, 1st, Olive Mather, 2d, Mary Halliday, Polly Ashley, Lydia Spencer, Sally Coe.

Matthew McKelvey was chosen church clerk, and Hugh A. Campbell was appointed deacon, April 18, 1825. The first pastor of the church was Rev. Enoch Conger, who began his labors in 1824, and officiated one-third of the time for two years. Since Mr. Conger, Revs. J. H. Russ, E. P. Salmon, A. Blanchard, J. B. Parlin, Francis Child, Enos Wood, Abram C. Dubois, A. K. Barr, C. W. Clapp, R. S. Lockwood, and others, have officiated as pastors. The present membership is eighty-three. Elias Easter is clerk of the church, and Levi Platt and James Campbell, deacons. The church is at present without a pastor.

THE FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH

was formed at the house of Epenetus Starr, January 24, 1829, and consisted of the following members, to wit: Elder John Wheeler, Christian Wheeler, Seth C. Parker, Benjamin E. Parker, Mary Wheeler, Ann White and Sally Ashley. The next day Jane Parker was baptized and united with the church. Elder John Wheeler was the first pastor. The church building at the center was erected in 1843, costing something over a thousand dollars. Elder Cyrus Colton, from Lorain county, preached the dedication sermon. On the organization of societies of this denomination in Peru and New Haven, the membership, which was then quite large, numbering ninety-one in 1841, was thereby much reduced. Under the pastorship of Rev. B. E. Baker, who began his labors in 1867, much dissatisfaction existed, and a division of the church resulted. The church is now weak, having a membership of only twenty-two, and is without a preacher. The only preaching now enjoyed by the churches of Greenfield is supplied by the Rev. Mr. Palmer, of Centerton, a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, who officiates at the center on the Sabbath, once in two weeks. The two churches unite in their Sabbath school, which is in a flourishing condition. Mrs. Nathan Beers, Jr., is superintendent.

The first school was taught by Miss Annie Mather, in the little log school house on the hill, south of Hiram Smith's, in the summer of 1816. Miss Mather became the wife of David Hinman, who was one of the early sheriffs of Huron county. The following winter the school was kept by a man by the name of Davis, whose given name cannot now be recalled. Miss Abby Harris taught the second summer.

A school house was erected at the center of town soon after, the first school in which was taught by Levi Platt, in the winter of 1818–19.

INDIAN SCHOOL AND MISSIONARY EFFORTS.

Rev. Alvin Coe emigrated from Massachusetts to Ohio some time prior to the war of 1812, and remained in Huron or Vermillion until its close. He then removed to Vernon, Trumbull county, where he subsequently married a daughter of General Smith. He entered the ministry, and was licensed by the Presbytery of Grand river in the latter part of the year 1816, and soon after removed to Greenfield, fixing his residence at the center. He was commissioned a missionary by the Connecticut Missionary Society, and commenced itinerating among the churches, traveling throughout this and adjoining counties in the prosecution of his work. He frequently came in contact with the Indians, whose benighted condition enlisted his sympathies, and he conceived a scheme for civilizing and christianizing them.

To this end he established, in the year 1818, a school at Greenfield center, for the education of Indian boys. He built a house for the purpose, a short distance north of the center, on the west side of the road, and collected about twenty-five or thirty boys, of the Wyandotte and other tribes then in this region, whom he taught, fed, and clothed at his own expense, with such contributions, mainly of provisions, as the presentation of his work prompted his many friends to give. In the spring of 1820, finding the enterprise pecuniarily burdensome, he appealed to the presbytery of Portage, which embraced his field of labor, for a recommendation of his work to the churches for aid in sustaining it, and invited the presbytery, then in session at Lyme, to visit the school, that its members might satisfy themselves as to the success of his experiment. The visit was not made, but the presbytery endowed the philanthropic enterprise, and heartily recommended it to the churches under its charge. Several years after, when the Western Missionary Society established a mission near Perrysburg, on the Maumee, Mr. Coe transferred his school to that point, and carried it on a short time, when it passed under the care of the American Board.

Mr. Coe then began his missionary labors among the various Indian tribes, and spent several years among those on the Upper Mississippi. When he left Greenfield, his wife returned to Vernon, where her parents still lived, and Mr. Coe enjoyed but little of her society, so constantly was he engaged in his chosen work. His sympathy for the condition of the Indians, and his desire for their amelioration amounted almost to a monomania. It is said that during his labors among them he adopted, to some extent, their customs and conditions of living. He would deny himself the common necessities of life to relieve their wants.

He once had occasion, while residing in the Lake Superior region, to go from a mission to a military station which ordinarily required a journey of about three days. He started with a supply of food, but divided it among some destitute Indians whom he met on the way. He was longer on the journey than he expected to be, and became greatly exhausted before reaching his destination. Knowing the Indians' habit of subsisting on the bark of trees to appease hunger, he tried the plan and ate the bark of the oak, which nearly cost him his life. When he reached the military post, he was in a condition of great distress, and it was some time before he fully recovered from the effects of his imprudence.

The Indians became greatly attached to him, and regarded him with veneration. He exercised a potent influence for good over them during his association with them, but his mission was unsuccessful in accomplishing any permanent good. While in charge of the school in this township, the father of one of his pupils came from Sandusky to visit the school. Before returning, he called at the house of Alden Pierce, who was operating a small distillery in the neighborhood. The Indian was offered a glass of whisky, but he refused it at first, saying: "Pappoose say Mr. Coe tell him good Injun no drink whisky, he go up good place. Bad Injun drink whisky, he go down bad place; big burn." And then looking wistfully at the liquor, added, "Injun-don't-know. *May be,*" (moving the cup slowly to his lips) "*Mr. Coe, he lie.*"

Mr. Coe was finally prevailed upon to accept the charge of a church in Trumbull county, but consented only on the condition that he be allowed to make an annual visit to the Indians.

In 1818, a library organization was formed at the center of Greenfield through the efforts of Eli Halladay, Bildad Adams, Samuel Spencer, Erastus Smith, Eliphalet B. Simmons and others. The organization was called "The Social Library of Greenfield," and continued in existence many years.

A temperance society called "Steuben Division Sons of Temperance" was organized at the center in November, 1878, with about forty members, and continues in existence.

The first goods were sold in the township by Matthew McKelvey, who kept a small stock in his dwelling on the place.

Joseph White opened the first store at the center, about 1821 or 1822. There are at the present time at the center one general store, one grocery, one drugstore and grocery, one hotel, three blacksmith shops, two repair shops, one shoe shop.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

The township records prior to the year 1828 have been lost, and the following facts relative to the first election for township officers are furnished the writer by William McKelvey, who was present on the occasion and was one of the officers chosen.

The election was held at the house of Erastus Smith in the spring of 1816. Joseph Cook was elected township clerk; Eli Halladay, Bildad Adams and Nathan Warner, trustees; William McKelvey, constable; Erastus Smith, justice of the peace. Having no use for a treasurer none was elected.

The adjoining townships of New Haven, Peru and Norwalk were attached to Greenfield for township purposes, and continued so annexed until each contained the requisite number of votes for independent organization, when they were detached and severally assumed control of their own affairs.

The name of the township was changed to Berlin in 1819, because of a township and a post office of the name of Greenfield in another county in the State. The township continued under the name of Berlin until 1822, when the original name was restored. The following are some of the early justices of the peace who have served since Esquire Smith, to-wit: Benjamin Washburn, John Cook, Joseph Cook, Charles W. Miller, James McIntyre, John Call, E. B. Arthur, E. M. Wright, Charles B. Simmons, James Brown, L. Q. Campbell. The poll book for the election for justice of the peace held April 3, 1820, gives the number of votes cast at said election as fifty-nine, of which Benjamin Washburn received nineteen, David Lovell seventeen, and Bildad Adams thirteen. The above election was evidently to fill a vacancy in the office of justice of the peace, as another election was held for the same officer November 3d of the same year, at which twenty-three votes were cast, of which John Cook received twenty-two and John Williamson one. At the election for justice of the peace held October 8, 1822, there were thirty-eight votes cast, fourteen of which were given to Joseph Cook, twelve to Eli Halladay and eleven to Harlan E. Simmons.

The poll book of the election held in this township on the 13th day of October, A. D. 1818, William McKelvey, Eli Halladay and Thomas Tillson, judges, and Henry Adams and Simon Raymond clerks of the election, gives the following list of electors, who voted at said election (Peru being then attached to Greenfield), to wit: Eli Halladay, Thomas Tillson, Simon Raymond, Joseph Ruggles, William McKelvey, Andrew Dewitt, Samuel Spencer, Samuel C. Spencer, Newell Adams, Alden Pierce, Bildad Adams, Erastus Smith, Abel Halladay, Hiram Spencer, Robert Anderson, Charles Dougherty, Levi Savage, Daniel Halladay, David Lovell, Joel Clark, William Carkhuff, Thomas Evans, Dennis Eddy, Benjamin T. Smith, Nathaniel Haynes, Warden Ashley, Alexander Pierce, John Cook, Esq., Henry Adams, Luther Ashley, Seba Mather, Levi R. Sutton, Elihu Clary, James Ashley, John Nelson, Horace Mather, Amos Harkness, John Sample, Joseph Cook.

The candidates voted for at this election, and the number of votes received by each, was as follows: Governor—Ethan A. Brown, thirty-six; Ethan A. Allen, three. State Senator—John Campbell, twenty-six; John Adams, one. Representative in Congress—Peter Hitchcock, thirty-eight. Representative in State Legislature—Lewis Dilley, thirty-three; Alfred Kelley, twenty-nine; Ebenezer Merry, six. County Commissioner—Bildad Adams, thirty; Erastus Smith, nine.

MILLS.

In the winter of 1814–15, Hanson Read and Abram Powers built a grist mill on Huron river, in the first section, near where the Phœnix Mills now stand. This was undoubtedly the first grist mill erected in the county as now constituted. The character of the establishment was in keeping with those simple times. The frame was made of poles, with forked stakes

driven into the ground for a foundation and a roof made of "shakes." The bolt was turned by hand with a crank. The mill stones were made by Mr. Powers, then seventy years of age, of stone obtained at the mouth of the Vermillion river, and were hauled to Greenfield by eight yoke of oxen. Mr. Powers and a boy brought the irons for the mill in pack-saddles, upon the backs of two horses, from the falls of Big Beaver.

In 1816, Mr. Read sold the mill to William Carkhuff for fourteen hundred dollars, a part of the payment being made in goods. Carkhuff soon after removed the pole structure and erected a log building over the works. It was quite an improvement over the former building, but nevertheless a cheap contrivance. It was built of logs and hewed puncheons, without a sawed board in it, and was covered with oak bark.

Nathan Keith, who moved into Bronson with Judge Southgate and family in 1816, was injured in this mill during its erection, which caused his death a short time after.

In 1835 Ezra Smith, of Peru, erected a frame grist mill at this point, which was destroyed by fire in 1850. The present stone mill was built by Barnet Roe (deceased) in 1856. The stone of which it is built was obtained from the quarry on the farm of Elias Easter. The mill was recently purchased and is now owned by John Minges and Alonzo L. Simmons.

SAW MILLS.

The first saw mill was built in 1819, by Josiah Root, on Huron river, on land now owned by Hiram Smith. The next was built by Hiram C. Spencer, east of the center of town, on the river, a short distance below the bridge. It was built about the year 1827 or 1828, and did a large business. A few years after, Archibald Easter erected a saw mill where that of Barnett Roe now stands, and at about the same time one was built by Dan Lindsey on the west branch of the river, on the farm now occupied by Mrs. Joiner. Jacob and David Noggle built the Curtis mill about the year 1835.

The steam saw mill located on lot nineteen, in the fourth section, and owned by Jonathan Bliss and sons, was built in 1846. A saw mill was erected on the west branch of the river some twenty years ago, by a man of the name of Burke. About the year 1820, Seba and Horace Mather built a saw mill, grist mill and fulling mill on Huron river, east of the center, on the Fairfield road. The grist mill was small, having one run of stone, and after a few years was discontinued, and the fulling mill was enlarged. The first building was built of logs, but subsequently a two-story frame was erected by Seba Mather, Horace having previously died. This was the only mill of the kind in this section of country at the time of its establishment, and farmers came with their wool from a distance of twenty-five or thirty miles. Mr. Mather did an extensive and prosperous business until about the year 1849, when he sold to Ellenwood Brothers, and not long after the works were discontinued.

There is one cheese factory in the township, near the stone grist mill, owned by Barnet Roe.

Three distilleries were in operation in this township in an early day, the first of which was built by William McKelvey, in 1817, in the southeast part of the township on the Huron river.

Biographical Sketches.

ERASTUS SMITH AND HIRAM SMITH.

The Smith family, of Greenfield, is one of the oldest upon the Fire-lands, and its history will be found interwoven with that of the township.

Erastus Smith built the second house in Greenfield. He arrived there in 1811, from Trumbull county, Ohio, and during the short term of years intervening between his settlement and his death, did much to establish a correct moral tone in society, and to encourage the growth and improvement of the settlement. He was a man admirably adapted to pioneer life, having great energy and perseverence, and a certain ability to make others as enthusiastic in the work of developing the country as himself. His example was of great benefit to the infant settlement in many ways, and he is reverently remembered by the few persons still living who knew him in pioneer days. He was born January 7, 1784, and married Fanny Spencer, December 19, 1805. When the couple came to Greenfield they had three children—Martin, Lydia and Truman. Subsequently there were born to them four more—Erastus, Lester, Hiram and Henrietta. Erastus Smith, the father of these children, died from congestion of the brain July 16, 1820. His widow is still living, at the age of ninety-four years, with her son Hiram Smith, surrounded by all the comforts that old age require, a fitting compensation for the toils, privations and cares of her pioneer life. A view of this home appears elsewhere in this work. Its owner, Hiram Smith, was born November 21, 1816, and was, consequently, at the time of his father's death, in 1820, but four years of age. He went to live with his grandfather Spencer, and remained there until he was sixteen, becoming accustomed to farming, the occupation which he has most of his life followed, although he was also engaged four years in the mercantile business at Steuben or Greenfield center, and was an extensive dealer in stock. His business and farming interests have been the principal objects that have engrossed his attention, and he has taken but little part in the affairs of his township. This has been rather because of a retiring, quiet nature, than from lack of interest and

due regard for public welfare. He is regarded as one of the substantially worthy men of this part of the county,—scrupulously honorable in all things, generous to those in need, and kind to all. He is one of the few men who seem to have passed through a long life, actively engaged and constantly mingling with men, and yet been exempt from reproach—to have received no scar, to have remained untarnished. His education has been mostly self-acquired, and he possesses a well balanced, well stored, mind, practical in its cast, yet finely tempered with the reflective quality.

Mr. Smith was married, December 31, 1840, to Polly Rockwell, daughter of Thaddeus and Polly Rockwell, then of Greenfield, but formerly of New York. The offspring of this union were six children, viz: Emma Fannett, Hiram J., Henry Dayton, Sarah Francis, George Rockwell and Fanny Eliza, the last three now residing at the old homestead. Emma Fannett married Harry C. Sturges; Hiram J. married Sarah A. Wheeler, and lives in the township of Greenfield; Henry Dayton married Jenny Winspa, nad is living in Washington Territory.

BRONSON.

ORIGINAL OWNERS.

For an explanation of the following table the reader is referred to the history of Wakeman township:

BRONSON, TOWNSHIP NUMBER THREE IN THE TWENTY-SECOND RANGE.

CLASSIFICATION No. 1, SECTION 1.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	s.	d.
James Tilley	1533	10	0	Isaac Bronson	1210	17	4
Stephen Babcock	34	9	1½	" "	34	9	1½
Mary Gardner	123	16	0	" "	93	10	6½
James Lamphier	233	0	0	" "	5	10	0

Footing of Classification No. 1, £1,344 7 0

CLASSIFICATION No. 2, SECTION 2.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	s.	d.
Ann Richards	215	4	10	Thomas R. Gold	224	15	10
Mary Richards	258	17	0	" "	258	17	0
Peter Rogers	16	2	4	" "	16	2	4
Sarah Setchel	56	16	0	" "	56	16	0
Ann Squire	7	10	0	" "	7	10	0
Ann Simmonds	13	18	0	" "	16	2	4
James Smith	4	7	8	" "	4	7	8
Mary Taylor	26	15	10	" "	26	15	10
John Prentice	3	16	0	" "	3	16	0
Widow Dorset	2	0	0	" "	2	0	0
Wm. Comstock	3	16	0	" "	3	16	0
Joseph Cocks	1	5	3	" "	1	5	3
Hannah Bebee	6	18	9	" "	6	18	9
Mary Goodfaith	15	0	0	" "	15	0	0
George Rogers	14	14	0	" "	14	14	0
Ebenezer Lester	8	12	0	" "	8	12	0
Jabez Z. Richards	4	4	0	" "	4	4	0
John Lathrop	1	11	9	" "	1	11	9
John Carter	14	9	0	" "	14	9	0
Thomas Coit	23	13	4	" "	23	13	4
Jeremiah Miller	2535	18	10	" "	211	6	6¾
Joshua Hempsted	..	..	..	" "	62	15	3
James Stewart	13	18	6	Gideon Granger	1	8	8¼
Anthony Wolf	4	14	0	" "	4	14	0
Simeon Chester	8	15	0	" "	8	15	0
Thomas Griffin	3	8	0	" "	3	8	0
Mary Latham	4	0	0	" "	4	0	0
Jonath Latham	3	4	8	" "	3	4	8
James Hownom	208	17	0	Isaac Bronson	44	6	6
Caleb Mead 2d	76	11	7	" "	76	11	7
Mary Rich	44	2	0	" "	44	2	0
Jabez Fitch	41	3	1	" "	41	3	1
Jos. Hobby, Jr.,	31	9	0	" "	11	2	2
Nath'l Reynolds	47	15	6	" "	31	3	3
Jas. Lamphier, Jr.	42	7	0	" "	2	0	4½
Eliphalet Mead, Jr.	95	10	6	Committee	77	10	7
Daniel Merrit	36	6	9	"	7	12	7

Footing of Classification No. 2, £1,344 7 0

CLASSIFICATION No. 3, SECTION 3.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	s.	d.
Mary Benedict	40	0	0	Gideon Granger	40	0	0
Abner Booth	40	1	6	" "	40	1	6
John Burchard	35	9	10	" "	35	9	10
Silas Barton	48	12	6	" "	48	12	6
Jedikiah Hanford	39	1	11	" "	39	1	11
Peter Hitchcock	11	13	6	" "	11	13	6
Azor Mead	36	6	8	" "	36	6	8
Stephen Smith	48	2	11	" "	48	2	11
John St. John	51	16	3	" "	51	16	3
Josiah Thatcher	400	6	5	" "	150	2	5
John Bigsbee	7	0	6	" "	7	0	6
Daniel Wildman	31	19	9	" "	31	19	7
Ebenezer Benedict	5	16	10	" "	5	16	10
Joseph Wildman	278	5	4	" "	278	5	4
Ebenezer Monson	23	6	8	" "	23	6	8
Ebenezer Benedict	4	14	0	" "	4	14	0
Samuel Olmstead	37	9	4	" "	37	9	4
Ebenez'r Olmstead	5	1	4	" "	5	1	4
Sam'l Olmstead 3d	23	16	7	" "	23	16	7
David Olmstead	36	2	0	" "	36	2	0
James Sturges	10	11	8	" "	10	11	8
George Fottal	12	17	4	" "	12	17	4
Ebenezer Jones	5	4	8	" "	5	4	8
Bartlet Folljot	5	10	10	" "	5	10	10
Matthew Keeler	2	2	4	" "	2	2	4
Philip Dundrey	3	8	4	" "	3	8	4
Eb'nez'r Sherwood	5	13	4	" "	5	13	4
Wm. Brandoge	49	10	11	" "	49	10	11
James Hounan	208	17	10	" "	164	10	6
Neh. St. John 2d	6	11	0	" "	6	11	0
Abner Wilson	9	0	0	" "	9	0	0
John Borno	84	4	7½	" "	33	13	10
Walter Bebee	9	8	9	" "	4	4	11½
William Coit	44	17	10	" "	17	19	1½
Rebecca Church	52	11	10	" "	21	0	8¾
Thomas Gardner	22	2	0	" "	8	16	9½
David Gardner	11	0	0	" "	4	10	2¼
Matthew Griswold	10	0	0	" "	4	0	0
Abigail Holt	18	11	2	" "	7	8	5½
Thomas Holt	4	18	7	" "	4	18	7
John Harris 1st	..	11	1	" "	..	11	1
James Stewart	13	18	6	" "	4	2	8½
Benjamin Sutton	5	11	2	" "	2	11	6
Ichabod Powers	620	8	0	" "	..	10	0

Footing of Classification No. 3, £1,344 7 0

CLASSIFICATION No. 4, SECTION 4.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	s.	d.
Nathan Beers	195	1	0	Isaac Bronson	19	8	5½
Abigail Raymond	144	4	3	" "	144	4	3
Eliakim Smith	203	16	4	" "	206	16	4
Daniel Hyat	85	6	7	" "	85	6	7
Josiah Thatcher, Jr., 2 rights	210	5	0	" "	210	5	0
Doc. Uriah Rogers' heirs	225	0	0	" "	9	2	10½
Doc. Uriah Rogers' heirs	..	..	..	" "	215	17	1½
Daniel Smith	99	5	1	" "	99	5	1
Eliz'b'th Whelpley	17	17	8	" "	17	17	8
Thomas Betts, Jr.	13	14	0	" "	13	14	0
Bridget Ledyard	397	14	5	" "	273	11	7
Daniel Hurlburt	126	14	7	" "	51	18	0½

Footing of Classification No. 4, £1,344 7 0

NAME.

The township derived its name from Isaac Bronson, one of the original owners of the soil.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The township, while generally level, is diversified by the branches of the Huron in the western part. In this portion of the township the soil is a loamy clay mixed with gravel, while the eastern half is mostly clay. Sandstone of the newer formation underlies a considerable portion of the township, and is quarried in some portions to a considerable extent. The varieties of timber were whitewood, hickory, beech, white ash, black walnut, the oak in several varieties, butternut, basswood, elm, sycamore, chestnut, and some other kinds of less importance. Several of the eastern branches of the Huron river run through the township, their general course being northwest. The stream called East branch crosses the southwest corner of the township, and another crosses the northeast corner, while High Bridge creek flows from the southeast part to the northwest. The stream received the name of "High Bridge" from the circumstance that a bridge which formerly crossed it south of the present residence of David Morse was considerably elevated, the banks being steep.

There are several quarries of sandstone in the third section, which have been extensively worked for building purposes. The dwelling of Mr. George Lawrence is built of stone obtained from one of these quarries.

NATIVE ANIMALS.

The animals of the forest were the bear, deer, wolf, wild cat, fox, raccoon, opossum, etc. The wild turkey was the principal bird, and was quite abundant. Bears were not infrequently seen, but were not often killed. Deer were numerous, and venison was a common article of food with the earlier settlers. Their skin was an article of clothing, as well as of trade. Two deer skins would suffice to make a pair of pantaloons, and one would face a pair. The facing was done by sewing the neck of the hide on to the seat, and the half of the balance on the front of each leg, with a strip around the bottom.

The woods abounded in wolves, and they were a great annoyance to the farmer. It was usual to pen their sheep up at night, in rail pens, built near the house, for to leave them out at night was to insure their destruction.

Rattlesnakes, also, were very numerous in the first settlement of the township, more especially in the vicinity of the streams. A nest of them was discovered by Ephraim Herrick on the bank of the creek, near his father's house, and, with the help of two or three others, quarried out from among the rock and killed one hundred and twenty.

SETTLEMENT.

The first habitation erected in Bronson, for the abode of civilized people, was the log cabin of the squatter, John Welch, built in the summer of 1815. He came from Pennsylvania with his family, and located west of the creek, opposite Mr. Kellogg's. His parents and his brothers came in soon after, some of whom located in Peru, but none of the family made a permanent settlement.

We date the actual settlement of the township from the arrival of Benjamin Newcomb and family, who moved in, in the winter of 1815–16, and settled on lot number four, section number three, where Adam Leutman now resides. Newcomb was a native of Lebanon, (now Columbia,) Connecticut. At the age of eighteen he removed, with his widowed mother, to Bridgewater, Pennsylvania, and while yet a young man came to Trumbull county, Ohio. He married Stata Crosby, and before the war of 1812 came to the Fire-lands, and settled on the southwest corner of Norwalk township.

While residing there he had occasion to go to Huron after provisions, and, while there, was attacked by an Indian through mistaken identity. A man by the name of Hayes kept a sort of tavern at Huron, to which the Indians frequently resorted for whiskey, and he had greatly offended one of them by refusing to give him a drink. Newcomb so strongly resembled the tavern-keeper, that, while standing outside of the tavern, the Indian, supposing him to be Hayes, approached him in a menacing manner, when Newcomb seized an ax that was sticking in the wall of the house, and knocked him down.

The next day the Indian suddenly rode up to him near his house, with tomahawk and scalping knife in his belt; but, before he had time to dismount, Newcomb jerked him from his horse and beat him until he was insensible. Supposing him to be dead, Newcomb dragged him into a corner of the fence, and the children covered him up with brush and leaves, but the next morning Poor Lo was missing.

When information of Hull's surrender was received —which was conveyed to the inhabitants in that section by John Laylin, of Norwalk—Newcomb and family immediately started for Trumbull county. They were soon joined by others from Huron, and, when they reached the Vermillion river, the water was so high that a delay was occasioned for a day or so, during which Newcomb returned to the vicinity of his home for the purpose of reconnoitering, and witnessed the burning of his house by the Indians. The deed was evidently committed out of revenge for the treatment by Newcomb of the Indian previously mentioned, as no other dwelling was destroyed so far from the lake shore.

After reaching Trumbull county, he went into the army as teamster. At the close of the war he returned with his family to his former residence in Norwalk, but, soon after, disposed of his contract for the lot to Levi Cole, and purchased and settled in Bronson, as already stated.

The life of this hardy pioneer was cut short by an accident, which occurred the next year after his set-

tlement. He was returning from mill at Mansfield July 4, 1816, with flour which was carried in pack-saddles on two horses; and, while adjusting the load near Plymouth, was kicked in the stomach by the horse, killing him instantly. His son Sterling, then a lad nine years old, was with him, and carried the sad news of his father's death to Plymouth, where he obtained assistance in removing the body to the home of the bereaved family. The next day after the burial of her husband, July 6, 1816, Mrs. Newcomb gave birth to a son, who was the first child born in Bronson. She survived her husband about eighteen months only, her death occurring at Mansfield in December, 1817. Their children were Samuel Sterling, Clark Benjamin, Mary (who married Philo Comstock), and Timothy T., the last-named being the only survivor.

The next settler was Martin Kellogg. He and his family, consisting of his wife and three daughters, Mandane, Lucy and Rebecca; Aaron Fay, (father of Mrs. Kellogg), his wife, two sons, Lucius and Apollos, and daughter Clarissa; the wife of John Fay and her brother Eliphaz Bigelow,—left Bethel, Windsor county, Vermont, for the Fire-lands, June 17, 1815. This company was increased at Granville, New York, by the birth of a daughter (Polly) to Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg. This event necessitated a stop of only a week. On account of the reported bad condition of the roads west of Buffalo, four of the company (Apollos and Clarrissa Fay, Mrs. John Fay and E. Bigelow) with the goods, journeyed from Buffalo to Huron in an open top boat. After a tedious journey, both on land and water, the party arrived at the house of Ebenezer Merry, in Milan, then Avery, on the 30th of July, and a few days afterwards took up their abode in the block house. In August following, Mr. Kellogg moved to Ridgefield and occupied the unfinished house of David Underhill, who had returned to New York for his family. He lived there until the next March, when he moved on to a farm in Norwalk township, now owned by Miner Cole. He remained here until June 17, 1816, just one year after leaving Vermont, and then located on the farm on which he has since resided, lot eight, section three. Mr. Kellogg was born in Bethel, Windsor county, Vermont, September 21, 1786. December 7, 1809, he married Polly Fay, who was born in Barnard, same county, July 17, 1787. She died April 1, 1866. Mrs. Kellogg was a woman of intelligence and exalted character. They had a family of twelve children, as follows: Mandane (now Mrs. Perry G. Harding) lives in Nebraska; Lucy (Mrs. Jason K. Thompson) lives in Berlin; Rebecca married Daniel Goff, of Norwalk. Both died in 1837. Polly F. (Mrs. Devine) lives with a son in Greenfield; Aaron F. married Mary Ann Coffey, November 24, 1844, and they now reside in Greenfield; Martin died May 22, 1837, unmarried; Eleutheira (Mrs. Edward Familiar) lives in Fairfield; Lyman and Harriet L. (Mrs. L. L. Thayer) live in Bronson, the latter on the old homestead. Anson lives in Milan township. Thomas died in infancy; Kinsley B. died February 4, 1858. Eleven of the children lived to adult age. Mr. Kellogg still lives on the farm on which he settled so long ago, having reached the advanced age of nearly ninety-three years. He retains his mental and physical faculties in a marked degree of excellence. He is a fine old gentleman and is also a man of extensive information and of original thought. He is as busy as most men are at sixty, and has only quite recently written and published in a local newspaper, a history of his native town.

In the fall of 1816, Simon Amnurman, a native of Pennsylvania, moved in from Cayuga county, New York. He settled on lot four, where Benjamin Newcomb formerly resided. He continued to live there until his children were settled in life, after which he made his home with his son John. He died March 11, 1860; his wife, February 7, 1851. There were eight children, four of whom are yet living, viz: Mrs. Charles Gardner in Peru; widow of Seth C. Parker in Greenfield, and widow of John Hagaman in Bronson.

Reuben Pixley moved on to lot number six in the third section, in the winter of 1816–17. He came to the Fire-lands from the State of New York before the war of 1812, and the name is associated with the Seymore tragedy. In the fall of 1812, Reuben C. Pixley, his son, then sixteen years of age, was assisting Seymore in cutting down a bee-tree on Seymore creek, when they were fired upon by two Indians in ambush. Seymore was shot through the head and fell dead at Pixley's feet. The Indians came up and scalped Seymore, and finding the boy unhurt, though a bullet had pierced his hat, they turned him around with his face toward the west and ordered him to run. He obeyed, and they ran together behind him, concealing him as much as possible, until they got away from the settlement. He was taken to Canada and kept a prisoner for about six months, when he was bought of the Indians, at one of their drunken carousals, for seventy-five dollars, by a man by the name of Hunt. Hunt understood well the Indian nature and knew that when they became sober they would break their bargain and endeavor to recapture the boy, and he therefore took him home and secreted him in his cellar. The next day the Indians went to Hunt's house, laid down the money and demanded Pixley, saying that they loved him and could not give him up; that they had adopted him and had a squaw selected for his wife. Hunt replied that the bargain was a fair one, that he paid the price asked for their captive, and, supposing that it was satisfactory, had sent the boy to Detroit. The Indians doubted Hunt's statement that Pixley had gone and they remained near the house, watching for his appearance. After watching for three days they went away for a short time, and Pixley, taking advantage of this fortunate circumstance, made good his escape.

Reuben Pixley and his son were much engaged in clearing land by the job, making roads, etc. They made, in 1827 and '28, a part of the turnpike between

A. J. Thomas

MRS. A. J. THOMAS.

A. J. THOMAS.

Andrew J. Thomas was born in the town of Exeter, Otsego Co., N. Y., Feb. 3, 1832, and was the sixth son of George and Adaline Thomas, both of whom were of New England ancestry, and who settled with their parents in New York State, while quite young, and engaged in farming,—an occupation which most of their descendants have followed.

Mr. Mason was united in marriage to Miss Orcelia S., daughter of Asael and Susan Allen, of the town of Edmeston, Otsego Co. They had three children,—Don J., the only surviving child; Mary B., who died at the age of eight years; and a son, who died in infancy.

Mr. Thomas' early teachings all inculcated the lessons of industry and economy, which were more commonly acted upon by the youth of his generation than those of a later, and he believes that whatever of success he has made in life is attributable largely to the early training that he had upon these subjects. Like too many farmer boys of his time, he had only the most limited advantages and opportunities of securing an education, never attending any other than the common district schools during the winter terms, after he was eight years of age. Arriving at manhood, he realized the importance of a wider information than he possessed, and resolved to secure it by those varied and valuable means fortunately afforded those whose school-days have been few. He became a practical and persistent reader of books and newspapers, and, being naturally of a reflective, discriminating turn of mind, gleaned from many sources an education perhaps more thorough and beneficial than he would have secured from dry text-books.

The same laudable ambition that made him desire improvement mentally, led the young man to seek the bettering of his condition in other respects, and he followed an actively industrious course of life that led naturally to a state of prosperity, plenty, and comfort. He accumulated, through well-directed effort and untiring labor, the property upon which his pleasant home is at present,—a fine farm, consisting of about three hundred acres of fertile land, lying five and a half miles south of the county seat, and upon which he has made all of the improvements, except building the old portion of the house, a cut of which appears upon another page of this work. This farm is under a high state of cultivation, and one hundred acres are free from obstruction of any kind, and presents a beautiful appearance.

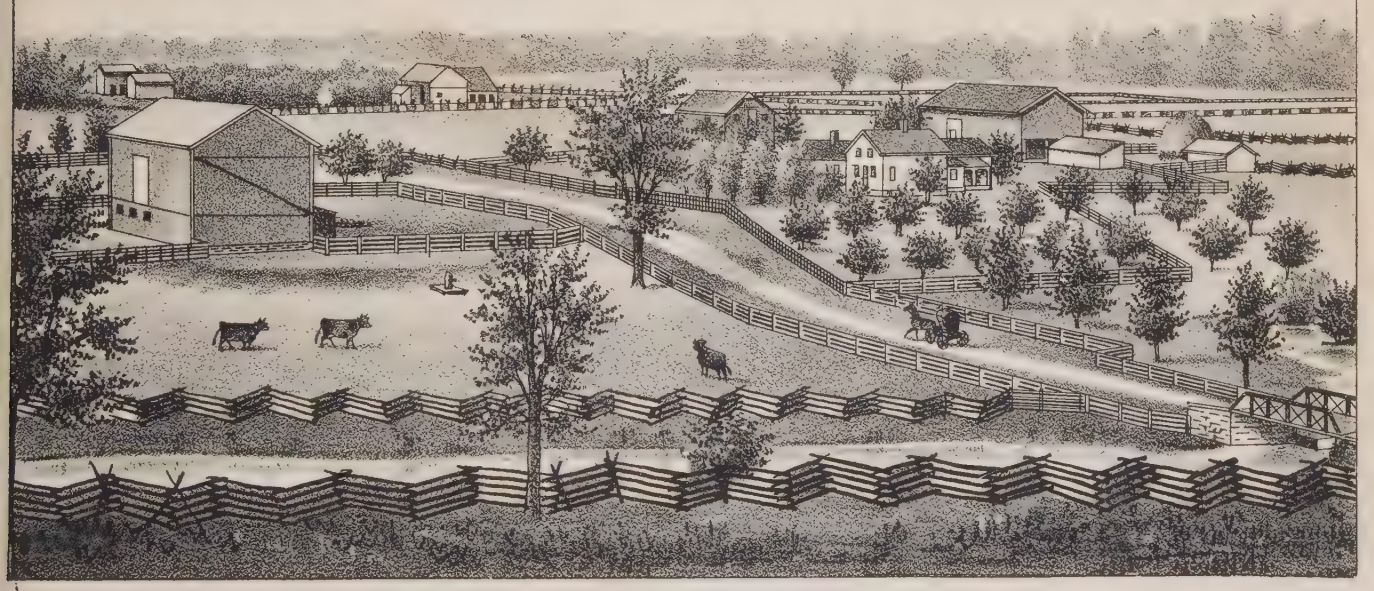
He has, from the commencement, turned his attention particularly to the breeding and handling of sheep and cattle, making the former his specialty, and has met with a marked degree of success in this line of farming. Mr. Thomas is justly deserving of credit for his course as an agriculturist and stock-raiser, and may well be proud of what he has attained. He is one of those farmers who take pleasure in the performance of their labor, and in leading a wholesome, independent life. While he works hard, he has a feeling of pleasure in seeing the results of his labor, and the consciousness, which all men of his class should have, that farming is something more than a merely menial calling. He is a strong believer in the dignity of labor, and, holding to the theory that whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well, he has put it into practical effect. In a broad sense he has carried out the principle involved in the wise old adage,

> "He who by the plow would thrive,
> Himself must either hold or drive."

All that he has, he has acquired by hard labor. He began with nothing but his hands, and his career of success, through honest hearty effort, affords an example worthy of the emulation of every young man who must begin for himself the battle of life. He is really a self-made man.

In politics, Mr. Thomas is a Republican, having cast his first Presidential vote for John C. Fremont. He has ever been an earnest advocate of the principles of that party, and is regarded as one of its leading supporters in Bronson.

SHEEP BARN.



RESIDENCE OF A. J. THOMAS, BRONSON TP., HURON CO., O.

Bellevue and Clyde, and the family moved to York township in Sandusky county. Reuben Pixley, Sr., died in 1834, in the township of Milan. While at work at Huron, he was attacked with cholera, and in company with an acquaintance, by the name of Brown, started for his home in York township. While passing through the township of Milan he became unable to proceed further, and with some difficulty found shelter in a farm-house, which the family abandoned for the sick man to die in. He lived only a few hours and was buried on the place, by his companion, who carried the sad news to his family.

The son, Rueben C., married a daughter of Joseph Read, of Norwich township, in 1828, and settled in that township. They both died in 1830.

Nathan Sutliff, originally from Hartford, Connecticut, moved into Bronson from Cayuga county, New York, in March, 1817, and settled on lot No. nine, section three. His son, George Sutliff, now lives on the place. He died on this farm in the fall of 1864, aged seventy-five. Loretta Sutliff, his wife, died in May, 1859, aged sixty-six. There were eight children, six of whom are now living, viz.: Samuel, Mary, Loretta, and George, in Bronson; John, in Fairfield, and David, in Greenwich.

William W. Beckwith and family moved in about the same time and settled on the east part of lot six in the third section. He died here August 5th, 1861, aged sixty-eight.

In 1818 Thomas Hagaman and family, from Cayuga county, New York, took up their abode on lot No. eight, section three. He died in this township, at the age of seventy-nine, August 5th, 1851. His wife survived him some ten years. There were three children, John, James, and George. The first is dead; James is blind, and George is a paralytic.

The first settlement in the fourth section was made by Robert S. Southgate, of Barnard, Vermont. He first came to Ohio in the winter of 1815 in company with Caleb Keith, Carlos Keith, Joshua Freeman, and Jonathan Fish. They journeyed from Vermont to New Lisbon, Ohio, in a sleigh; thence in a wagon to Springfield (the snow having disappeared), where a sister of Southgate was living. They brought with them their provisions, which consisted of half a *bushel* of baked pork, chickens, bread, a box of cigars, and *eight gallons of potato whisky*. Southgate engaged at brick-making near Marietta until the next October, when, in company with Caleb Keith, he returned to Vermont. The next fall he moved out with his family, which consisted of his wife, his father, Stewart Southgate, and Samuel and Lucy Taft, his adopted children. Nathan Keith and family came at the same time. They stopped with the Fays in Norwalk township until Judge Southgate could put up a house in Bronson. He built on lot No. forty-one in the fourth section. In January, 1817, he went on foot to the State of New York and purchased of Tilly Lynde something over two thousand acres. The tract cost him, including the expense of the survey and partition, about two dollars and sixty cents per acre. Judge Southgate was a man of superior ability and high character, and his influence was always on the side of good order, education, and morality. He was the first magistrate in the township, and was seven years Associate Judge of Common Pleas for Huron County. He died in Bronson May 9, 1838, aged sixty-four, and his wife, Anna Keith, died May 2, 1846, aged sixty-six. Stewart Southgate, the father of Judge Southgate, died in this township in the year 1820.

Nathan Keith, about a year after his arrival, was injured while at work in Carkhuff's saw-mill in Greenfield, which resulted in his death shortly afterwards.

Caleb Keith, who came out with Judge Southgate in 1815, as elsewhere mentioned, moved his family out the next year from New Hampshire, and settled in New Haven, and resided there a few years and then moved to Bronson and built a house on the hill, a short distance east of the present residence of R. S. Danforth. He did not purchase, but soon after removed to Florence township, Erie county, and there purchased a farm and settled. Carlos Keith married, April 22, 1824, Elvira Pond, daughter of Munson Pond, who moved into Peru from Knox county the year previous. Keith settled on lot number thirty-four, in the fourth section, but afterward traded his farm for one-fourth interest in the mills of Southgate and Pond, a short distance south of Macksville, in Peru. He then took up his residence where Henry Williams now lives.

Major Eben Guthrie, from Genoa, Cayuga county, New York, came into the township in the summer of 1817. He purchased fifteen hundred acres of Judge Southgate, eleven hundred on the south part and four hundred on the north part of section four. He built his house where that of Abijah Nichols now stands (lot forty-two), and the next year his family came on. Major Guthrie died on this place October 20, 1855, aged eighty-five. His daughter, widow of Henry Terry, who, with her husband, were long residents of Bronson, now lives in Norwalk with her son.

Prince Haskell came into the county in 1817. His family came in 1819. They lived for a few years in New Haven township, and then moved to Bronson, locating where Mr. Nye now lives, near the west township line in the fourth section. They afterwards moved on to the farm now occupied by Mr. Thomas, in the first section, and subsequently built a mill on High Bridge creek. Mr. Haskell was a valuable accession to the infant settlement, being skillful in making the various implements and tools so necessary to the settlers and so hard to get in the early days—such as plows, harrows, sleds, scythes, etc. His death occurred in January, 1849. His father, Prince Haskell, Sr., died in Peru in the spring of 1841, at the age of eighty-two. He was in the military service of the United States during a part of the Revolutionary war, and was afterwards taken a prisoner by the Indians while at work on his farm in Massachusetts. He was

taken to Canada and given up to the British, by whom he was thrown into prison and confined about a year, when he was released. He suffered many cruelties during his captivity.

Jabez Deming, originally of Sandersfield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, moved to Bronson, with his family, from the State of New York, in the spring of 1817, and settled on lot number twelve, in the third section. He had previously been in the township, and with Martin Kellogg and Jasper Underhill, assisted Almon Ruggles in surveying the third section. Jasper Underhill, and his brother David, subsequently began on lot thirteen. Jabez Deming moved to Norwalk in 1872, where he died the following fall. Several children are living, but none in Bronson.

Amos Deming, brother of Jabez, came to Bronson from Livingston county, New York, in March, 1818, performing the journey on foot. He was then eighteen years of age. He purchased fifty acres of his brother, for whom he worked for a few years. June 10, 1821, he married Fanny Wetherell, of Livingston county, New York, and moved on to his farm in Bronson. In 1850 he moved to the center of town, where he now resides. His wife died in 1850, and he subsequently married the widow of James Ford.

Among the early pioneers of Bronson was Ezra Herrick. He was a native of Vermont, born April 25, 1770, and married, August 22, 1790, Catharine Lott, who was born February 19, 1763. He removed to Bronson in January, 1819, and settled on lot ten, of the third section, erecting his cabin a short distance south of the present residence of A. E. Lawrence. Here he spent the remainder of his life. He died December 24, 1853. Mrs. Herrick died July 12, 1842. The family consisted of nine children, seven boys and two girls, as follows: Joel, Orpha, Ezra, Lott, Ann, Ephraim, Abel, Gideon and Isaac. Lott came to Bronson in 1818, and married, in the fall of the same year, Lola Sutliff, which was the first wedding in the township. Mrs. Beckwith, living in Cincinnati, aged eighty-three, and Ephraim Herrick, in his eighty-third year, are the only surviving members of the family. Mr. Herrick resides in Bronson, on the same lot on which he settled with his parents so many years ago, making his home with his son-in-law, A. E. Lawrence. His wife (formerly Electa Webb) died April 28, 1876, aged seventy-five years. Mr. Herrick says the wolves, in the early settlement of the township, were numerous, and extremely troublesome, often killing the sheep of the settlers under the very walls of their cabins. They killed for his father one night, in a pen within four rods of the house, two of his little flock, and left another with its hinder parts denuded of flesh. He (Ephraim) determined on having some sort of satisfaction for the outrage, built a rail pen the next evening, about twenty rods from the house, in which he tied a live sheep as a decoy, and in the door set a large bear-trap. The following morning he found in the trap, not a wolf, but *the sheep*, with a leg broken. This was not the kind of satisfaction the young man was after. He carried home his sheep, cut off the broken limb, and substituted a wooden one. The next night he took another sheep for a stool-pigeon, and set the trap outside of the pen, in the path the wolves had made in their tramp around the inclosure the previous night. The next morning he found the trap gone, and with his rifle he followed its track about a mile eastward, when he came upon a large gray wolf among some bushes, with the trap attached to his leg. He shot him, took off his hide, which he carried to the county clerk, and received his bounty of three dollars. Mr. H. afterwards, with a trap, captured a young wolf, which he carried home alive.

Jonas Leonard came in with Major Guthrie and subsequently married his daughter and settled in the southwest corner of the township, where his widow (second wife) now lives. His first wife, Abigail, died in 1837, aged twenty-nine. Mr. Leonard was a man of intelligence and a most worthy citizen. He taught the first school in the township of Peru. He died in March, 1873.

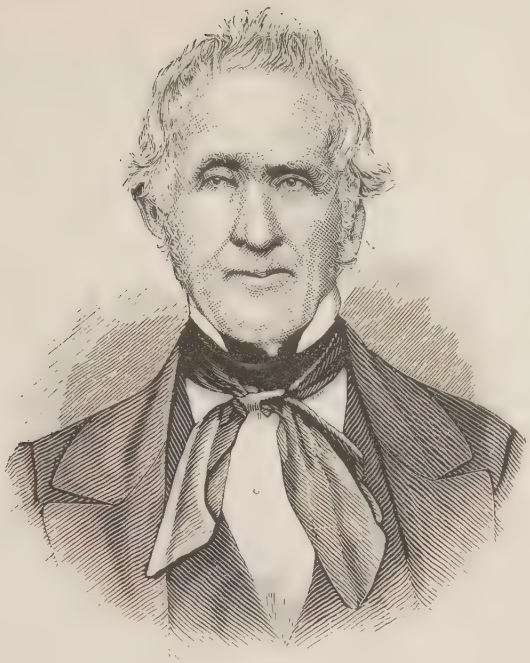
Henry Terry settled on lot thirty-seven, in the fourth section, in 1819. He married a daughter of Major Guthrie. He died October 2, 1843, aged forty-seven, and his widow quite recently in Norwalk, at an advanced age.

Edward L. Cole moved into Bronson from Scipio, Cayuga county, New York, in 1821. He had visited the township previously and worked for awhile for Major Guthrie. He settled in the fourth section, where his son Joseph now lives. He died June 15, 1859, aged sixty. Mrs. Cole still occupies the place, making her home with her son. She is now seventy-six, and is a woman of more than ordinary intelligence and strength of character.

Lemon Cole came out with his brother Edward when the latter first came. He returned to New York, and subsequently married and moved to Bronson about the year 1824, settling on lot number thirty-three. He died on this place in 1861, and there are none of the family now in the township.

Daniel Brightman, formerly from Massachusetts, came to Ohio in February, 1823, and located on lot number five, section three, where the widow of the son Alvan now lives. He died on this place in 1851, aged seventy-seven. Mrs. Brightman died many years previous. There were eight children, of whom there were two pairs of twins. Mrs. Jonas Parks (widow) now living in Norwalk, is the only surviving member of the family.

Aro Danforth came from Vermont to Bronson on foot, in his twenty-first year, arriving in December, 1824. He had learned the carpenter and joiner trade in Barnard, Vermont, and followed it here until 1861 or '62. He has built, and aided in building, about one hundred framed houses in this region, mostly in Bronson and Peru. He married, in 1828, Miss Lucy Taft, who came to Bronson with the family of Judge



THOMAS LAWRENCE.

Thomas Lawrence, eldest son of Samuel Lawrence, was born in South Salem (now Lewisboro'), Westchester Co., N. Y., May 8, 1794. His father was born in Fairfield Co., Conn., Jan. 25, 1760. At sixteen years of age he commenced service as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was in many engagements at the closing of that struggle. His father, Capt. Samuel Lawrence, settled at South Salem, Westchester Co., N. Y., some time previous to the struggle for liberty, and served through many engagements as a commissioned officer. The Lawrence family are of English descent, and, so far as known, were members of the Presbyterian Church, Capt. Lawrence being an official member of that body.

Our subject removed from South Salem, N. Y., to Huron Co., Ohio, in 1833; commenced keeping house in a rude log cabin, without any floor in it, three-quarters of a mile west of the village of Olena. He soon after purchased the farm now owned by his son, George B., located one-half mile west of Olena, on which he ever after lived. He was thrice married: first, to Clemence Reynolds, Nov. 27, 1823, who died Nov. 14, 1830; second, to Ada Bishop, May 24, 1831, who died March 25, 1843, leaving no family; third, to Drusilla Stone, May 9, 1844. By the first union was born three children, viz.: John, born Oct. 17, 1824, died Dec. 25, 1860; Lucinda, born June 16, 1826, died March 16, 1843; Alonzo, born Sept. 9, 1830, and married, Jan. 1, 1856, to Lois Morse. The result of this union was four children, viz., Thomas, Daniel, Edwin, and Mary. George B., son of Thomas Lawrence and Drusilla Stone, was born June 7, 1846, and married, Feb. 8, 1869, to Emma J. Green; to them were born three children, two of whom are living, viz., Clara and Martin.

Thomas Lawrence was a millwright and carpenter previous to his removal to Ohio, but, having taught school in his early manhood, was noted as an extensive reader and cogent thinker. For forty-six years he was a helpful member of the Presbyterian Church, and was greatly esteemed for his benevolence to the needy, and his integrity in the business relations of life.

It is related of him that his conscientious regard for the sanctity of the Sabbath once lost him the purchase of a farm at a good bargain, because he declined to converse on the subject on the holy day. He died at his home in Bronson, Huron Co., Feb. 22, 1877, at the ripe age of eighty-three years. His wife survives him, and resides on the old homestead with her son, George B.

One night, as I lay sleeping and slumbering on my bed,
A vision then appeared,—a dream came in my head:
The awful day of judgment I thought had surely come,
The Judge himself was there, to summon old and young.

I heard myself called forth by the trumpet loud and shrill:
"Arise, ye sons of men, let your deeds be good or ill!"
I trembled as I listened, with sorrow, grief, and woe;
But could not be exempted; to judgment I must go.

I had not long been there until Satan came; I thought
He came as my accuser, and all my sins he brought;
He laid them before the Judge, and claimed me for his own,
I felt my crimes were great, and exclaimed, "I am undone!"

The Judge then sweetly said, "I'll quickly end the strife;
I'll see if the sinner's name stands in the Book of Life."
Then the Book of Life was brought, the Judge did it unfold,
And the sinner's name was there in letters wrote in gold.

The Judge then gravely said, "O Satan! Satan! stay!
The sinner's name is here, his sins are washed away."
Then Satan, trembling, roaring, and in a dreadful fright,
He said unto the Judge, "Those inditings are not right."

The Judge then sternly said, "O Satan, do not lie;
Thou knowest very well that for sinners I did die.
I died for my chosen; their sins were laid on me;
In vain dost thou accuse them, they are secure from thee."

Composed by Thomas Lawrence, about 1832.

Southgate in 1816. Mr. and Mrs. Danforth first settled on the farm now owned by Albert Crane, in the southwest part of the township, but six or seven years afterward sold and moved to Peru township, taking up their residence half a mile south of Macksville, where he resided until the spring of 1876. Since then they have lived with their son, Robert S. Danforth, in Bronson. They are aged respectively seventy-five and seventy-two.

Frederick Sears and William Gregory, and their families, came from Cayuga county, New York, in 1827. Sears settled on lot thirty-one, in the fourth section. He was subsequently elected Judge of Common Pleas and removed to Norwalk. Gregory settled on the lot adjoining Sears, on the south, and lived there the remainder of his life. His son, Munson Gregory, resides in Bronson. His widow lives with a daughter, in Norwalk.

Martin Hester, with his parents, settled in Columbiana county, Ohio, in the year 1807. He married, November 30, 1809, Mary M. Stough, and at the close of the war of 1812 settled in Orange township, now Ashland county. He removed to Bronson in the year 1827, and settled near the west line of the township, where his son, Martin M. Hester, now resides. He died in that place January 31, 1870, at the ripe age of nearly eighty-three, surviving his wife about seven years. They reared a family of five children, all of whom are living, as follows: John S., in the township of Norwich; Eliza W. (Mrs. Savage) in Berea; Samuel, in Anderson, Indiana; Matthias and Martin M. in Bronson. The latter is the best authority on the early history of Methodism in this region, and has written some interesting sketches on that subject for *The Norwalk Reflector*.

George Lawrence and family moved in from Genoa, Cayuga county, New York, in September, 1831, and settled on lot number nineteen, section four, where he and his aged wife now reside. Mr. Lawrence has been deacon of the Congregational church of Peru for about forty-five years. His brother Timothy Lawrence came from the same place and settled on the lot adjoining in the south in 1833. He subsequently moved to the township of Norwalk and resided there for a time, but finally came back to Bronson and now occupies his original purchase.

William G. Mead, his wife and one child, his widowed mother and two sisters from the same place, arrived in the same year. Mr. Mead settled where he now resides on lot seventeen in the fourth section. His mother (Mrs. Worthington) is yet living, and has reached the advanced age of ninety years.

The first settlers on the old State road in this township were David Cole, Abijah Rundell and Nathan Tanner. They came to Ohio from Cayuga county, New York, with their families, in the spring of 1815, and remained in the township of Avery (now Milan) until 1817, when they moved into Bronson. Cole made his location on lot sixteen in section three. He resided here some eight or nine years, and then, his wife having previously died, he returned to New York and joined the Shakers, and his children became scattered. His oldest son Hylas was killed in 1825, by the fall of a tree. He was in the woods cuting down a tree, from which, in falling, a large limb was broken off, striking him on the head, and causing instant death.

Mr. Rundell settled on the north half of the lot seventeen, next south of Cole. He was a native of Dutchess county, New York, and was born June 19, 1776. He married Betsey Parker, of Cayuga county, New York, from whence he removed to Ohio as previously stated. He died June 19, 1842.

Of their family of seven children but two remain, viz.: Mrs. J. D. Knapp and Rial Rundell, both in Bronson; the latter living on the old homestead.

Mr. Tanner located on the south half of lot seventeen. He removed from the township a number of years after.

The next settler, south on this road, was Daniel W. Warren. He was a native of New Jersey, but removed to the Fire-lands from New York in 1814. He lived for a while on the farm of Ebenezer Merry, Esq., in Milan township, and in 1818, moved into this township, settling on lot number eighteen, section number three. There are three children, as follows: Elisha in Hartland; Adaline (Mrs. C. C. Cadwell), and Charles L. in Bronson. The latter occupies the place on which the family first settled.

David Conger, from Cayuga county, New York, came to Bronson in June, 1819. He came on foot to Buffalo, thence to Sandusky on the first or second trip of the first steamboat on Lake Erie the Walk-in-the-Water. His family followed in the fall, coming with a brother to Buffalo, and from there to Ohio with a Mr. DeWitt and family. Mr. Conger settled on the south part of lot number eighteen, where he has since resided. He is now in his eighty-ninth year, and is somewhat feeble both in body and mind. Mr. Conger is a good and worthy man, respected by all who know him. His wife, who was formerly Sally Parker, died March 2, 1875, aged nearly eighty. Mr. Conger served in the war of 1812, and was taken prisoner by the British at the battle of Queenstown.

The next settler on this road was Bethuel Cole, brother of David Cole, previously mentioned. He moved in with his family from Ontario county, New York, in October, 1823, and settled on lot number nineteen. Mr. Cole built a snug, hewed log house, where the dwelling of his son-in-law, T. J. McCague, now stands. There was merely a blind path south of them where the State road now is. The loneliness and privations of the settlers were promotive of sympathy and neighborliness, and the people in those days, living five miles or more apart, exhibited a more truly friendly concern for one another than do many who dwell on the same lot nowadays. Mrs. Cole informs the writer that they were frequently visited by settlers in Fitchville, and they were always as glad to see them as if they had been long absent relatives.

They would, of course, stay over night, as such a journey and such visits as were made in those days could not be finished in a single day. Mr. Cole died on his original location in 1873, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. Mrs. Cole, now an octogenarian, still occupies the old homestead, making her home with her son-in-law, T. J. McCague.

In June, 1826, Caleb Heath and family, and his wife's father, Andrus Porter, and family, joined the settlement in this part of the township. Heath settled on lot twenty, while Mr. Porter bought one hundred acres of David Cole, on which he located. He died on this farm in 1857, and his wife afterward, both aged eighty-eight. Heath, many years ago, removed to Indiana, where he and his wife both subsequently died.

Attrusha Cole, brother of David and Bethuel, arrived in February, 1829, and settled on lot number twenty-two, section number three, where he has since resided. He came out first in 1818. He is now nearly eighty years of age. His wife died in January, 1876.

The first settlement in section two was made by David Clark in 1816. He emigrated to Ohio from Middletown, Connecticut, and took up some four hundred acres of land in the above section, building his cabin on lot number one. He died in Bronson, about the year 1830, quite advanced in life. His wife died afterwards. There were five sons and a daughter, who became the wife of Mr. John Laylin, of Norwalk. One of the sons now lives in Iowa, and is the only surviving member of the family.

Joel Blish and family, of wife and three children, came to Ohio from Hartford, Connecticut, in the fall of 1822. He remained in Berlin township until May, 1824, and then removed to this township, locating at first on the State road, opposite where David Cole then lived. Two or three years afterward he changed his location to lot number twenty-six, in the same section (second), purchasing his land of the heirs of David Clark, and resided there until 1854, when he moved to the village of Norwalk, where he has since lived. He has arrived at the advanced age of nearly eighty-eight.

In the same vicinity a man by the name of Harmon Roscoe had settled a short time previous to the arrival of Mr. Blish. He remained several years and then removed to Clarksfield.

John Lyon and family, from Tompkins county, New York, settled a short distance north of the center, on the east side of the road, in the year 1828. After a residence there of some twenty years he moved back to New York, where both he and his wife subsequently died.

The first settlement in the first section of this township was made in 1823, by Jonathan Hull. He died in 1828.

Alva Munsell came in and settled in 1827 or '28. Seven or eight years afterward he moved out of the township.

Samuel Hull, brother of Jonathan, located just east of Munsell in the spring of 1830. Many years afterward he moved to Seneca county.

Jacob Hicks settled on lot number twenty-seven in 1828, and a year or two afterward built a saw mill on High Bridge creek. His little three-year-old daughter was drowned in this creek in the spring of 1833. While the people in the neighborhood were at a meeting in the school house, one Sunday morning, a messenger arrived with the startling announcement that "Little Martha Hicks is missing." The congregation went immediately over to the house and began a search for the missing child. Her foot prints were traced to the edge of the stream, and shortly afterward, about a mile below, her dead body was found floating among some drift wood. It is supposed she started to go to the mill, where her father and brothers were at work, the stream being so high from recent rains as to endanger the property.

Mr. Hicks was a man of intelligence and influence, and served some years as justice of the peace. He moved into Peru township in 1838.

Daniel S. Morse, formerly from Berkshire county, Massachusetts, came to Bronson from Monroe county, near Rochester, New York, in September, 1830. He settled a short distance north of Esquire Hicks, on lot number twenty-nine, in the first section, where Mr. Vroman now lives. Six years afterward he moved on to the State road, just north of the creek, where he has since resided. Mr. Morse has filled the office of justice of the peace two terms, and was township clerk a number of years. He is now seventy-three years of age, and his health is somewhat impaired.

Frederick Hicks and Ira Hull came in from the State of New York in the year 1828. They settled to the north of Mr. Morse. Hicks, about the year 1849, moved to Michigan. Hull afterwards moved on to the State road, but finally removed to some western State.

Orrin Hicks arrived in the spring of 1830; subsequently married Sallie Gregory, and settled on the lot adjoining Mr. Morse on the north. He moved to Norwich in a few years, and finally to Iowa.

Abner Sylvester and family moved in from Courtland county, New York, in September, 1831, and settled on lot number thirty-five in the first section. The place is now owned by N. S. Hakes. The settlers were so few in that part of the township that it required two days to raise their house. Mr. Sylvester was a pioneer Baptist preacher. He rode all through this region of country, preaching in Bronson, Fairfield, Peru, Huron county, Berlin, Erie county, and in Lorain county, traveling much of the way through unbroken forest, with nothing to guide him but blazed trees. In 1846 they moved to Olena, and four years afterwards returned to New York, where they resided until 1866, when he removed to Kalamazoo county, Michigan, where he and his wife now live, aged respectively seventy-nine and seventy-three. Mr. Sylvester preached for the Baptist Church in Bronson

ALVIN BRIGHTMAN.

Alvin Brightman, son of Daniel Brightman and Elizabeth Bronnell, was born Jan. 11, 1818, in the town of Scipio, Cayuga Co., N. Y. He removed with his parents to Bronson, Huron Co., in the month of February, 1822. He was the youngest of a family of eight children,—a twin, his brother Alfred, surviving him a little more than two years. Was united in marriage, Dec. 8, 1842, to Pamelia C. Douglass; to them were born four children, three daughters and one son, all of whom are still living except the eldest, she dying at the age of seven years.

At the age of eighteen Mr. Brightman experienced religion, subsequently uniting with the Presbyterian Church, of which he was always a member and a liberal supporter.

He was a Republican in politics, and served two terms as county commissioner; was also president of the Huron County Agricultural Society three years. He always lived on the same farm purchased by his father, and died very suddenly, at the age of fifty-seven years and eight months. He was a kind and affectionate husband, an indulgent father, a good neighbor, and a man much respected.

for twenty years, and is highly respected by all who know him. Mrs. Sylvester is a woman of much force of character and of earnest piety.

J. D. Knapp, from Onondaga, Onondaga county, New York, came to Bronson in the spring of 1830. He married, October 22, 1832, Diana, daughter of Abijah Rundell, and settled where he now resides. They have raised a family of seven children, all of whom are living.

Daniel Sumerlin was an early settler on the place now occupied by Charles Herrick. The family came from the State of New York. They finally moved to Seneca county.

Thomas Lawrence came to this township from Westchester township, New York, with his family, consisting of his wife and three children, in June, 1833. He lived for a few months on lot thirty-five, in the fourth section, after which he purchased a farm half a mile west of where Olena has since been built. There he continued to reside until his death, which occurred February 22, 1877, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. Mr. Lawrence was a man of the best type, industrious, persevering and public-spirited. He was, moreover, a true Christian, and was, from the date of its organization, a most efficient member of the Presbyterian Church at Olena.

He was married a third time, and his widow, with a son, G. B. Lawrence, now occupies the old homestead.

James R. Knight was one of several sons of a widowed mother, who came to Norwalk in 1824. The same year he went to Bronson, and worked there until of age. He moved to New Haven in 1837, and to Ripley, where he now resides, in 1863. His first wife was Clarissa Burch; his second, Louisa Fuller. Several of his children died young. George A. and Clara are living at home. Mr. Knight made and sold, about the year 1835, the first spring wagon sold in Norwalk.

Daniel Angell, a native of Rhode Island, removed from the State of New York to Fairfield township in June, 1832, and settled on the farm now occupied by Reuben Carpenter on the Norwalk and Fairfield road, now called the new State road. He resided there some eight years, when he removed to Bronson, locating at Olena, where his son Ephraim kept tavern a number of years, as mentioned elsewhere. Ephraim Angell subsequently exchanged the hotel property for the farm he now occupies, and his parents afterwards lived with him. Daniel Angell died, in 1854, aged seventy-two, and Mrs. Angell in 1875, in her eighty-ninth year.

In July, 1836, Ephraim Angell married Eliza J. Adams, daughter of Peter Adams, of Fairfield. Mr. Adams moved to that township from Cayuga county, New York, in 1825, and began on a place a mile and a quarter north of the village of North Fairfield. He afterwards located more permanently on a farm of three hundred acres southwest of the same village. He died there September 10, 1851. Mrs. Adams died in August, 1850.

James Ford and family came from Tompkins county, New York, to Bronson in the fall of 1833, and settled on lot thirty-five in the first section, opposite where Norman S. Hakes now lives. The land is now owned by Mathias Hester. Mr. Ford died in this township in 1845, and Mrs. Ford afterwards married Amos Deming, with whom she is now living at the center of Bronson.

Alexander McPherson, at the age of twenty-five, emigrated from Londonderry, Ireland, to the United States in the year 1830. He married, May 2, 1833, Hannah McKnight, of Seneca county, New York, and resided in that State until the year 1839, when he removed to the Fire-lands, settling first in the township of Ruggles, but removing eighteen months afterwards to Bronson. He located in this township on lot number seventeen, in the first section, and resided there until 1866, when he moved to the place he now occupies—lot number nine in section three. Mr. McPherson has creditably filled various offices of public trust. He was a Republican Representative from this county to the State Legislature at the session of 1860-61; has also been coroner of the county, and was elected justice of the peace in 1843, and again in 1868. He is now in the seventy-fifth year of his age. Mrs. McPherson died June 4, 1876. William McPherson (father of Alexander McPherson) and his family arrived in Bronson in 1833, and settled on lot number nineteen in the first section, where they afterwards resided. Mrs. McPherson's death occurred in 1853 at the age of seventy-six, preceding her husband a few years, who died at the age of eighty-four. Of the six children, three are now living and in this township, viz: Alexander, Elizabeth, and William. The latter occupies the old homestead. Elizabeth married Andrew McPherson, a cousin, and resides on lot number ten in section two.

Benjamin Haines came from Massachusetts with his brother George and family, Bartlett Davis and wife, and Calvin O. Chaffee and family in the spring of 1833. He settled where his son-in-law, Charles Herrick, now lives. His brother, after a short residence in Bronson, settled in Ripley, where most of the family died of a malignant disease communicated to the family by a young man from one of the Southern States. Benjamin Haines died soon after of the same disease. Mr. Chaffee and Mr. Davis settled in Hartland, and the latter and the widow of the former are still living there.

In November, 1837, Isaac E. Town, with wife and one child, moved into Bronson from Onondaga county, New York, and settled where he now resides—on the Norwalk and Olena road. This part of the township was then very new, the road had only been cut out, and a team would hardly be seen to pass once a month. The settlers assisted each other in their logging, and Mrs. Town herself has burned log-heaps many a night until twelve o'clock. On the land which they purchased stood a poor apology of a house, which an uncle of Mr. Town had built for a son. The door

and window were made of puncheons, the roof was of bark, and the floor consisted of a single board. In this the family took up their abode, and began pioneer life. One night, shortly afterward, the family were awakened by a noise in the direction of their grist—which Mr. T. had brought home from mill the day before—and on investigation it was discovered that a hog had got into the house and sadly reduced their stock of breadstuff.

Mr. and Mrs. Town have had an old-fashioned family of twelve children, nine of whom are living, and all but two settled in life, but widely scattered.

Mr. Town was born January 16, 1812, and Mrs. Town February 3, of the same year.

Joseph Park and family, consisting of his wife and six sons, emigrated from the county of Donegal, near Londonderry, Ireland, to Bronson in the year 1847. He made his location in the first section, on lot number twenty-one, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred November 6, 1860, aged fifty-eight. Mrs. Park died January 1, 1861, at the age of fifty-six. Of their six children, five are yet living, as follows: Joseph, in Bronson, on the road running from Olena to Norwalk; Robert, on the south line of the township; James, in Hartland, one mile east of Olena; William Henry, (U. S. gauger,) in Cincinnati, and Alexander on the old homestead in Bronson, a mile and a quarter north of Olena. Matthew died January 20, 1874, unmarried.

The first German settler in the township was Peter Seifert, who came from Cayuga county, New York, in the fall of 1817. He settled on lot number five, in the third section, but after a few years returned to New York, where he died in 1828. He was in the service of the United States during nearly the whole of the Revolutionary war. There was no general emigration of Germans, or other foreigners, to Bronson, however, until 1828. That year several families moved in, the first of which were those of Peter Bowers, Joseph Carobin, and Anthony Phillips, who emigrated from France. Peter Bowers located where his son Peter now lives. He died there in the year 1844. There is now a considerable German population in the township, mostly in the northwest part.

In the returns of the enumeration of the white male inhabitants, over the age of twenty-one years, in Huron county in 1827, as made by George Sheffield, county assessor, the following persons are given as such inhabitants of Bronson:

Jonathan Hull.	William Taylor.	Albert Southard
Alvan Munsell.	Samuel Halstead.	Abijah Rundle.
Nathan Tanner.	Timothy Taylor.	Jeremiah Rundle.
Apollos Fay.	James Cole.	David Conger.
Robert Morton.	Briant Johnson.	Andrew Porter.
Ethan Powers.	Simon Ammerman.	Ira Porter.
Lemon Cole	Henry Beam.	Daniel W. Warren.
Frederick Sears.	Samuel Parish.	Thomas Warren.
Peter Seifret.	Jacob Taylor.	Wm. W. Beckwith.
Ezra Herrick.	Eben Guthrie.	Daniel L. Clark.
Nathan Sutliff.	John Collis	Jabez Clark.
Abel Herrick.	Jonas Leonard.	Armon Roscoe.
Thomas Hagaman.	Edward E. Cole.	Henry Terry.
James V. Hagaman.	James Corbett.	Halsey Terry.
John Hagaman.	Joel Blish.	Lemuel Siphert.
John B. Hoskins.	Tilly Poyer.	Martin Kellogg.
Jabez Denning	Joshua Poyer.	Phineas Guthrie.
Job T. Reynolds.	David Cole.	Lot Herrick.
John Buchanan.	Elijah Slocum.	Prince Haskell.
James Elsby.	William Huyck.	Robt. S. Southgate.
Warren Miner.	Lester Clark.	Eph W. Herrick.
Perez Miner.	Daniel Sumerlin	Halsey Clark.
Daniel Brightman.	Caleb Heath.	

FIRST EVENTS.

The first white child born in Bronson was Timothy T. Newcomb, son of Benjamin and Stata Newcomb. He was born July 6, 1816, the next day after the burial of his father, who was killed by the kick of a horse, as previously mentioned. He married, September 9, 1840, Friuda Goodell, of Shalersville, Ohio, and moved to Hiram, Ohio, where they have since resided.

The first couple married was Lott Herrick and Lola Sutliff. This event occurred October 16, 1818, at the house of Nathan Sutliff, Robert S. Southgate, justice of the peace, performing the nuptial ceremony. They settled on the north line of the township, but some years afterward removed to Indiana, where both subsequently died.

At a later hour of the same day Judge Southgate united in marriage John Laylin, of Norwalk, and Olive Clark, daughter of Daniel Clark.

The first death was that of Benjamin Newcomb, who was killed by the kick of a horse, July 4, 1816, the circumstances of which have already been given.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in Bronson was kept by Lola Sutliff, in the log barn of Martin Kellogg, in the summer of 1818. Her scholars were Maudane, Lucy, Rebecca and Polly Kellogg; Lucy, Jane, Tina, Eleanor and John Ammerman; Peggy and John Welch. The teacher received seventy-five cents per week, her wages being paid by the parents in proportion to the number of children sent.

The first school-house was built (of logs, of course) on the north part of Nathan Sutliff's farm, a short distance west of the present frame, in the fall of 1819. Martin Kellogg taught the school in it the next winter, and was the first male teacher in the township. The house was unfinished at the time he opened his school, and he and Wm. W. Beckwith put it in condition for occupancy. He had about twenty scholars and received fifteen dollars per month.

The earliest religious meetings were held at this school-house, and a remarkable revival occurred there in the winter of 1823–24, when twenty-one heads of families were converted and afterwards united with the church.

The first school-house erected for the benefit of the State road settlement, was built on the north town line. One of the most efficient early teachers in this house was Esquire John Dounce, who lived in the southern part of Norwalk township. He taught several terms and is remembered as an excellent teacher.

The first school-house built for the accommodation of the settlers in the first section, was erected on the

LEISTER SMITH.

MRS. LEISTER SMITH.

farm of Esquire Jacob Hicks on lot twenty-seven, just south of the creek. The house was subsequently moved south to the corners, on the southeast corner of Elder Sylvester's farm. The earliest settlers in the fourth section were sent to Macksville to school.

CHURCHES.

With the exception of the Catholic Church, the churches in this township are all located at Olena.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized at the log school house, which then stood on the farm of Esquire Hicks, by Elder Phillips, of Berlin, in the summer of 1834. There were sixteen persons composing the organization, as follows: Abner Sylvester and wife, Frederick Hicks and wife, —— Hinkley and wife, Hiram Newhall and wife, Nathan Stewart and wife, Jacob Hicks and wife, William Vroman, Abel Richardson, Mr. Burras and Mrs. Barber. Jacob Hicks was elected clerk of the church, and Frederick Hicks deacon. The first and only pastor for nearly twenty years was Elder Sylvester. The school house was used as a place of worship until the erection of the church building at Olena in the year 1842. The church was built by Hiram Newhall, and cost about one thousand dollars. Since Elder Sylvester, Mr. Hull, Mr. Ames, Mr. Critchet, Mr. Gray and Mr. Islip have officiated as pastors. The latter began his labors in the spring of 1878, and continues in charge. The present membership is about one hundred. The officers are as follows: H. M. Hood and Mark Ammerman, deacons; Charles Reed, Charles Blackman and George Fuller, trustees; Angus McDonald, clerk.

H. M. Hood is the superintendent of the Sabbath school.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

was organized at the house of Daniel S. Morse, April 23, 1835, by a committee of the Huron Presbytery, consisting of Rev. E. Conger and Deacon Joseph Pierce, and was composed of fifteen members. On the following sixth of June the society met at the school house at the center of town, and elected Daniel S. Morse, John Hagaman and Thomas Lawrence, elders for one, two and three years respectively.

The use of the center school house as a place of worship was objectionable to a few of the inhabitants there, not members of the church, and the place of meeting was soon changed to Angell's Corners (now Olena). The church continued with usual prosperity under the labor of Rev. T. Kennan and Rev. J. Edwards until the spring of 1840. At this time, during the pastorate of Rev. E. P. Salmon, the subject of the erection of a house of worship began to be discussed. The church was unanimous as to the necessity of a building, but was divided as to the proper place of location. The members living near the center desired it located there, while those in the vicinity of Angell's Corners regarded that the better location. This division of sentiment resulted in a division of the church, the center portion, under the lead of the pastor, withdrawing and forming a Congregational society. The balance of the church applied to the Presbytery for advice, and were advised to continue their meetings, and consider themselves still as the First Presbyterian Church of Bronson, and in connection with the Presbytery. During the year 1841, the church was under the care of Rev. E. Scott. In July, 1842, Rev. E. P. Sperry commenced preaching half of the time, and continued his labors three years and a half.

In the spring of 1847, Rev. J. M. Hayes began his labors as pastor, preaching half of the time, and continued with success for three years.

December, 1850, Rev. Joel Talcott became pastor and remained for one year.

Rev. E. Conger began his labors as pastor in February, 1852, preached one-half of the time, and officiated until June, 1855. In August of the same year, the Rev. John McCutcheon began his pastorate and continued five years. Rev. J. D. McCord began his labors for the church in September, 1861, and continued until March, 1865. In the following May, Rev. Hubbard Lawrence commenced his pastoral relation and remained until the spring of 1868. From that time until January 1, 1870, the church was without a pastor, during which Rev. Marcus Palmer, a quondam Indian missionary, supplied the pulpit. At the date mentioned, Rev. T. D. Bartholomew commenced his service as pastor and officiated until the close of the year 1877. He was succeeded by Rev. A. Cone, whose term of service has not expired.

After the withdrawal of the center members the remnant of the church built a small frame building, which is now used as a Sabbath school room.

In 1861, the present brick church edifice was erected, chiefly through the efforts of Deacon Thomas Lawrence. The building cost something over twenty-three hundred dollars. It contains a fine bell, the cost of which was four hundred and fifty dollars.

The membership of the church is now something over one hundred.

John Ernsberger, N. H. Spencer and James Park are the Deacons. The latter is the superintendent of the Sabbath school.

The Congregational church, soon after their secession from the Presbyterian church, erected a house of worship a mile north of the center, the land of which was donated by Mr. Bethuel Cole. The church continued with a fair degree of prosperity until the organization of the Congregational church at Norwalk, when it was disbanded.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

at Olena was formed in 1853, by a union of a North Fitchville class and a Hartland class with some members from Bronson and Fairfield. The following are the names of the original members so far as we have been able to get them: M. E. Butler, leader, Mahala

Butler, D. M. Pratt, local preacher, Mary Pratt, Esther Roberts, Cornelia Johnson, Jude Vandusen, Ann Eliza Vandusen, James Buck, Lettie Buck, Thomas Crawford, Chloe Crawford, Hannah Mead, Hannah Farrar, James M. Ward, Abbie J. Ward, S. L. Mead, Mary A. Mead, Almina Mead, Ambrose Royce, Betsey Royce, Rhoda Buck, Caroline Royce, John Owens, Nancy Owens, Richard Owens, Ann Eliza Buck, Lovina Miller, John D. Cheney, Elizabeth Cheney.

The meetings were first held in the Baptist church, which had been kindly offered to them by that society, and subsequently in the small frame building of the Presbyterians, the Methodists using the house in the forenoons and the Presbyterians in the afternoon. The pastors that officiated for the church were the circuit preachers of that period. Some of the earliest are the following: James McIntyre, True Pattee, John Hazard, Shadrach Ruark, Cyrus Carpenter, Jacob Ragan, Ebenezer Chase, Adam Minear. The present pastor is Rev. E. J. V. Booth, who also preaches at other points. The church building was completed and dedicated in March, 1860, Rev. William B. Disbro, preaching the sermon on the occasion. Rev. Ralph Wilcox was the pastor at that time. Rev. Mr. Richards and E. Y. Warner were then on the Fairfield circuit, and Edward R. Jewett was presiding elder of the Sandusky district. The building cost about seventeen hundred dollars. The church membership at the present time is eighty-five. The class-leaders are Jared Pond, Anson Newman, William Pond and Edward Butler; stewards, Jared Pond and Matthias Hester; trustees, Edward Butler, Jared Pond, David Holmes, Leander Mead and Anson Newman; local preacher, Rev. D. M. Pratt.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH,

located on the west township line, in the northwest part of the township, was organized in the year 1831, and consisted of about eight families. At the time of organization there was no similar church nearer than Canton. The first building was a frame, erected in the year 1832, and stood a short distance north of the present house. The stone church was built in 1851. The stone were obtained in Bronson, on lot number two, in the first section. The society now numbers about eighty-five families, a majority of whom reside in Peru township. The church is at present under the care of Rev. M. Dechant. The Catholics erected a large brick school house just west of the church during the past year.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

At a meeting of the commissioners of Huron county, (Frederick Falley, Ebenezer Merry and Bildad Adams,) held on the 18th day of February, 1817, on petition of David Gibbs and others, the townships of Bronson and Norwalk, numbers three and four in the twenty-second range, were set off from the township of Huron, to be organized as a separate township by the name of Norwalk. The election for township officers was held at the house of Hanson Read, in Norwalk township, in April, 1817, Robert S. Southgate, Samuel B. Lewis and Abijah Comstock constituting the board of election. There was no one present who could lawfully qualify the board, and Esquire Littlefield was brought from Ridgefield for that purpose. The squire's duties were so new to him that he was unable to administer the oath, and had to repeat it after Abijah Comstock, a former justice of the peace, and a member of the election board on this occasion.

On the 4th of March, 1822, the county commissioners (Eli S. Barnum, Robert S. Southgate and Amos Woodward,) "ordered, on the petition of Edward C. Cole and others, that townships number two and three, in the twenty-second range (the first Fairfield and the second Bronson), be organized with township privileges, and that the same be known by the name of Bronson." The election for township officers was held at the house of Ezra Herrick, April 1, 1822. Robert S. Southgate, John D. Hoskins and Timothy Taylor were chosen judges, and Martin Kellogg and Abel Brownell clerks of election. Township officers were elected as follows: Martin Kellogg, clerk; Abijah Rundell, Timothy Taylor and Philip Moffit, trustees; Eben Guthrie and Ezra Herrick, overseers of the poor; Daniel Warner and Thomas Hagaman, fence viewers; Abel Brownell and Jonas Leonard, appraisers of property; Jonas Leonard, lister; E. W. Herrick, constable; Henry Terry, treasurer; Edward L. Cole, Nathan Sutliff, Lester Clark, Abel Brownell, John Crawford, Benjamin F. Taylor and Eliphalet W. Day, supervisors of highways. The number of votes polled at this election was forty-four, the names of the electors being as fellows: Halsey Clark, Eben Guthrie, Jr., Martin Kellogg, Ephraim W. Herrick, John Crawford, John G. Taylor, Ezra Herrick, Edward L. Cole, Henry Terry, Abel Brownell, Carlos Keith, Job T. Reynolds, Alvan Munsell, Daniel Warren, Bryant Johnson, Amos Harkness, John Sample, John DeWitt, Eliphalet W. Day, William Baker, Isaac DeWitt, Thomas C. Wilson, John D. Hoskins, Robert S. Southgate, Henry Sifert, Philip Moffit, Abel Herrick, David Conger, Thomas Ervin, Spencer Baker, Jabez Deming, Nathan Sutliff, Wm. W. Beckwith, Jonas Leonard, Timothy Taylor, Lester Clark, Benjamin F. Taylor, Eben Guthrie, Nathan Tanner, Simon Ammerman, Perry G. Beckwith, Abijah Rundell, Thomas Hagaman, Ezra Herrick, Jr.

In the spring of 1823 Fairfield was detached from Bronson, and organized for independent action. The following township officers for Bronson were elected in April of the current year, to wit: N. H. Spencer, clerk; James Stone, Charles L. Warren and Thomas Beach, trustees; Norman S. Hakes, treasurer; J. E. Buffington, assessor; John Buffington and Martin M. Hester, justices of the peace.

POST OFFICE.

The first post office was established at the center of the township about the year 1829 or '30. John Lyon

N. S. HAKES.

MRS. N. S. HAKES.

RESIDENCE OF N. S. HAKES, BRONSON TP., HURON CO., O.

was the first postmaster, who served a number of years. Since Mr. Lyon, Ezekiel Morse, J. A. Nichols, Isaac Sanford, Christian Conger and Amos Deming have successively officiated as postmasters. The office was vacated in 1861.

The office at Olena was originally located in the northwest part of Fitchville township, and was called North Fitchville. It was established about 1832, with a Mr. Morgan as postmaster. The office was moved to its present location in 1841, where it was first kept by Andrew Godfrey. His successors have been, respectively, Joseph L. Smith, C. W. Manahan, William King, Dr. L. Johnson, Walter Gallup, B. W. Green, Dr. G. W. Stetson, Orlando Gifford and N. H. Spencer, the present incumbent.

MILLS.

No grist mills have ever been built in Bronson. In the early settlement of the township, the settlers obtained their grinding, usually, at the grist mill of David Mack, at Macksville, sometimes at Carkhuff's mill in Greenfield, and, occasionally, even at Mansfield.

There have been a number of saw mills erected in the township. There were formerly five in operation on High Bridge creek at the same time. The names of their builders, beginning at the first, near Olena, and going down stream, were Jacob Hicks, Picket Latimer, Prince Haskell, Messrs. Sears and Herrick, and Martin Kellogg. These mills did an extensive business.

There was also a saw mill on the branch of the Huron, farther north, but the name of the builder is not known. Major Guthrie also built one on the east branch of the Huron.

There is now but one mill in the township—the saw mill of Addison Heath, at the center.

The only cheese factory in the town is situated on the south line, and was established in the spring of 1877, by Messrs. Pratt and Tucker, by whom it is still owned.

OLENA VILLAGE.

In the southeast part of the township, on the Hartland line, is the village of Olena, the first house in which was built by Wm. H. Burras, in 1832. He purchased sixteen acres of land on the southeast corner of the cross-roads, and put up a log house where the dwelling of Dr. D. A. Wood now stands. He married Ruth Palmer, daughter of Abijah Palmer, of Fitchville, September 22, 1835, and moved into his log cabin, previous to which he had occupied with his parents. Mr. Burras located at the corners with the intention of subsequently opening a tavern; but his wife's opposition on temperance grounds, induced him to give up the project, and after a residence there of some three or four years, he moved just across the line into Hartland, and settled on one hundred and thirty acres on lot number one of the fourth section of that township, where he afterwards resided. He died in July, 1876, aged sixty-eight. Mrs. Burras subsequently moved to Olena, where she now lives with a married daughter. They had six children, only three of whom are living, as follows: Abijah, on the farm in Hartland, where his parents formerly resided; Mrs. Joseph Lazell, in Fitchville, on the old homestead of her grandfather; Abijah Palmer and Mrs. David Summerlin in Olena.

Samuel Burras, an older brother of William, came with his family from the State of New York a short time afterward, and first located on the old state road, but soon after bought a short distance southeast of Olena, and erected a log house, where his widow now lives, which was one of the first buildings in the place.

Among the earliest houses built at Olena, besides those mentioned, were those of Joel Wooley, on the southwest corner of the cross-roads; Hiram Allen, on the northwest corner, and John Moore a short distance west of Allen.

The first tavern at Olena was kept, in a small way, by Benjamin Drake, in a log house, some twenty rods south of the corners, about the year 1835. In 1840 Daniel Angell bought out Drake, and his son, Ephraim Angell, continued the tavern about two years, when he bought the sixteen acres of William H. Burras, and erected a framed hotel on the southeast corner of the cross-roads, and kept a tavern there for ten years. Andrew Godfrey built a frame tavern on the southwest corner, which is still standing, in 1841, or about that time, and kept the first post office there. The tavern business at this point, in the olden times of wagon trade, was something immense. Mr. Angell reports that he used frequently to keep over a single night more than a hundred teams and teamsters. The rate was fifty cents, including supper and breakfast for a man and four-horse team.

The first store at Olena was occupied by Noah Close, but at what date we are unable to determine. The business, however, was not extensively carried on until about 1850, when C. W. Manahan, now of Manahan, Taber & Co., of Norwalk, and Courtland Cannon established a store on the southeast corner, in the building formerly occupied as a hotel by Mr. Angell. They continued some two years, and until the death of Cannon, when Lewis Manahan became a partner of his brother. They afterwards erected the building now occupied as a general store by Mr. Knight, and continued there some years. The village was formerly called Angell's Corners, and continued to be so called for several years, when, at a public meeting of the citizens, the name was changed to Olena. The village now contains about fifty or sixty families, with the following business places, to wit: one general store, one grocery, one millinery shop, one hotel, two wagon shops, two blacksmith shops, two shoe shops, one cooper shop, and one tile yard.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

MR. SAMUEL S. NEWCOMB.

MRS. ELIZABETH NEWCOMB.

THE NEWCOMBS OF BRONSON.

The present representatives of the Newcomb family in Bronson are descendants of Benjamin and Stata Newcomb, who settled in that township in 1811. It is not definitely known where Benjamin Newcomb was born, as the old records of the family have been destroyed, but it is probable that his birth took place in 1786, as the fact of his baptism in that year is mentioned in the genealogy of the family. Benjamin Newcomb came originally from Durham, Connecticut, removed from there to Pennsylvania, thence to Trumbull county, Ohio, and from there to Bronson, as above stated, or rather at first to Norwalk, just north of the township line. He had an experience of pioneer life that was seldom equaled upon the Fire-lands.* He was one of that small, brave band of settlers who endured, from 1812 to the close of the war in 1814, many of the severest privations, suffered from the constant apprehension of a visit from the hostile Indians, and several times was actually obliged to seek safety in the block house at Mansfield. When the war was concluded, he had but a short time to enjoy the condition of peace and security which the people in the scattered settlements enjoyed. Only two years after the cessation of hostilities and the return of the settlers to their homes, Mr. Newcomb met with a violent death while returning from Truxville (now Ganges). He was killed almost instantly by the kick of a horse. His widow died in Mansfield in 1816.

*As the events of his life in Bronson during and after the war are fully spoken of elsewhere, it is unnecessary to enter into detail here.

Benjamin and Stata Newcomb were the parents of four children—Samuel Sterling, Clark, Mary and Timothy Jabez, the eldest of whom was more prominently identified with the progress and growth of Bronson than any of the others. Upon the death of his father the family were scattered, the children being compelled by necessity to separate, and Samuel was bound out to a farmer in Trumbull county, who treated him in a most shamefully cruel manner, until he was released, from what was really a condition of slavery, through the interference of relatives and friends. He afterwards worked in various places through Northern Ohio, and finally returned to Bronson, where he continued his industrious habits of labor, and eventually, through the close saving of his hard earned wages, was able to buy a farm. This was the piece, consisting of one hundred acres, upon which his son lives. His life was an almost ceasless grind of labor. He cleared up his farm with no other assistance than that which his son gave him, when old enough, and absolutely wrung a living from the soil that it took the greatest of efforts to bring into a state of cultivation. Though he was a man of but little education, in the common acceptance of the term, he acquired, through observation, experience, reading and reflection, a good knowledge of men and affairs in the world at large. His was a character more truly worthy of admiration and emulation than most of those made famous by so-called great deeds. He was simple, manly, strong, honest, industrious—a good man, true to himself, and one who fulfilled, patiently and willingly, his humble destiny. He was born September 9, 1807, and passed to his

DAVID CONGER.

SALLY CONGER.

BETSEY CONGER.

EDWARD CONGER.

RESIDENCE OF EDWARD CONGER, BRONSON TP, HURON CO. O.

reward after the allotted three score years and ten, —a busy, useful life, December 12, 1876.

The sharer of his life and labor, Elizabeth, daughter of Shubael and Betsey Newman, he married when in his twenty-seventh year, September 11, 1834. They had two children: Samuel Benjamin, born October 23, 1835, and Mary Elizabeth, born April 23, 1838.

Samuel Benjamin Newcomb lives upon the old homestead. He married Margaret, daughter of John and Agnes Kennedy, of Bronson. Mary Elizabeth Newcomb, also resident in Bronson, married William Kennedy, a brother of her brother's wife, and is now a widow, her husband having been killed by the bursting of a boiler several years since.

DAVID CONGER

was born in the township of Bern, Albany county, New York, August 28, 1790, and was the fifth child in a family of twelve (six sons and six daughters), of Reuben and Lydia Conger,—the former born in New Jersey, and both of New England origin. Our subject, the only surviving member of this once large family, when fourteen years of age, removed from Bern, Albany county, to the township of Semphronius, Cayuga county, New York, where he remained till June, 1819, when he removed to Bronson, Huron county, Ohio, and settled on a piece of land (the old homestead) purchased previously by his father, consisting of fifty-three acres, and began the life of a pioneer, the Fire-lands being mainly an unbroken wilderness. Here he cut the first tree, and erected a rude log cabin, about fifty feet to the rear of the present residence of his son, Edward Conger. He was married, December 25th, 1814, to Sarah Parker, daughter of George and Phebe Parker, of Semphronius, Cayuga county, New York. By this union were born four children, viz: Catharine, George R., Edward and Delilah, all living, except George, who died February 15, 1856, aged thirty-five years, three months and one day. Mrs. Conger, wife of David, died March 2, 1875, aged seventy-nine years, eleven months and one day.

Mr. Conger, whose portrait, at the age of eighty-nine years, appears, in connection with other members of the family, upon another page of this volume, is a man who has ever enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the people of Huron county, and one whose name will be long remembered as a hardy pioneer of the Fire-lands.

Edward Conger, the third child of David Conger, succeeds his father in his agricultural pursuits, and is well known as a prominent farmer of Huron county. At the age of twenty-four years he was united in marriage to Betsey Pilgrim, daughter of Francis and Orpha Pilgrim, of Bronson township, whose portraits appear in connection with those of the father and mother.

LEISTER SMITH

Was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, November 27, 1814. His parents, Erastus and Fanny (Spencer) Smith, were from Connecticut. Some interesting reminiscences of the Smiths and Spencers, and of their early settlement in Ohio, are recorded in the history of Greenfield township, to which the reader is referred. Mr. Smith was married to Mary A. Hamilton, December 31, 1847. They have four children: Willey H., Julia E., Edward B. and Mary G., all of whom are living.

Mr. Smith commenced his business life as a tiller of the soil, following the occupation of his father, on the portion of the paternal estate which fell to his share. Here he remained until 1865, when he sold out and bought a farm in Peru township. This he exchanged in 1868 for another farm, which he still occupies. Having been enabled, by patient and honest industry, to procure for himself and family a comfortable living, he rightly regards this as a satisfactory success in life. Not being of an eager, or grasping disposition, he has not aimed to be *rich*, but has contented himself with the calm enjoyment of life as it passes, considering the golden mean, "neither poverty nor riches," for which Agur prayed, as a greater blessing than the cares of wealth. Recognizing the hand of Divine Providence, in the almost constant bestowment of health and happiness upon himself and family, and especially in the exemption of his family circle thus far from invasion by the fell destroyer, he has always acknowledged the debt of gratitude and sought to repay it by contributing, according to his means, to the support of the christian religion and for all charitable purposes.

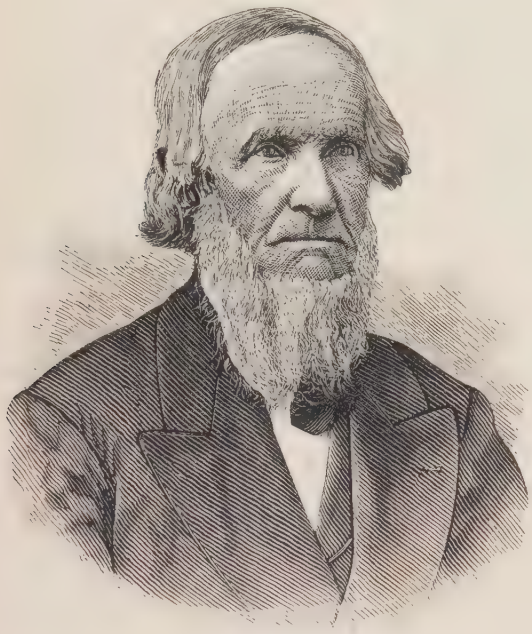
Early in life he was taught to believe in the existence of God, and in the general doctrines held by the Presbyterian Church; but not being able conscientiously to accept all its principles, he did not identify himself with any church till the year 1873, when, with his wife, and oldest son and daughter, he found what has proved to them a congenial ecclesiastical home in the First Universalist Church of Peru.

His first vote was cast for Harrison, in 1840, and since the formation of the republican party he has always acted with it, and voted for its candidates. He has never aspired to any public office, but, at the solicitation of his fellow citizens, he has accepted a few of the minor ones, whose duties he has never failed to perform in such a manner as to secure the cordial approval of his constituents.

Having now entered upon that period of life in which men, whether willing or unwilling, must accustom themselves to the not always welcome appellation of *old age*, Mr. Smith has the enviable satisfaction of looking back, upon his past life, with the consciousness that he has always been honored and trusted by his fellow men, and with the comfortable assurance that it will be so to the end.

NORMAN S. HAKES

was born in the town of Nassau, Rennsselaer county, New York, July 5, 1818, and was the second son of Samuel A. Hakes and Hannah Victory. The father was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and also his ancestors, some of whom were of Revolutionary fame, the grandfather having served three years in the struggle for liberty. The mother was born on the same farm where our subject was, in Nassau. Mr. Hakes removed from Nassau to Bronson, Ohio, in the spring of 1840, and began work as a carpenter and joiner, which business he followed for twenty years. In the fall of 1840, Mr. Hakes returned to Rochester, New York, and was united in marriage to Adelia M., daughter of Oshea G. Fox and Theresa M. Tucker. Mr. Fox and wife were natives of Rennsselaer county, New York, of New England ancestry, their parents being natives of New Hampshire. To Mr. and Mrs. Hakes were born five children, two daughters and three sons, all of whom are living, and married, viz.: Annette, wife of Oscar Burras; James H., residing in Bronson; Martha L., wife of Freeborn Kellogg, residing in Chicago; Norman Millie, at home, and Samuel Albert, living in Bronson. Mr. Hakes has been identified with the farming interests for some thirty-seven years, having invested the money earned, while working at his trade, in real estate, and he now owns two highly improved farms in the southern portion of Bronson, consisting of over two hundred acres. A cut of his home, and portraits of himself and wife, appear on another page of this work. Mr. Hakes is regarded as one of the most enterprising farmers of Bronson, and is one of the self-made men of the country. In politics, Mr. Hakes is an out and out republican, ever having been a faithful exponent of the principles of his party. Although not a member of any church organization, he is, in principle, a Baptist, and contributes liberally to the interests of church and schools.



MR. TIMOTHY LAWRENCE.

MRS. TIMOTHY LAWRENCE.

TIMOTHY LAWRENCE.

was born in Fairfield county, Connecticut, March 16, 1800; was the fourth child and second son of Samuel and Hannah Lawrence, who were also of New England birth. When Timothy was four years old he removed with his parents to Cayuga county New York, where he lived until 1834, and then removed to Huron county, Ohio, in the town of Bronson, where he now lives.

Mr. Lawrence was married to Miss Calista Todd, 27th of February, 1831, who was also of New England parentage. She (Mrs. Lawrence) was born in Lansing, Tompkins county, New York. To this couple have been born two children, Josiah and Delia, both living and married. Josiah has three children. Delia married E. T. Curtis, of Michigan. They have one child.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence early united with the Congregntional Church, of which body they are still members, and under the government of the Presbytery. Mr. Lawrence was first a whig, and at the organization of the republican party he identified himself with the same. Mr. Lawrence is now seventy-nine years of age, and remarkably well preserved. Mrs. Lawrence is sixty-seven years, and enjoys excellent health.

WM. G. MEAD.

RESIDENCE OF W. G. MEAD, BRONSON TP., HURON CO., O.

GEORGE LAWRENCE

was born in Genoa, Cayuga county, New York, March 1, 1805, and was the sixth child in a family of nine children of Samuel and Hannah Lawrence, both of whom were natives of Connecticut. Samuel's father's name was Timothy, of New England birth, and English ancestry, (being a descendant of John Lawrence, born in England) and of the third or fourth generation. Solomon Dibble, of French extraction, was the grandfather of our subject on the maternal side. Mr. Lawrence settled in Huron county, Ohio,

on the farm where he now resides, in the year 1831, —coming by way of wagon to Montezuma, to Buffalo by the Erie canal, and to Sandusky by Lake Erie. He purchased, in all, some one hundred and forty acres, began clearing and improving, and has become one of the substantial farmers of Huron county. Was married January 23, 1831, to Rhodema Smith, daughter of Lockwood and Fanny Smith, of Genoa, New York. By this union were born four children, viz: Minor, Alonzo E., George A., and Alice Elizabeth, all of whom are living. All are married, and residing in the vicinity of their early home,—the eldest having charge of the old homestead and farm. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence are both members of the First Presbyterian Church of Peru and vicinity, having joined that body in 1832. Mr. Lawrence was appointed deacon in 1834, and has held the office successively until the present time. In politics, Mr. Lawrence is a republican, ever having been a faithful exponent of its principles. He cast his first presidential vote for John Quincy Adams. Mr. Lawrence is now seventy-four years of age, and quite well preserved for one who has met with the struggles of a pioneer life.

JOHN BUFFINGTON.

Mr. Buffington was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, May 29, 1813. When twenty-three years of age he came to Ohio, stopping in Richland county four months, thence proceeding to Milan, Erie county, where he engaged in his chosen occupation—that of wagon-maker. He resided at Milan seven years, when he removed to the township of Fitchville, Huron county, fixing his residence at the village of Clinton. There he married, in June, 1845, Miss Abbie J. Belding, daughter of Benjamin and Jane Belding, of Greenwich, this county. She was born January 24, 1818. He continued to reside in Fitchville until the spring of 1854, when he purchased and settled at Olena, in Bronson, where he has since resided. Esquire Buffington has held the office of justice of the peace, continuously, since 1845, with exception of the first four years of his residence in Bronson, a period of thirty years. We doubt if any other justice in the county can show such a term of service. It has been his practice, as a general thing, to advise the settlement of suits, and through his counsel, the cause of difference between parties litigant, have frequently been amicably adjusted. This course greatly commends itself to the better class of citizens.

Mrs. Buffington is a woman of characteristic amiability and an efficient member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Olena. Mr. and Mrs. Buffington have three children, as follows: Ann, born November 27, 1847, married Ransom Walcott and now resides in Barry county, Michigan; Jennie, born March 11, 1849, residing at home with her parents; John E., born August 19, 1850, married Ella Burras, and occupies the farm with his father.

W. G. MEAD,

son of Alfred Mead and Betsey Barger, and grandson of Jonathan Mead, of Scotch ancestry, was born September 3, 1808, in the town of Genoa, Cayuga county, New York. Mr. Mead remained with his father until twenty-three years of age. When twenty-one years of age he began with David Tucker, of Genoa, New York, as a carpenter and joiner, serving some two years for instruction, which business he followed for twenty-one years successfully, paying for and clearing a farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres with the earnings of his trade. In 1833, June 4, he arrived at Norwalk, Ohio, and immediately located lands in the town of Bronson, five miles south of the county seat of Huron county, and subsequently purchased lands amounting in all to two hundred and five acres, of which he is the present owner. Mr. Mead is truly a pioneer, having cut his own road through the woods for one mile to get to his farm. He is generally acknowledged to have been one of the hardiest men of the country, and has done as much

manual labor in the clearing and improving of lands as any man in Huron county; is of strong physique, and, at present writing, managing and working one of the finest farms of the county in which he lives. In the fall of 1841, Mr. Mead was elected justice of the peace, and has served in said capacity twenty-one years. During the first ten or twelve years of western life our subject devoted much of his time to deer hunting, and was widely known as a lucky sportsman with the rifle. Mr. Mead is strictly a temperance man, having used neither tea nor coffee for thirty-seven years. In the year 1828, April 27, he was united in marriage to Hannah, daughter of Newman Smith, of Genoa, New York. By this union were born two children: Betsey Ann, died at the age of twenty-two; and Alfred N., born March 21, 1841, at present lumber merchant in the city of Cleveland. In politics he is a prohibitionist and an earnest supporter of the principles of his party, although formerly a republican, and during the war was one of the committee with James Knapp to raise money and procure men to avoid a draft in the town of Bronson, which was carried to a successful and satisfactory ending. Mr. Mead has the premium farm of the county, having been awarded the only prize granted, upon an examination of several farms by a committee chosen for that purpose,—a cut of his residence and buildings appearing upon another page of this work.

TOWNSEND.

ORIGINAL OWNERS.

For an explanation of the following table, see Wakeman history:

TOWNSEND, TOWN NUMBER FOUR, IN THE TWENTY-FIRST RANGE.

CLASSIFICATION No. 1, SECTION 1.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't classed* £	s.	d.
Amos Morriss	..	..	..	Kneeland Townsend	1,235	15	4
Benjamin Pardy	..	..	..	"	66	9	0
John Townsend (2 rights)	..	..	..	"	19	14	2
Hannah Russell	..	..	..	"	17	17	6
Lewis Forbes	..	..	..	"	4	11	0
Footing of Classification No. 1, £1,344					7		0

CLASSIFICATION No. 2, SECTION 2.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	s.	d.
Ezekiel Hayes	..	.	..	Kneeland Townsend	72	17	6
Isaac Townsend	..	..	..	"	11	16	10
John Closs	..	..	..	"	3	0	0
Nathaniel Mix	..	..	..	"	10	13	0
Ebenezer Townsend	..	..	..	"	9	5	0
Moses Venters	..	..	..	"	31	8	0
Jacob and Elijah Pardy	..	..	..	"	402	8	2
Mary and Lydia Pardy	..	..	..	"	40	8	4
Mary Pardy	..	..	..	"	134	14	0
James Prescott	..	..	..	"	26	3	6
Jedediah Andrews	..	..	..	"	9	11	7
Jonathan Brigden, or Briglin	..	..	..	"	3	15	0
Jesse Upson	..	..	..	"	47	18	0
John Beecher	..	..	..	"	25	17	0
Jonathan Edwards, Rev.	..	..	..	"	57	15	4
John Beecher, Jr.	..	..	..	"	23	9	10
Wm. Brentnall	..	..	..	"	16	14	2
Samuel Munson	..	..	..	"	41	17	10
James Alling	..	..	..	"	12	0	6
Ann Platt	..	..	..	"	10	11	3
Abraham Barnes	..	..	..	"	3	10	0
Abel Banitt	..	..	..	"	27	12	6
Stephen Austin	..	..	..	"	12	12	6
Francis Brown	..	..	..	"	12	16	9
Samuel Gills	..	..	..	"	58	4	3
Nathan Beers	..	..	..	"	13	0	0
John Trowbridge	..	..	..	"	17	13	8
Elijah Hills	16	12	6	"	9	1	6
John Robinson	..	..	..	"	26	15	2
Thankful Thompson	23	7	8	"	13	6	1
Israel Monson	..	..	..	"	27	6	6
John Wise	31	15	0	"	10	13	0
Samuel Austin	..	..	..	"	69	13	0
Nathan Howel	..	..	..	"	10	8	1½
Benjamin Sanford	..	..	..	"	32	5	11
Levi Fobes	..	..	..	"	1	6	6
Stephen Ball	..	..	..	"	..	16	9
Footing of Classification No. 2, £1,344					7		0

CLASSIFICATION No. 3, SECTION 3.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't classed.* £	s.	d.
Ebenezer Sturges	..	..	..	Kneeland Townsend	89	4	3
Hezekiah Sturges	..	..	..	"	59	3	1½
Abigail Whittier	..	..	..	"	111	13	11
Samuel Rowland	476	10	7	"	238	5	3½
Grace Spalding	..	..	..	"	10	0	5
Daniel Osborne	..	..	..	"	135	5	0
Hezekiah Parmelee	..	..	..	"	109	5	1
Jonathan Fitch	..	..	..	"	170	3	4
Samuel Coudy	..	..	..	"	51	4	6
Benjamin Brown	..	..	..	"	30	1	1
Samuel Chatterton	..	..	..	"	33	13	8
Stephen Brown	19	2	0	"	10	12	0
Solomon Phipps	..	..	..	"	43	10	0
Buckminster Brentnall	..	..	..	"	51	7	10
Wm. Greenough	27	14	6	"	15	14	10
Jabez Johnson	13	19	4	"	7	4	6
Mary Kimberley	18	10	0	"	10	7	2
Jonah Mix	15	19	0	"	8	16	6
Nathan Oaks	19	16	4	"	10	8	8
Elijah Painter	14	0	0	"	7	11	0
Sarah Pomeroy	27	16	0	"	15	19	6
James Rice	64	9	2	"	29	16	8
Addonijah Sherman	29	15	0	"	16	18	11
James Sherman	7	1	0	"	..	4	9
Wm. Ally	9	4	6	"	2	4	0
Joseph Trowbridge	..	..	..	"	10	1	0
Nehemiah Smith	..	..	..	"	5	1	5
Stephen Ball	36	0	6	"	17	5	11
Hannah Howe	..	..	..	"	13	3	6
Sarah Howe	..	..	..	"	14	7	1
Daniel Osborne	..	..	..	"	..	13	6
Andrew Rowland	1,568	15	11	"	12	10	8
Abiah Alling	13	13	7	"	2	7	11
Footing of Classification No. 3, £1,344					7		0

CLASSIFICATION No. 4, SECTION 4.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't classed.* £	s.	d.
Esther Mansfield	..	..	..	Kneeland Townsend	299	5	4
Joseph Bradley	..	..	..	Samuel and Abijah Hull	403	9	2
Phineas Bradley	..	..	..	"	19	13	6
Charles Chauncey	..	..	..	"	47	15	8
Jeremiah Atwater	..	..	..	"	227	11	3
Hezekiah Gorham	..	..	..	"	21	5	7
Simeon Joulin	..	..	..	Kneeland Town send	10	15	6
Amazia Joulin	..	..	..	"	25	16	3
Caleb Hotchkiss	..	..	..	"	9	7	6
Jonah Hotchkiss	..	..	..	"	19	6	2
David Atwater	..	..	..	"	3	12	3
Timothy Atwater	..	..	..	"	8	2	0
Gad Luke	..	..	..	"	27	11	4
David Gilbert	..	..	..	"	8	2	6
Timothy Gilbert	..	..	..	"	3	10	3½
Timothy Gorham	..	..	..	"	10	19	6
Joseph Munson	..	..	..	"	10	4	6
Abigail Potter	..	..	..	"	25	9	3
Tilly Blakesley	..	..	..	"	13	17	2
James Rice	64	9	2	"	34	12	6
Sarah Pomeroy	27	16	0	"	11	16	6
James Gillett	..	..	..	"	12	2	0
Joel Gilbert	..	..	..	"	2	9	0
Naphtali Duggett, Dr.	..	..	..	"	32	11	0
Timothy Bonticon	..	..	..	"	13	2	7
Willard Brentnall	36	2	0	"	20	4	4
Stephen Ball	36	0	6	"	17	17	10
James Sherman	7	1	0	"	3	4	7
Footing of Classification No. 4, £1,344					7		0

TOPOGRAPHY.

The surface of the township is generally level with slight undulations in the second and third sections. The soil is a clay loam, with a mixture of sand in the northern and northwestern portions. The streams are small, the largest being Rattlesnake creek, a tributary of the Huron, flowing through the west part of the township. The name originated from the large number of rattlesnakes that were formerly found along the stream. There are two other branches of the Huron in the western part, and La Chapelle, a tributary of the Vermillion, in the eastern part. The stream is said to have derived its name from a Frenchman who discovered it, and explored it to its source.

Townsend was originally clothed with a magnificent growth of timber, the principal varieties of which were white oak, whitewood, ash, hickory, black walnut, butternut, beech and maple. The manufacture of white oak staves was an important industry of this township for many years. The staves were usually marketed at Milan, and so extensive was the business that the product was known there as "Townsend wheat."

The following estimate of the value of the primitive forests of this township, is made by gentlemen of experience and reliability:

Lumber—15,000 feet per acre, (16,000 acres)=240,000 feet.	
Wood—100 cords per acre, " " =1,600,000 cords.	
240,000 feet of lumber, at $16.00 per 1000	$3,840,000
1,600,000 cords wood, at $1.00 per cord	1,600,000
Total	$5,440,000

One of the gentlemen above referred to cut from a single tree on his own land:

5,000 feet of lumber, which he sold for	$75 00
2,000 staves, which he sold for	60 00
20 cords wood, which he sold for	20 00
Total	155 00

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The earliest settlements in the township were made in the north part, in section number three, and George Miller is generally accorded the honor of being the first settler. He removed with his family from Pennsylvania to Milan, (then called Avery,) Erie county, Ohio, in 1809, and remained there until 1811, when he came to Townsend, and took up his abode on lot number five. His log cabin was the first habitation for the abode of civilized people in the township. Mr. Miller was a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in 1765. He married Mary Burdue, of the same State, and had a family of four children, all now dead. He died on his original location, February 7, 1828, and his wife, April 17, 1849, in the seventy-fourth year of her age.

Soon after Miller, came William Burdue and family. Burdue was also a native of Pennsylvania, and was born November 26, 1782. March 28, 1809, he married Elizabeth Blazer, who was born September 26, 1791. In 1810 he removed with his family, consisting of wife and one child, to the vicinity of Milan, then called Indian Village, but remained there only one year, when he moved into Townsend, making his location on lot number four, in section three. He died on this place, October 23, 1834, and his wife, March 29, 1868. They raised a family of seven children, four having died when young. Six are now (February, 1879,) living, as follows: Nathaniel, in Norwalk; George and W. W., in Townsend; John, in Kansas; Isaac, in Fulton county, Ohio, and Benjamin, in Indiana. George Burdue, who occupies the old homestead, was born during the residence of his parents near Milan, February 19, 1811. November 20, 1838, he married Susan Hill, of Delaware county, New York. They have two children, viz.: M. W. Burdue, who occupies the original log house built by his grandfather, in 1811, and Mrs. Thomas Riggs, who is also a resident of this township.

Soon after their settlement, the family made the acquaintance of an old Indian in the vicinity, and who, subsequently, by reason of the many favors shown him by them, especially by Mrs. Burdue, a woman of much excellence of character, became warmly attached to them. Burdue, having lost a span of horses and a colt on one occasion, was asked by the Indian to show him their tracks. He was taken into the woods, where the horses had recently been, and where their tracks were found. These the Indian carefully measured, with his hand, and then went off. He returned in a few days, and informed Burdue that he had found tracks answering to the description, directing him to the place where he had seen them. Burdue traveled a long distance to the south, until he arrived at an Indian camp. He saw his horses there, but did not make the object of his visit known. He learned, however, before returning, that the Indians would, in a few days, go to Huron—their usual trading place. They passed by his house in a few days, as expected, and Burdue followed them. On arriving at Huron he found the horses, and demanded their surrender, but the Indians refused to give them up unless compensated,—the terms being a small quantity of corn and whisky. These were promptly furnished, and the horses recovered.

The old Indian, above referred to, gave other evidences of his friendship for the family, the most important of which was the information, shortly after Hull's surrender, that the Indians were preparing to massacre the settlers, and advising the family to seek a place of safety. He enjoined secrecy as to the source of their information, as, he said, if it were known he would suffer death. He then went away, and was never again seen in these parts. The family immediately left for Pennsylvania, where they remained until 1816, when they returned to their home. Before leaving, they hid some of their household furniture under the puncheon floor of their log cabin. These they found, on their return, undisturbed, although the cabin itself had been occupied by the savages.

The Miller family also went to Pennsylvania at the same time, and remained there until 1817.

Orisimus Kellogg and family, consisting of wife and six children, emigrated from Batavia, Genesee county, New York, to the Fire-lands, in June, 1811. They were about four weeks on the journey, arriving in Townsend on the fifth of July. There were, at the time of their arrival, only two families—those of George Miller and William Burdue—in the township. The family lived with the latter until Mr. Kellogg could roll up his cabin on lot number one, the northwest corner lot in the township. He was Mr. Townsend's agent for the sale of his land, and received from him, gratis, one hundred acres, as a compensation for leaving the comforts of his eastern home and settling in the wilds of Townsend. The log cabin, when first occupied by the family, was, indeed, a primitive habitation for the abode of civilized people. It was about twenty feet square, and was without a door, window or chimney, and the puncheon floor only half laid.

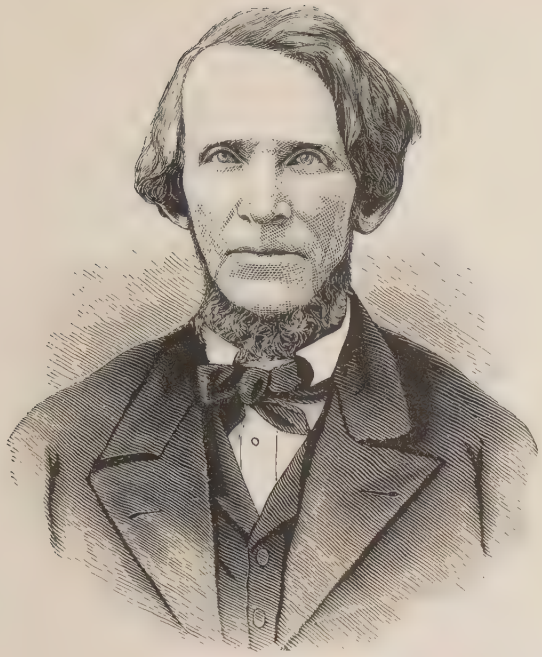
Mrs. Caroline Fay, a member of the family, gives the following account of their flight on hearing of Hull's surrender: "The sad news was announced at my father's dwelling at the hour of midnight of the 8th of July. The elder members of our family arose and set themselves to work immediately, making preparations to flee for their lives. At ten o'clock in the morning we were all ready and commenced our flight from the savage foe which we imagined was in close pursuit. We directed our course for Cuyahoga, Portage county. It had been raining quite hard all of the previous night. After traveling four or five miles we fell in company with four families of our acquaintance. We got twelve miles on our journey by dark, and pitched our tents and partook of our evening meal, and were obliged to spread our beds on the wet ground, and in the morning they were nearly covered with water caused by the rain that had fallen during the night. There we were, in an unbroken wilderness, and an unfrequented road of seventy-five miles to our place of destination. We were obliged to ford all the streams that lay in our path or to stop and cut trees and bridge those that were flooded by the recent rain. We were on our journey eight days and seven nights without seeing so much as a log cabin, expecting every night when we lay down to rest to be tomahawked and scalped before morning by the Indians. Many of the youth of our company were so much fatigued by travel that they could not stand alone when they first rose in the morning. One night we camped near a sugar camp where some one had made sugar the previous spring, and spread our beds on some bark that was lying on the ground. To my astonishment, when I arose in the morning, I saw a blacksnake peeping out his head from under the bed that I had rested upon. On removing the bed the men killed seven large snakes.

"There was only one mill on the Fire-lands at that time, and that was situated at the head of Cold creek. It ground grain without bolting. Fortunately my father had returned from there the day but one before we heard of Hull's surrender, with nine or ten bushels of wheat ground. The next day we sifted the whole of it through a common hand seive. The flour of that grain was nearly all that the whole of the five families had to subsist upon during the journey. We numbered nearly thirty,—children and all. We remained at Cuyahoga about six weeks, and then removed to Painesville, where we remained until October, 1813, and then returned to our former residence. We found our house, and the furniture that we buried before we left, in as good condition as could be expected."

Bryant Milliman and family, from Livingston county, New York, moved into the township in the spring of 1816, and settled on lot number twenty-three, in section three. His was the fourth family that settled in the town. A son, Amherst Milliman, aged seventy-three, now occupies the old homestead. The first settlements in the western part of Townsend, were made by Jasper Miles, Benjamin Bailey, and Hezekiah Barber and their families, in February, 1817. These families were from Penfield, Ontario county, New York. Miles settled on lot number ninety-six, in section four. He brought with him from New York about one thousand dollars in money, but instead of paying for his land he bought it on time and used his money in making improvements, being encouraged to do so by Kneeland Townsend, of whom he made the purchase, and who promised leniency in case of failure to pay at the time stipulated. The family endured many hardships, toiled hard, and had the farm in a fair condition of improvement when the notes for its purchase became due. Townsend demanded payment according to the bond, in default of which the family was ejected, losing not only the money invested, but the results of many years of hardship and toil. The family moved to Milan where they lived about eight years, and then to Berlin, where they secured a home and afterwards resided. Mr. Miles died there in 1849, Mrs. Miles surviving him many years. They were an intelligent family and highly respected. During their residence in Townsend, Mrs. Miles, who had learned the tailor's trade, assisted in keeping "the wolf from the door" by making buckskin pants for the men, taking her pay in any thing that was of use to the family. But provisions were so scarce and high that it required days of hard labor to pay for even a little salt. A load having been brought to Milan in 1818, Mrs. Miles went there after some, and brought home a peck, for which she paid one dollar and twenty-five cents in cash.

Hezekiah Barber settled on lot number seventy-three in the third section, and Benjamin Bailey in the fourth section on lot ninety-five. Bailey subsequently removed to Berlin.

Soon after the above families arrived, the families of Amaziah Barber, Abijah Barber, Augustus Bar-



MARTIN DENMAN.

MRS. SALLY ANN DENMAN.

MARTIN DENMAN,

the subject of this sketch, was born in Neversink, Sullivan Co., N. Y., April 16, 1806, and was the seventh child of William Denman and Ann (Boreman) Denman. His parents were natives of Kent Co., England, and were married in Hadcom, in said county, June 24, 1790.

Martin Denman married Sally Ann Washburn, in Wawarsing, Ulster Co., N. Y., Jan. 20, 1830. In 1833 he immigrated with his family to this county, and purchased over four hundred acres of land in the township of Townsend, one hundred and fifty acres of which are still owned by the family. The only improvements on the land originally purchased by him was a clearing of five acres and five acres of slashing.

His remarkable energy and good judgment, as well as his sterling courage, will appear when it is known that his health was never firm, having inherited a pulmonic trouble; but feeble as was his health, stimulated by the very difficulties to be overcome, in the shape of a frowning forest, and especially the wants of a growing family, he pressed vigorously forward, conquered the forest, and carved therefrom a beautiful home and a handsome competence for his family. His life shows what industry, economy, integrity, and determination will accomplish.

His education was limited to such as the common schools of his native county could furnish. He made a profession of religion in early life, and was a prominent and active member of the Methodist Church until his death.

In politics he acted with the Republican party, but cast the second Abolition vote ever deposited in this township. So bitter was the feeling against him, on account of this practical application of Christianity, that his neighbors refused to hold his horse—who would not suffer himself to be tied—while he deposited his ballot. He was obliged to find a stable where he could secure his fastidious animal, when, with that courage and determination which characterized his life, he went fearlessly forward in the discharge of duty, and that, too, when men of less courage and less principle would have succumbed to prejudice and popular opinion.

What his hands found to do he did with all his might. This quality, as well as his patriotism, was, perhaps, never more apparent than during the late war, when active, *clear-headed, large-hearted* men were needed to collect hospital supplies and clear the township of draft, and thereby save the few remaining young and able-bodied men to plant for future harvests. Here his real worth was apparent. He was untiring in his devotion to his country, and unflagging in his energies to provide for the wants of those who took their lives in their hands, and went forth to do battle for the maintenance of constitutional liberty and human rights.

On the 23d day of January, 1872, from an attack of typhoid pneumonia, having, we may truly say, fought his good fight and finished his course, death came to bring the *new birth*.

We cannot speak of the end of such a life, when those who knew him best, and were nearest to him in his earth-life, still live in the echoes of that life, making an immortality in whose glory they stand.

Mrs. Sally Ann Denman was the tenth and youngest child of James Washburn and Judith Griffin. The family consisted of seven girls and three boys. Of this large family but two are living, the subject of this sketch and one sister, Mrs. Golden, now living in New London, Ohio.

Her brother, Joseph Washburn, was one of the earliest settlers of Fitchville township, and is said to have donated the lands for the church buildings of that place.

Mrs. Denman's parents were Quakers, but at quite an early age she united with the Methodist Church, and has ever since been a member of that body.

Too much can hardly be said for the mother, who, in addition to the task of rearing a family, could courageously meet the trials incident to, and inseparable from, a pioneer life in a new country.

Having turned her back on the scenes of her childhood, with its pleasant memories and luring charms, with Christian fortitude and unfaltering faith in God, she went hand in hand with him who had promised to love and cherish her, meeting her trials with that calm resignation so befitting a trusting soul. By her aid and good management, her faithful husband was enabled to see the fruition of his labors in the acquirement of a competence for the support of those who survive him.

Two daughters and one son were the fruit of this marriage: Julia Ann, married Philip Hawxhurst, May 4, 1854, and settled in Fitchville, this county; she passed to a higher life, Sept. 11, 1867. Harriet, married Horace S. Brooks, May 5, 1879, and settled in Huntsville, Logan Co., Ohio.

ber and David Lee moved into the fourth section near the Norwalk line. That part of the township took the name of "the Barber settlement," which name it has since retained. The Barbers were Baptists of the close communion order, and they were very exclusive socially as well as religiously. In bargaining for their land, they endeavored to secure a pledge from Kneeland Townsend, the proprietor, that so-called "worldly people" be kept from settling in that part of the township. There was almost no intercourse between them and settlers in other portions of the township. The children imbibed the ideas of the parents, and kept aloof from other children, and cousins intermarried with cousins. A double wedding of Barbers once came off, the notice of which was published in the Norwalk *Reporter*, headed "*Barber—ous* times in Townsend."

Amaziah Barber served in both the French and Indian war and the Revolutionary war. He also enlisted in the war of 1812, but his former services were thought sufficient, and he was sent home. It is said that Abijah was the only one of the number who succeeded in paying for his farm, and he was enabled to do so only by the aid of his father, Amaziah Barber, who applied his pension to the extinguishment of the debt.

Amaziah Barber died in Townsend in 1834, at the advanced age of ninety-six years.

Abijah Barber's location was on lot seventy-four in section three. He finally removed to Branch county, Michigan, where he died.

David Lee built, on Rattlesnake creek in 1820, the first saw mill in the township, which he operated for several years. He was unsuccessful in paying for his land, however, and it reverted to the original owner, Lee removing to Clarksfield where he died at an advanced age.

Frederick Perring came into the township in 1818, settling in the fourth section. Many years afterward he sold and removed to Branch county, Michigan, where he subsequently died. There are no descendants of the family now living in Townsend.

Samuel Sherman came to Townsend from New York, without his family, in the spring of 1817, and bargained for one hundred acres in the Barber settlement. He then returned east and moved out with his family the next year. He lived in this township only four years, when he moved to New London. He resided in the north part of that township twelve years, and then settled in Vermillion. He died there in 1836, aged seventy. Mrs. Sherman survived her husband a number of years, and was seventy-seven at her death. There were twelve children, nine of whom lived to adult age. Three are now living, as follows: Samuel, aged eighty-one, on the Medina road in Norwalk township; Lemuel, in the village of Norwalk, aged sixty-seven, and Mrs. A. Welch, living with her brother Samuel.

Joseph Waldron, from Ontario county, New York, settled in the township of Hartland (then called Canterbury) in the year 1820. He located on the Hecock farm on Hartland ridge, and after a residence there of three years moved into Townsend, settling on lot number one hundred and thirteen, section one. He lived here until his death in September, 1865. His wife died four years subsequently. They had a family of seven children, five of whom are yet living. Sanford G. Waldron, the oldest, occupies the farm on which he located in 1839, just south of the old homestead. Mrs. O. H. Vantassel and Mrs. Franklin Shineflew also live in Townsend. Edmund lives in Missouri, and Mrs. Sterling Tenant resides in Berlin township.

Thomas E. Fletcher settled in the south part of the township on the Medina road, in 1818 or '19. He was a cooper and worked at his trade here. He finally sold and moved to Indiana.

David H. Sutton, at an early date, settled on the creek in the west part, but did not remain long.

Ephraim Munger came in about 1818, and lived in the west part of town several years. Also, a family by the name of Malony, about the same time.

David Goodell was an early settler in the north part, and in different portions of the township, Stephen Heath, Henry C. Westfall, Jeremiah Milspaugh, Caleb Knapp, Horatio Thompson, and Joseph Purdy.

The first actual settler in the second section, was Johnson Wheeler, who moved from Connecticut in January, 1824. A family by the name of Ellis had previously come on to the ground, erected a log house near the Wakeman line, on lot sixty-two, and partially cleared two or three acres around the cabin, but they had abandoned the premises when Wheeler had arrived, and he and his wife, with the permission of William Townsend, who owned the land, took up their abode in the vacant house. The former occupants had left a bedstead made of round poles and corded with bark, and a rude home-made table, which the tenants gladly made use of. In the cleared piece, among the logs and brush, had been planted corn and beans, which remained unharvested, and these also were appropriated by the new occupants. Wheeler a short time after contracted with Townsend for the lot on which he lived, together with the lot (eighty-four) adjoining on the south, agreeing to furnish him, in payment for the same, a certain number of axes, scythes, hoes and other necessary farming implements. In order to the fulfillment of the contract on Wheeler's part, a trip to Connecticut was necessary, which he made in the fall of 1825. Assisted by his brother-in-law, James C. Judson, afterwards a resident of Florence, he made in Litchfield county, Connecticut, during the following winter, the articles contracted for, and returned with them the next spring. They were delivered to Townsend at Sandusky and proved satisfactory.

Mr. Wheeler resided in Townsend about seven years, and during that time but one other settler had moved into the section on which he lived. That settler

was Lewis Middleton. Wheeler moved to Clarksfield in the fall of 1830, and located near the mills. His energy and public spirit manifested themselves in a number of enterprises. In company with his brother he carried on, during his residence in Clarksfield, a farm, a store, grist mill and saw mill and also built and run a distillery for a short time, but these enterprises proved financially unsuccessful. In 1835, he sold out and moved to Florence, where he kept a tavern and carried on a grind stone factory for several years. He lived in Florence until 1846, when he removed to Crown Point, Lake county, Indiana. A few years later he caught the excitement about gold in California and went to that State, but remained only a few months, returning to Crown Point, where he spent the remainder of his life. He died September 27, 1870, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

The settlers in the Barber settlement were generally very poor, and lived in the most primitive manner. Mr. Benjamin Benson, writing of their condition, says: "Some of the settlers in this part of the township, were not very fastidious as to what kind of clothing they wore, and some allowed their children to be seen in a state of perfect nudity. The writer once called at a house in this place for some water, when a lad of about twelve years was sent for some. All the clothing he had on at the time was what had once been the arm-holes of a waist coat, but which was of no more service as an article of clothing than if it had been a piece of cotton yarn crossed over his shoulders and tied. And it is a fact that some of the children were provided with but a single garment—that is a shirt or frock of tow cloth for the then current year, unless they were occasionally assisted by the charity of others. But the most astonishing part of the story is, that this extreme destitution wa not the result of vicious habits, or ruinous inebriety, for the most of those in this settlement were considered as correct in their morals, and it might be said, pious. This is no fiction. And if the real condition of some of those people, at the time alluded to, should be related in detail, it would create a doubt as to the truthfulness of the narrative."

Although the first settlers in Townsend were among the first in the county, the township was never-theless much more slowly settled than many others. The land was difficult to bring under subjection, being generally wet and very heavily timbered, and the township was generally shunned by the earlier emigrants. Many who did take up land, and ran in debt for it, were compelled, after years of hard toil and privation, to give up the struggle, thus losing the improvements they had made. When the land was once cleared and drained, it was found to be very productive, and in the character of its soil the township now ranks among the best in the county.

Nehemiah Ordway came to the Fire-lands from Vermont with his family in the year 1818. His first settlement was on the Comstock place in Norwalk township. In 1824 he settled on lot number one hundred and thirty-seven in the first section of Townsend. In 1832 he sold to James Arnold and purchased and settled near the center of town where Harlow House now lives. In 1852 he moved to Bowling Green, Wood county, Ohio, where he died April 19, 1873, aged nearly eighty-five. He was twice married, and was the father of ten children, five of whom are living, and one—Martin—in this township.

Among those who came in at a later date were the Arnolds—two brothers, Alfred and James. Alfred Arnold, now almost an octogenarian, and in very feeble health, came to the Fire-lands when a lad of thirteen years with Abijah Comstock, arriving from Fairfield county, Connecticut, in 1810. Comstock was then unmarried, but subsequently he married and settled in the third section of Norwalk township, and young Arnold continued to live with the family until he attained his majority.

Not long after their settlement they began to experience annoyances from the Indians. Comstock missed a couple of his hogs, which he subsequently found in the possession of two Indians, who were dressing them near where the seminary in Milan now stands. He demanded their surrender, but the Indians refused to give them up. Seeing their rifles against a tree a few rods away, Comstock seized them and carried them home, with the intent on of keeping them until the hogs should be restored or paid for. This greatly enraged the Indians, and dire consequences were feared by those who better understood the Indian character than did Comstock. An adjustment of the difficulty, however, was agreed upon through the mediation of an Indian missionary, the Indians promising to husk a piece of corn for Comstock in payment of the hogs, when the rifles were to be returned. On the day appointed the Indians began the fulfillment of their part of the bargain, men, women, and children engaging in the work. A few hours after, Comstock went out to see how the work was progressing, when he discovered to his amazement that instead of putting it in piles the Indians dropped the corn as they husked it and then pressed it into the wet ground with their feet. Comstock was glad to buy them off, which he did, and to return their rifles to boot.

When intelligence of Hull's surrender was received, Mr. Comstock returned to Connecticut. He saw that he was a special object of the animosity of the Indians and believed that his presence would tend to excite them to acts of violence. He instructed young Arnold, in case of threatened danger, to take Mrs. Comstock and baby, then a week old, to Wooster. While the boy was in the woods after the cattle, that same day, an Indian suddenly accosted him with "How Alfred?" It was the Indian Omick, afterwards executed at Cleveland for murder. The boy had often seen him, but never, as now, in his war paint and feathers. He inquired about Mr. Comstock. The boy said he had gone to Connecticut. He then asked

D S Humphrey

Dudley S. Humphrey was the eighth child of Dudley Humphrey and Polly M. Sherman. He was born in Goshen, Conn., Nov. 21, 1814. His early life was spent among the hills of New England. In the winter of 1834–35 he, with his brother William, engaged in a lumber speculation which resulted in the purchase of a large number of clocks. To dispose of these clocks, the brothers decided that the West offered the most inviting and promising field not only for the sale of their clocks, but for future enterprises. During the year 1835 they came to Ohio and settled in Parma, near Cleveland, where they remained about fourteen years. Their first venture in the lumber business having proved remunerative, together with their natural fitness for the business, both of them having a taste for mechanics, they again embarked in the lumber and clock business, built a water, afterward a steam, saw-mill in Parma, and developed a large trade.

Our subject married Mabel F. Fay, of Parma, Ohio, March 10, 1847, by whom he had five children: Mina S., married A. D. Scott, of Wakeman, and is now living in Hartland. Harlow, Dudley S., David, and Linnie are unmarried and live in Townsend.

The scarcity of timber in Parma induced the brothers to come to Townsend, which they did in the year 1849, and purchased a large tract of land. They built mills and opened business on a large scale. During the partnership of the brothers they built over forty steam and water saw-mills through the West. They were the first to introduce and use the "Mulay Gang-Saws," and "Cone Pulley-Feed." In January, 1851, while working with a circular siding-saw, an accident occurred which resulted in the amputation of his right hand. Serious as was this accident, press of business, ingenuity, and ambition made the better use of his remaining hand, as well as the machinery; in fact, he is said to have handled tools and machinery more skillfully with one hand than most persons would with two.

In 1855, Mr. Humphrey moved to the southeast part of the township, where they owned a tract of land and a mill. He divided his attention between the mill and farm.

In 1860 he returned to Townsend Centre and remained until 1863, when he returned to the farm on the townline road, and gave his attention to its improvement and embellishment. He was an enthusiastic admirer of fruit- and forest-trees, as the large orchards and many shade-trees on the farm will attest. He planted out over five miles of maple-trees along the roadway, which gave the name of Maple Street to the road so improved. His admiration for shade-trees will be seen from the following circumstance:

In opening a public highway on one side of his farm, a number of thrifty maples stood in what was to be the centre roadway. The supervisor attempted to cut them down, but our subject defended them so vigorously that the supervisor was forced to desist at the time, and, to make the protection complete, served an injunction on the supervisors, which was made perpetual by the courts. More than four hundred of his friends and neighbors joined him, it is said, with affidavits in defense of the trees. These trees still stand as monuments to the memory and fidelity of him who so nobly defended them.

His school-room education ended with his thirteenth year, as the financial condition of his parents was such as to oblige the sons to commence their business life early. He was temperate in his habits and industrious always,—as might be expected of a New England boy,—which may explain the force and vigor of his later life. He took a deep interest in the welfare of others, and in building up for the comfort of those who were to follow. Was public-spirited and generous to a fault. It has been said that he and his brother William did more to relieve the township from draft during the late war than all the rest of the township combined. His education, like his brother's, was self-acquired for the most part, and few men in the country read more, and fewer still were more successful in business.

In 1872 he indorsed paper for some manufacturers in Wakeman, and in 1873, when the financial crash came, these manufacturers failed, and he to save himself took the mill property, which required a still greater outlay of money. He never recovered this loss, as prices declined with the demand for manufactured goods as well as grains and stock.

He gave generously to all church organizations seeking aid, but his belief and sympathies were with the Universalists. He was a man of great courage, fine presence, and wonderful nerve. When he met with an accident requiring a surgical operation,—he broke a leg two or three times badly, lost a toe and a hand,—he refused all anæsthetics, preferring to be in perfect command of his senses during the painful operation. He died of typhoid pneumonia, Oct. 19, 1876, after an illness of several months.

His wife, who so nobly sustained him in his efforts, still survives him. She was ever faithful in seconding the efforts of her husband, and is a loving and affectionate mother. The two older sons, Harlow and Dudley S., though up to the time of the death of their father unaccustomed to care and responsibility, with a courage and determination rarely equaled, have shouldered the indebtedness of the estate, and hope, by application to business and strict economy, to discharge the incumbrances.

Wm. Humphrey

William Humphrey was born in Goshen, Conn., Oct. 13, 1812, and was the seventh child of Dudley Humphrey and Polly M. Sherman. He married Sarah A. Bierce, of Cornwall, Conn., April, 1834. By this union were born four children: Emma Louisa, married Joseph Hyde, an extensive farmer, and lives in the northeast portion of the township. Sarah Alice, married George Bargus, farmer, fruit-grower, and manufacturer of lumber, and lives near Collins' Station, in the same township. Delia Lucretia, married W. D. Johnson, a merchant, at the centre of Townsend; she died June 15, 1869. Willie, died in infancy.

Mrs. Humphrey died Nov. 13, 1854. Our subject married his second wife, Miss Sarah M. Hyde, of Wakeman, Ohio, June 28, 1855, who survives him. At an early age the subject of our sketch manifested unusual mechanical skill and ingenuity, and during his business life invented many improvements in machinery; among which is what is still known as "Humphrey's Direct Action Steam-Mill," also the "Humphrey Double Action Pump."

In 1835 he removed from Connecticut to Parma, Ohio, where, with his brother, Dudley S. Humphrey, he engaged in the manufacture of clocks, lumber, etc. In 1849 the two brothers came to Townsend, purchased a large tract of land, and commenced lumbering on a large scale. They built mills and plank roads, and furnished employment for a large number of men.

What was an almost unbroken forest in 1849 is now adorned by two thriving villages, broad acres of pasture, meadow, and orchard lands.

He was president of the Centre Plank Road Company, and was one of the principal movers in the enterprise; in fact, was the animating force in completing the work.

The lumber manufactured by them was, to a large extent, sent to an Eastern market through *Milan* as the nearest shipping-point for water transit; hence they became the most extensive patrons of the plank road. He soon became the largest landholder in the township, and continued to be up to the time of his sudden demise.

He was cool, self-reliant, and always in full command of his forces, no matter what the emergency. When, as was frequently the case, one of his mill-men would meet with an accident requiring surgical skill, like the crushing of a hand or the breaking of an arm, he was the first man sought for; when, with pocket-knife, needle, splints, and bandage, with steady nerve and ready judgment, he would dress the wound so acceptably that the surgeon would seldom change it.

He went boldly forward with business enterprises where many of large experience, even, would hesitate and doubt. His judgment on all business matters in which he had the management was clear, decided, and came by intuition apparently. In every sense of the word he was a large-hearted, broad-gauged man, of prepossessing appearance, attractive and genial in manner,—with strangers as well as friends.

He scorned a mean or dishonorable transaction, and was incapable of doing a mean thing himself, and despised it in others. Combined with his other social qualities was the *rare trait* of equanimity of temper and forbearance, even under strong provocation, remembering the injury only to render some kind office to the offender when in need, which was frequently the case. This quality seemed to be recognized most fully by all who knew him.

Not only his business, but his charities and his sympathies were on a broad and generous scale. He would always prefer to lose a debt than distress a poor, industrious man. He was a peacemaker of his neighborhood, and, no matter what the press of business, would attentively listen to the misfortunes and trials of others, and, like a father, freely advise those who sought his kindly offices.

The estate of his father having been absorbed by indorsements for friends in the early life of our subject, he knew all about poverty, and struggles, and misfortune, and his kindly sympathies were developed in that school of experience which alone seems fitted to make men *Godlike*, and gives them active, intelligent sympathy for the unfortunate. To his immediate family he was a tower of strength and a fountain of love. As a neighbor, kind and obliging. As a citizen, liberal and patriotic. His biographer finds a pleasure in writing of one who was endeared to a whole community by so many amiable qualities, and who was so entirely *self-made*.

His school-room education ended with his twelfth year. Few men with a classical education were more prosperous in business. His education was practical, and acquired in the school of experience.

Politically, he affiliated with the Democratic party, but was said to be in active sympathy with the maintenance of constitutional liberty, and untiring in his labors for the comfort of soldiers during the late war. He was nominated by his party for representative, August, 1865, at a time when his party was in a hopeless minority, and of course was not elected, though he ran ahead of his ticket.

He never was a member of any church organization, but treated all with respect. His religion was to *do good to his fellow*,—to help those in want. In short, he was one of those few noble souls who could rise above church, creed, and formulated dogma, and reach that higher principle from which it is possible to know God by discovering the Almighty in the soul.

He met his death, Nov. 23, 1874, by the breaking of a scaffolding, while engaged in repairing the roof of his dwelling-house. The fall broke his skull, causing his death within a few hours, and he was unconscious most of the time until death released him.

about Mrs. Comstock and, finally, "How papoose?" This question startled the boy, for he knew that the babe had never been out of the house, and the Indian had evidently been lurking about the place. The savage, noticing the boy's agitation, endeavored to reassure him. Taking him by the hair he addressed him thus: "Me no scalp you, Alfred. You good boy; give Injun corn bread. Me no kill *you*." This emphatic assurance, that his own life was not in jeopardy, did not tend to quiet the boy's fears. He hurried home with the oxen, and informed Mrs. Comstock of the circumstance in the woods. They decided not to remain in the house another night, and prepa rations for flight were at once commenced. They got started by evening and, after a tedious journey, arrived at Wooster, where they learned that their cabin was burned the night they left, and everything destroyed that had been left behind. The family soon went to the block house, where they were afterwards joined by Mr. Comstock. There they re ained until after Perry's victory, when they returned to their ruined home.

When young Arnold reached the age of twenty-one, Mr. Comstock gave him fifty acres of land in Norwalk township. He built himself a cabin and kept bachelors' hall for five years, and then exchanged his farm for a team, harness and wagon.

While in attendance at a party a short time afterwards, his team broke loose and ran away, both horses being killed. He sold what remained of his harness and wagon for fifteen years—the total amount of his earnings for fourteen dollars. He went back to the State of New York, where his father was then living; but, after remaining a year, returned to this county and bought, jointly with Nehemiah Ordway, a part of lot one hundred and thirty-seven, in section one.

In 1831, the year following the arrival of his brother, James Arnold, with his family, consisting of his wife and a son six years of age, arrived from Utica, New York. The family were accompanied by a young lady, who subsequently became the wife of Alfred Arnold. James bought out Ordway's interest, the remainder of the lot was purchased, and the two brothers remained in partnership for six years, when a division was made, Alfred taking the east and James the west half. The former now lives on his original purchase. James resided here seventeen years, when he sold and moved to the center of town, where he bought a farm with the old block house in which William Townsend had kept store. The next year Mr. Arnold erected a framed building in which he opened a store, and continued in merchandise for many years. He now resides at the center, aged nearly seventy-six. Mr. Arnold was the agent of William Townsend for the sale of his land for many years.

W. S. Hyde, now living at Collins, came to the Fire-lands in 1823, from Fairfield county, Connecticut. He was, for several years, one of the active business men of Milan. He was one of the original proprietors of the town site of the village of Collins, and is the inventor of the "Hyde Cultivator." He has four children, two sons and two daughters.

Hiram Boardman came to this township from Massachusetts, alone, on foot, in the spring of 1835. He bought his farm and then returned east for his family, with whom he arrived in June following. He died in Townsend in 1871, aged sixty-five years.

E. C. Riggs and family, and a family by the name of Beckwith, settled in 1834, the former on lot fifty, and the latter on twenty-five, section three. Alva Low arrived about the same time.

Marcus L. Ward, from Cayuga county, New York, located where he now resides in 1834, and Martin Denman, from Delaware county, New York, about the same time, taking up his abode where his son Cyrus now lives.

Amasa Finch and family removed from Pennsylvania to Townsend in November, 1836, locating a mile and a half east of the center. He afterwards lived for a time in Clarksfield and in Wakeman, but spent the latter years of his life in this township, where he died, in 1877, aged nearly seventy-eight. His widow now lives near the center. Three children are living. Julia Ann is the wife of S. G. Waldron, of Townsend, of whom mention has been made. Platt W. lives in Clarksfield, and Chauncey in this township.

Isaac Trimmer, his wife, and his wife's mother, moved in from Cayuga county, New York, in the fall of 1839. Mr. Trimmer made his location where he now lives, on the west part of lot seventy-five in the third section. His parents, John and Elizabeth Trimmer, came on some years subsequently, but remained only a year, when they returned to New York, where he died in 1863. Mrs. Trimmer then came to Townsend, making her home with her son Isaac the remainder of her life. She died January 18, 1876, at the advanced age of ninety-nine years, six months, and fourteen days. She was born on the fourth day of July, 1776, and was one of a family of eleven children, all of whom she survived. Her mother lived to the age of one hundred years, and her maternal grandfather reached the great age of one hundred and ten. In her father's large family there was but one son, and it sometimes became necessary for the daughters to assist in the work on the farm, and it is said Mrs. Trimmer raked and bound grain many a day and kept up with the cradler.

White Sammis moved into Townsend from Cayuga county, New York, in the year 1837. He cleaerd up the farm now owned and occupied by his family. He died January 2, 1859, leaving a wife and three children surviving him. Mrs. Sammis is still living, well advanced in life. She makes her home with her son Anson.

The number of the white male inhabitants of Townsend in 1827, above the age of twenty-one years, as shown by the enumeration made by the County Assessor for that year, was thirty-five, as follows:

TOWNSEND 35.

George Kellogg.	Johnson Wheeler.	Amaziah Barber.
Henry Kellogg.	John Miller.	Benjamin Bailey.
Horatio Thompson.	Edward Mollony.	Benjamin Benson.
William Burdue.	Joseph Purdy.	Frederick Perring.
George Miller.	Charles Purdy.	Augustus Barber.
David Goodell.	Nehemiah Ordway.	John Barber.
Amon Milliman.	Alfred Arnold.	David Barber.
Bryant Milliman.	Thomas Farrand.	Ansel Barber.
Stephen Heath.	Joseph Waldron.	Amaziah Barber, Jr.
Lewis Middleton.	Jeremiah Milspau.	Caleb Knapp.
Sheldon Barnes.	George Milspau.	Thomas E. Fletcher.
Nathaniel Calhoun.	Abijah Barber.	

EARLY EVENTS.

The first wedding in Townsend was that of Dr. Lyman Fay, of Milan, and Miss Caroline Kellogg, daughter of Orisimus Kellogg, of this township. This event occurred at the house of the bride's father, July 21, 1816, David Abbott, Esq., tying the nuptial knot.

William and Elizabeth Burdue were the parents of the first white children born in the township. They were twins, were born in the year 1816, and lived only a few months. The next birth was that of Roxena Goodell, daughter of David and Electa Goodell. She was born June 19, 1817, married Amherst Ordway, January 24, 1838, and died in Wood county, Ohio, May 11, 1876. A birth also occurred in one of the Barber families in 1817.

David Sayre, was the first person that died in the township, but the date we are unable to give.

The first tavern was opened by Moses D. Fowler, in the southwest part of town, on the Medina road, about the year 1834. On the southeast corner of the cross roads, where the west line road intersects the Medina road, stands the old "Blue Fly" erected by William Thompson twenty-two or twenty-three years ago. It was originally painted blue. Some one facetiously dubbed it "the blue fly" and the place has always been known by that name. Thompson kept it as a tavern for five or six years when he sold it to Theodore Williams, of Norwalk, who now owns it. It is now used as a dwelling.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school house was built in the Barber settlement, about the year 1818. The first school teacher is not known with certainty, but is generally supposed to have been Jasper Miles, who taught a winter school. Miss Polly Barber, (now Mrs. Samuel Sherman, aged nearly eighty,) kept the first summer school. Lucy Tenant was among the earliest school teachers in the township. She taught in a log dwelling which stood on the farm now occupied by S. G. Waldron, in the southeast part of town. A seminary, called "The Western Reserve Union Institute," was established at Collins, in 1855, chiefly through the efforts of W. S. Hyde. The institution derived its support from the tuition of its pupils, and was not incorporated. It had an existence until about the year 1870, when the building was purchased by the township, and has since been used as a district school.

RELIGIOUS.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized in Penfield, New York, in 1816, and consisted of five members, namely: Abijah Barber, Benjamin Bailey, Acsah Bailey, Jasper Miles and Betsey Miles, all of whom removed to this township the following year. It was originally called "The Peace Baptist Church," one of the articles of its constitution condemning "all carnal wars and fighting, and the use of carnal weapons, in self defence, as unwarranted by Scripture."

The members, on removing to this township, kept up their organization, the earliest meetings being held at their respective dwellings.

Elder French, a Baptist minister, preached the first sermon in the township.

Elder Phillips, of Berlin, was also one of the earliest preachers of that denomination that preached in the township.

The first settled pastor was Elder R. W. Vining, who began his labors in 1837. Since Mr. Vining, J. R. Abbott, J. Freeman, F. P. Hall, A. J. Ellis, D. B. Simms, John Kyle, E. R. Richmond, J. P. Islip and S. A. F. Freshney, have successively officiated as pastors. The latter's term of service has not yet expired.

A church building was erected at the center, in 1850, costing about five hundred dollars. The society has at present a membership of fifty-three. Edwin Kinney is clerk; William Bott and John Teed, deacons; Edwin Kinney is superintendent of the Sabbath school, which is small, numbering some twenty-five or thirty scholars.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

We are indebted to Rev. George A. Weber, pastor of the church, for the facts in the following statement:

The church was in existence at Townsend Center in the spring of 1839; how long before that, or by whom organized, can not be ascertained. The first meetings were held in an old red school house a short distance southeast of the center. The building is now used by H. Boardman as a bee-house. There were then two other M. E. Societies in the township, one of which met in a school house on the east town line, and the other in a school house (recently burned) about two miles further west. The society at the center had a precarious existence until the completion of its house of worship in 1852, at which time the other classes referred to disbanded, some of the members uniting with the church at the center and others going elsewhere. In 1849, when the Brothers Burton and Curtiss Fairchild with their wives united, there were only eleven members, themselves included. The names of the other members were as follows: A. D. Bryant (leader), his wife and father, Zenas Graham, Alva Brewster and wife, and a Mrs. Vining.

Regular services, which had not been previously held, were at once established and have continued, without intermission, until the present. They were held in the school house which then stood upon the site of the present school building at the center, but now stands a short distance further west, and is used by the Good Templars as a lodge-room. The church has grown from that little band of eleven, in 1849, to a present membership of one hundred and sixty-eight, including thirty probationers.

From 1838 to 1841, the following ministers were on the Clarksfield circuit, in which this church was embraced, viz: J. L. Ferris, William Disbro, Thomas Barkdull, W. J. Wells, John H. Curtiss, James Brewster and John O. Conoway. L. B. Gurley was the presiding elder.

The following were the preachers from 1849 to 1860, to wit: Hiram Humphrey, Luke Johnson, John R. Jewett, H. M. Close, Wm. Hustiss, J. M. Wilcox, G. W. Breckenridge, E. H. Bush, James Evans, Jacob A. Brown, Ralph Wilcox and John McKean. During that time (from 1849 to 1860), or at least a portion of it, the society was included in the Florence circuit, and two preachers were constantly employed.

The church building was begun in the summer of 1851 and completed, during the pastorate of John R. Jewett, in the fall of 1852, and cost fourteen hundred dollars. The dedication sermon was preached by Edward Thompson, D. D., afterwards bishop.

The Sabbath school was organized in the spring of 1853. George Perkins was the first superintendent. The present membership is about one hundred and fifty. George D. Liles is at present the superintendent.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

A lodge of Good Templars was organized at the center of Townsend in 1867, with about forty members. The society occupied, for a time, a building which stood on the site of A. D. Smith's shop. The building was subsequently destroyed by fire, the society losing some two hundred dollars thereby. For seven months succeeding this event the meetings were held in the house of E. Kinney, when the old school house just west of the center was obtained and fitted up for a lodge room and has since been used by the society.

TEMPERANCE MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.

The object of this organization is two-fold: to diminish intemperance and to provide a means for mental improvement. The members pledge themselves to abstain from the use, as a beverage, of intoxicating drinks. The literary exercises consist of declamations, essays and the discussion of temperance topics. The society was formed in November, 1874, with forty-seven members, and up to the present time five hundred and thirty names have been added to the list of membership. The exercises are held alternately in the Methodist and Baptist churches at the center.

POST OFFICE.

The first post office was established in 1833 or 1834, with Daniel Phillips as postmaster, who kept the office in his house, on lot ninety two, in the first section. The office was called East Townsend, which name it has retained until the present time, for the reason that there was an office in Sandusky county of the name of Townsend. Phillips' administration was defective in one particular: he failed to account to the government for the receipts of his office, and some three years after his appointment, James Arnold and Nehemiah Ordway, his bondsmen, received a notification from Washington that the official was then in arrears to the government in the sum of about *seventeen dollars*. The amount was paid by the bondsmen, and Phillips was removed from office, and was succeeded by Hiram Boardman, who served for a term of six or seven years. White Sammis was then appointed and held the position three years, when he was succeeded by James Arnold, and the location of the office changed to the center of the township. Mr. Arnold kept the office five or six years, and was followed by Jasper St. John who held the place for a few months only, when John Miller received the appointment. The office was then removed to the railroad, half a mile further north, and continued there some four years, when it was re-established at the center, with William Humphrey as postmaster. He served two years, and was succeeded by James Arnold, who continued until the appointment of the present incumbent, W. D. Johnson, in October, 1872.

The first east and west mail through Townsend was carried, on foot, by a man of the name of Coles, whose trip extended from Akron to Norwalk. At first his mail bag consisted of a large sized pocket book, locked with a padlock of about the size of a silver half dollar, but the first trip he made through Townsend his "mail bag" was entirely empty. An early mail carrier was a man by the name of Waldron, and on one of his trips through the woods he threw the mail bag at a deer, knocking it down, and before the animal could regain his feet he jumped upon it and cut its throat with a pocket-knife. A man by the name of De Bow carried the mail from Norwalk to Medina, back in the twenties. His route passed within twenty or thirty rods of Thomas Fletcher's house, on the creek, south of the Medina road. Fletcher cut a mortice in a large white oak tree, on the road, for the reception of his mail, and made an arrangement with the mail carrier to blow his tin horn whenever his "box" contained any mail. The arrangement was faithfully carried out by De Bow, and the sound of his horn became as familiar as the song of the whip-poor-will.

PHYSICIANS.

The earliest doctors who practiced in the township were doubtless from the surrounding towns. The

first resident physician was Dr. G. R. Stanton, who located at the center, and began to practice in 1847. He remained for six or seven years and then removed to Lawrence, Kansas, where he now lives. Dr. Morse came in soon after, but remained only a year, when he removed to Pennsylvania. Dr. Hoyt was an early practitioner of physic here. Dr. Charles Arnold commenced the practice of medicine in 1848, and continued until 1851, when he removed to Monroeville. He now resides at Townsend Center, engaged in the manufacture of violins. Dr. E. Martin, the present physician residing at the center, moved into the place in the fall of 1851. He is of the regular school, deriving his medical education at Hudson Medical College, Cleveland, where he graduated in 1855. He is at present the only resident doctor in the township, and has an extensive practice. Since Dr. Martin began here, two or three others have started in practice, but remained only a short time.

ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSHIP.

The first election for township officers was held, in pursuance of an order of the supreme court, October 15, 1820, at the house of Benjamin Bailey. Jasper Miles, Abijah Barber, and Isaac R. Wright were judges, and Frederick Perring and Royal Munger clerks of election. Township officers were elected as follows: Frederick Perring, clerk; Abijah Barber, David Lee, and Benjamin Bailey, trustees; Thomas E. Fletcher and Isaac R. Wright, overseers of the poor; Royal Munger and David C. Lewis, fence viewers; Hiram Bailey, appraiser of property; Samuel Sherman, lister; Abijah Barber, treasurer; Royal Munger, constable. On the 15th of November, following, an election was held for justice of the peace. There were nine votes cast, all of which were given to Jasper Miles. The poll book of this election, on file in the office of the Clerk of Huron county, contains the names of the following electors: Augustus Barber, Benjamin Bailey, Abijah Barber, David Lee, Hezekiah Barber, Frederick Perring, Royal Munger, Hiram Bailey, Elisha H. Sheldon.

April 1, 1822, Royal Munger was elected justice of the peace, receiving the nine votes cast. The first record of an election of justice of the peace in the original township record book, now in possession of Sanford G. Waldron, of Townsend, is that of April, 1823, when oliver Day was chosen to that office. Besides those mentioned, Joseph Purdy, Thomas E. Fletcher, Johnson Wheeler, Levi Chapman and White Sammis, were some of the early justices of the peace.

At the election for sheriff of Huron county, held in Townsend, December 6, 1820, thirteen votes were cast, of which Benjamin Abbott received six, Asa Sanford five, and Platt Benedict, two.

The first election in the township, for State and county officers, was held October 9, 1821. There were thirteen votes cast for State senator, which were given for Ebenezer Merry. Fourteen votes were cast for representative in state legislature, of which Lyman Farwell received thirteen and David Abbott one. Enos Gilbert received thirteen votes for sheriff and David Gibbs, one vote. Platt Benedict received twelve votes for auditor; Robert S. Southgate had twelve votes for county commissioner, and James Strong, six; Luke Keeler had ten votes for coroner and Amos Woodward, six.

The different settlements in Townsend were so separated from each other that election days were the only occasions on which they met together. Men and boys attended the election as a holiday, bringing their rifles with them to shoot at target. As but few votes were polled and but little excitement, politically, prevailed, they had plenty of time to engage in sports.

At the presidential election, when Jackson was elected president, there was a grand wrestling match between the two political parties. It was a close contest, but the administration party prevailed, who regarded the result as significant, and the affair came very near ending in a general fight. It is said that, if Milford's whisky had not given out, blood would, undoubtedly, have been spilt.

A substantial, two-story brick town hall was erected in the summer of 1870, at the center, costing four thousand five hundred dollars. The plan was drawn and the building erected by E. Kinney, architect and builder, living at Townsend center.

William Townsend, one of the original proprietors of the township, put up a block house at the center, in which he opened a store in 1822 or '23. It was furnished from his store in Sandusky, which he established in the winter of 1819–20, bringing his first goods from New Haven, Connecticut, in a sleigh.

A store was subsequently kept here a short time by Kneeland Townsend, brother of William Townsend, and still later by James Arnold, who continued in merchandise for a number of years.

There are two villages in the township, of nearly equal size, called Townsend center and Collins, the latter situated on the railroad, half a mile north of the center. At Townsend center there are two churches, two stores, one millinery shop, one blacksmith shop, one school house, one saw mill, one beehouse, one violin manufacturer and one architect and builder.

At Collins there are one general store, one grocery, one tin shop, one millinery store, one hotel, two blacksmith shops, one wagon shop, two shoe shops, one harness shop, one broom factory, one pump factory, and one saw mill and bending works.

MILLS AND MANUFACTURES.

The pioneer mill of Townsend was established by William Burdue. He brought with him from Pennsylvania a pair of small mill-stones, and set up a hand mill for grinding grain. The rude contrivance was a great convenience to the early settlers, who were thus saved many miles of travel, through dense woods to get their milling done.

The first saw mill in this township was built by David Lee, in 1820. It was located on lot seventy-three, in the fourth section, on Rattlesnake creek. There are, at the present time, three saw mills in operation. The mill near the center was erected by James Arnold, in the winter of 1848–9. When completed, he sold it to William Humphrey, who operated it until his death, in 1874, when it passed into the hands of George Bargus, the present owner.

The saw mill of L. V. McKesson was established by Cyrus Minor, in 1856. He operated it for five or six years, when he sold to James McCullough, who, a year subsequently, moved the machinery away. A man by the name of Funk afterwards bought the building and fitted it up for a grist mill, which he carried on for three years, and then removed the machinery to Mt. Vernon.

THE COLLINS PUMP COMPANY.

The original building of this factory was erected by W. S. Hyde and Pruden Alling, in 1857, who engaged in the manufacture of the Hyde cultivator, of which the said Hyde was the patentee. They carried on the business for one year, when a suspension resulted, occasioned, principally, by the hard times of that period. In 1866, the building and ground were purchased by Isaac McKesson, who subsequently formed a partnership with M. M. Perkins in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds. Afterwards, Cyrus Denman bought a half interest with McKesson in the property, and they, in addition to the business then in operation, began the manufacture of pumps. Subsequently, J. C. Shaw became a partner of McKesson, and they are now the owners of the property. The works are run by an engine of twenty-horse power, and the factory possesses facilities for an extensive business.

UNION BENDING WORKS.

The Union Bending Works were established in 1852, by Hemmingway & Humphrey, in the saw mill near the center, and having passed through several hands down to 1866, came into the possession of Smith & Ellis, who began the business in its present location and carried it on for one year, when it passed into the hands of William G. Alling & Co. These parties continued the business but one year. Isaac McKesson then became proprietor of the business, with his son, L. V. McKesson, as superintendent. Soon after this another copartnership was entered into between Montrose & McKesson, and was conducted under this firm name for one year, when Montrose sold out, and the firm was succeeded by McKesson & Ellis, who continued the business for six months. Mr. Ellis, then went out and Isaac McKesson took his son, L. V. McKesson, into partnership, under the firm name of Isaac McKesson & Son. This arrangement continued for one year, closing with the year 1871. On January 1, 1872, L. V. McKesson bought of Isaac McKesson, his share in the business, together with all the buildings, machinery, etc., and has been, since that date, sole proprietor of the Union Bending Works, making numerous improvements and additions, both in machinery and buildings. A large, new warehouse, thirty by sixty feet has been erected in which to store felloes. The capacity of the works has been enlarged to a considerable extent. Formerly the utmost capacity was, in the manufacture of felloes, from forty to fifty set, steamed and bent, per day; and in sawing lumber, from two thousand to twenty-five hundred feet per day. At this time they have facilities for steaming and bending one hundred set of felloes per day, and for sawing from four to six thousand feet of lumber. The sawing, ripping, and planing are done in the basement story; the steaming, bending and packing felloes is done in the second story of the mill building. Within the year past a turning shop has been added, and quite lately has been enlarged and improved. Neck-yokes and whiffletrees are the specialties in this department. All kinds of bent work for wagons, buggies, sleds and cutters is made, requiring, for these alone, from twelve to fifteen hundred feet of the best hickory and oak lumber per day. From fifteen to twenty men are employed about the works, and on some occasions as many as fifteen teams and teamsters are employed to get logs to the mill. A side track is laid from the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern depot to the mill platform, so that cars can be run in and loaded at the mill.

The following is a list of personal property subject to taxation in a portion of Townsend, as taken in May, 1826, by John Miller, deputy assessor:

Names.	Horses, Mules, Asses.	Aggregate Value.	Neat Cattle.	Aggregate Value.
Thomas E. Fletcher			1	8
Amaziah Barber	1	40	4	32
Augustus Barber			3	24
Frederick Perring			4	32
Horatio Thompson				
Caleb Knapp				
Hezekiah Barber			2	16
Benjamin Bailey	2	80	3	24
Abijah Barber	1	40	5	40
Stephen Heath	1	40	1	8
Bryant Milliman	1	40	8	64
Niram Milliman			4	32
Lambert Schaefer			1	8
George Miller	1	40	7	56
William Burdue			3	24
Amon Milliman			1	8
George Kellogg	1	40	5	40

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DOCTOR EDGAR MARTIN

was the eighth child of Gilbert Martin and Hannah Washburn, and was born in Fitchville, Huron county, Ohio, October 10, 1826. He came to Townsend in 1851, and commenced the practice of medicine.

He married Miss Mary Jane Chapman, of Townsend, in 1853. They have four living children: Marie, Fred. D., May and Edgar G.

Fred. D. Martin is a physician, and lives in Colton, Henry county, Ohio. The other members of the family are at home.

Doctor Edgar Martin, the subject of this sketch, toook his degree from the Cleveland Medical College, in Cleveland, Ohio, in the year 1856, after five years

of practice, and he has been in almost constant practice of his profession ever since, in Townsend and the adjoining townships. His professional success may be easily inferred from his extended ride and his very busy life,—having had over twenty-five years of practice.

He was elected justice of the peace in 1859, and has held the office continuously since that time—twenty years.

He was commissioned lieutenant in the One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the early part of the late war, and was soon promoted to a captaincy in the One Hundred and Sixtv-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

He was elected to the State legislature in 1873, and served in that capacity two years.

In early life Doctor Martin was an abolitionist, and in 1852, voted for John P. Hale for president. He has been a staunch republican since the organization of that party. The repeated expressions of confidence, by his party, and his prominence in political circles in town and county, give better proof of his unswerving patriotism and *real merit* than anything the writer can say.

The doctor springs from a Quaker ancestry which will explain, to some extent, at least, his pronounced anti-slavery convictions in his early manhood.

To properly estimate such a character, we must bear in mind that the church, society, and the two great political parties were intensely pro-slavery, and all alike ready to *rend* the man who had the temerity to stand and talk, and vote for human rights. "To remember those in bonds as bound with them," created the bitterest antagonisms as well as social ostracism, and was considered sufficient cause for personal abuse and cruel persecutions in many cases, both in the church and out of it. This fact will add a special luster to the early manhood of Dr. Martin.

RIDGEFIELD.

THE following history is prepared from personal interviews with early settlers, the public records, and the sketch of the early settlement of Enos Rose.

Ridgefield township is described on the records of the original Connecticut Reserve as number four in range twenty-three. It is bounded on the north by Oxford township, Erie county; south by Peru; east by Norwalk, and west by Lyme townships. The township is generally level, except along the streams. Here are found in many places high banks or bluffs. In the northeast corner of the township the surface is broken or rolling.

STREAMS.

The East branch of the Huron river enters the township from the south, crossing the southern boundary on lot six, in section one. Its course is slightly east of north, flowing from the township on the east line, lot two in the second section. The West branch of the Huron river is formed from two streams, which cross the south line of the township; one on lots one and six in section four, and the other on lot sixteen in the same section. Uniting on lot seven they form the main stream. This flows a general northerly direction to near the center of Monroeville village. Here the course changes to due east, thence a northeasterly direction, and, after many devious turnings, crosses the north line of the township on lot fifteen in the second section. Another stream flows from the southwest, and empties its waters into the West branch, in Monroeville village. This is known as Frink Run, from the fact that William Frink was the first to build a habitation on its bank. Frink Run and the West branch of the Huron river divide the township, and on the northeast side of these streams the land is of the nature of prairie, and generally of a deep rich soil, with small islands and groves of small timber. Another small stream enters the township from the west, flows east-northeast and empties into the West branch on lot fifteen, section second. It is called Seymour Brook, from the fact that a man named Seymour was killed by the Indians, in 1812, while engaged in cutting a bee-tree, which stood on its banks. On the south and east side of Frink Run and the West branch of the Huron river, the lands were heavily timbered, and possess a deep, rich, loamy soil, not excelled, perhaps, by any township of the Fire-lands in productiveness.

The township is underlain with a slate rock, from seven to ten feet below the surface.

In the early settlement of the township, game of all kinds was very plenty, as were also fish in the streams. It is related that Major David Underhill, with his men, in one day, caught two wagon boxes full of fish. At the present day fish enough abound, especially those shy fellows, the black bass, to render exercise with the rod attractive; but unless the law is rigidly enforced, and persons prevented from shooting them during certain seasons, this delicious fish will soon become extinct.

Ridgefield township was divided into four sections, and these were again divided into two-hundred-acre lots, making twenty lots in each section.

ORIGINAL OWNERS.

For an explanation of the following table the reader is referred to the history of Wakeman township:

CLASSIFICATION NO. 1, SECTION 1.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	*s.*	*d.*	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	*s.*	*d.*
Isaac Burr	23	5	0	Phillip B. Bradley	23	5	0
Anthony Anniball	155	5	2	" "	155	5	2
Hezekiah Nichols	394	10	7	" "	394	10	7
John Squire, Jr.	15	16	8	" "	15	16	8
Samuel Burr and John Squire, Jr.	35	17	6	" "	35	17	6
Seth Smith	56	7	0	" "	56	7	0
David Burr	394	10	7	" "	155	5	1
Samuel Camp	38	17	10	" "	38	17	10
Timothy Keeler 2d	51	9	0	" "	51	9	0
David Rockwell	8	4	6	" "	..	17	5
David Rockwell 2d	3	2	10	" "	3	2	10
Bartholomew Weed	3	13	4	" "	3	13	4
Timothy Benedict	6	18	6	" "	6	18	6
Daniel Coley	1	18	8	" "	1	18	8
Phillip B. Bradley	20	9	0	" "	20	9	0
James Scott	2	12	8	" "	2	12	8
Samuel Lockwood	108	14	4	" "	108	14	4
John Barnum	5	17	0	" "	5	17	0
Charles Peck	6	8	4	" "	6	8	4
John Gregory	4	0	1	" "	4	0	1
David Pierce	3	12	0	" "	3	12	0
Sarah Morehouse	189	6	9	Her heirs	189	6	9
Samuel Olmstead	74	18	9	Jared Olmsted	18	14	8
Samuel Smith	18	15	2	Nathan Smith	14	1	5
Abraham Rockwell	10	4	4	Abraham Rockwell	10	4	4
Jonah Foster	10	3	10	Jonah Foster	10	3	10
Elihu Deforest	2	0	0	Timothy Keeler 2d	2	0	0
Samuel Keeler 2d	1	7	8	" "	1	7	8
Thaddeus Rockwell	26	18	0	Job Smith	3	10	4
				Footing of Classification No. 1	£1,344	7	0

CLASSIFICATION NO. 2, SECTION 2.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	*s.*	*d.*	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	*s.*	*d.*
Jabez Raymond	332	9	0	Amos Cook	332	9	0
Isaac Keeler	194	0	0	" "	51	12	6
John Woodward	838	17	3	" "	838	17	3
Gurdon Bradley	66	10	0	" "	66	10	0
Azariah Bradley	19	2	0	" "	19	2	0
Benjamin Pardee	88	12	0	" "	22	3	0
Samuel Bishop, Esq.	13	13	3	" "	13	13	3
				Footing of Classification No. 2,	£1,344	7	0

CLASSIFICATION NO. 3, SECTION 3.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	*s.*	*d.*	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	*s.*	*d.*
Josiah Raymond	239	9	3	Amos Cooke	239	9	3
Jon'th'n Fitch's h'rs	195	0	0	" "	195	0	0
Robert Waters, two losses	17	15	4	" "	17	15	4
Isaac Keeler	194	0	0	" "	142	7	6
Ezra Starr	1214	11	4	H'rs Timothy Taylor	145	17	10
Thos. Benedict, Jr.	10	1	4	" "	10	1	4
Ephraim Barnum	3	10	0	" "	3	10	0
John Knapp	6	10	0	" "	6	10	0
Christiana Starr	6	1	2	" "	6	1	2
Daniel Stevens	2	12	0	" "	2	12	0
Steph'n Trowbridge	7	0	4	" "	7	0	4
Timothy Wildman	2	13	4	" "	2	13	4
Daniel Taylor, Esq.	656	0	1¼	" "	155	10	0
Nathaniel Starr	4	7	4	" "	4	7	4
Abigail Wood	18	7	4	" "	18	7	4
Daniel Taylor, Esq.	656	0	1¼	Heirs of Elisha Whittlesey	323	9	0
Jeremiah Dunning	2	2	0	Heirs of Elisha Whittlesey	2	2	0
Samuel Gregory	61	16	10	Heirs of Caleb Starr	61	16	10
				Footing of Classification No. 3.	£1,344	7	0

CLASSIFICATION No. 4, SECTION 4.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	s.	d.
Daniel Smith	183	4	6	Job Smith	100	0	0
Benjamin Northrup	159	7	6	" "	107	7	6
Gamaliel Northrup	87	13	7	" "	73	1	7
Thaddeus Rockwell	26	18	0	" "	23	7	8
Ebenezer Stebbins	1	19	8	" "	1	19	8
Hope Rhods	7	10	0	" "	7	10	0
Stephen Norris	3	0	0	" "	3	0	0
Hannah Seymour	18	7	3	" "	5	15	9
Jesse Benedict	11	10	2	" "	11	10	2
Benjamin Smith	4	14	0	" "	4	14	0
Ichabod Doolittle	5	15	4	" "	5	15	4
Simeon Stewart	69	10	10	David and Darling Stewart	69	10	10
Daniel Smith	183	4	6	Daniel Smith	83	4	6
Daniel Smith 3d	30	19	10	" "	30	19	10
Sarah Litsby	2	13	8	" "	2	13	8
Jemima Keeler	..	18	8	" "	..	18	8
Lydia Gilbert	34	10	6	Amos Smith	34	10	6
John Smith	13	7	2	" "	13	7	2
Matthew Keeler	6	16	8	Daniel Smith	6	16	8
Prue Northrup	4	4	0	Matthew Northrup	4	4	0
James Northrup	53	17	4	" "	53	17	4
John Keeler	23	0	4	" "	23	0	4
Gamaliel Northrup	87	13	7	" "	14	12	0
Abijah Smith	16	14	0	Wm. Rockwell 2d	7	7	1
David Rockwell	8	4	6	Abijah Rockwell	7	7	1
Abijah Rockwell	3	5	2	"	3	5	2
Nathan Godfrey	250	0	2	Thomas and Simon Conch, Jr.	250	0	2
Thomas and Simon Conch, Jr.	10	0	0	Thomas and Simon Conch, Jr.	10	0	0
David Comstock	313	18	0	Heirs T. & S. C. Jr.	313	18	0
Andrew Comstock	5	4	8	Betty Comstock	5	4	8
Matthew Gregory	12	7	9	Matthew Gregory	12	7	9
Elnathan Gregory	31	6	1½	Heirs of Caleb Starr	31	6	1½
James Trowbridge	7	1	4	James Trowbridge	7	1	4
Mary Hayes	3	16	0	Committee	3	16	0
Fountain Smith	158	15	10	"	..	1	4
Nathan Hendrick	19	18	3	"	1	0	0
Elizabeth Rogers 2d	1	5	0	"	..	2	0
Josiah Wentworth	151	16	0	"	..	6	2½
				Footing of Classification No. 4,	£1,344	7	0

INDIANS.

Numerous parties of the Wyandotte and other tribes of Indians had a habitation in early times along the river. They passed the time in hunting, fishing, making baskets, ax helves, etc., and were generally quiet and peaceable, except when under the influence of "fire-water," or whisky. Then they were ugly and quarrelsome, behaving themselves, as Mr. Messenger states, *just like white folks.* During the war of 1812, two inmates of the Parker block house in Milan, Seymour and Pixley, were engaged in cutting a "bee tree," standing on the south side of the small stream flowing through the Clary farm. They had nearly completed their labors, when they were fired upon by a party of cowardly Indians, and Seymour instantly killed. Pixley ran, but becoming entangled in the brushwood, was captured, and remained a prisoner for many months.

SETTLEMENT.

William Frink is thought to be the first white man that contracted for land in Ridgefield township, for the purpose of settlement. His contract is dated in 1811, and was for the south part of lot number five in the fourth section. Frink built the first house in the township. It was of logs and stood near the site of the house now owned by Samuel Clock. Frink was more hunter than farmer, and when Seth Brown came into the township, in the spring of 1812, Frink sold his contract and left the county. Very little is now known of his history, either before or since he left the township, except that he was eventually found dead in Seneca county. He was one of those characters who prefer the solitude of the wilderness.

Seth Brown was a go-ahead Yankee. Prior to the date last mentioned, he went to New Orleans, but finding the yellow fever prevailing there, he "stood not on the order of his going," but beat a precipitate retreat northward. He traveled the entire distance to Ridgefield, on foot, with no companion but his trusty rifle, a safeguard in danger as well as an assistant in procuring food in the wilderness. Arriving at the township, he purchased the land as before stated, and in the spring of 1812, broke a piece of prairie and planted it to corn—the first in the township. The Indians were exceedingly troublesome, and in the summer, Brown became connected with the army, going as far west as Monroe, Michigan; here he became acquainted with a young widow (Mrs. Sarah Tuttle), whom he married, and with whom he returned to Ridgefield in the spring of 1813, and began the battle of life, in the first house in the township. Mr. Brown, it is said, thinking of his good fortune at Monroe, applied the name to the village of his creation. The family of this couple were four: George W., who was the first white child born in the township, is now living in Illinois; John S., who lives in Price county, Minnesota; Seth, who died in Monroeville in 1849, of cholera; and Emily Jane, who married James Hamilton, Jr., and died in Monroeville May 30, 1857. Seth Brown, Sr., at one time carried the mail from Huron to Sandusky. He died in Monroeville August 20, 1821; his wife died November 18, 1849.

The second settler in Ridgefield township was Sanders Littlefield. He was originally from Crown Point, New York, but was living in Erie county, same State, when he emigrated to Ohio. This was in the spring of 1851. Accompanied by his daughter, Celia, he came by team to Ridgefield. Halting near the site of the residence of the late William R. Jackson, a rude habitation was improvised from the wagon-box, and in this some three weeks were passed while a log cabin was being constructed. In the fall following, a son-in-law, George Pierce, arrived and occupied the cabin, Mr. Littlefield and daughter (Celia) returning East, going the entire distance on horseback. The subsequent spring he removed permanently to Ohio, with his family, which consisted of a wife and four children. (One son, Ray S., remained East.) Of the children who came with the parents: Ledyard married Mary Read, and in 1828 returned to New York, where he died, leaving four children, (Ann, Leason, Minerva and Darwin); Celia married Deodatus Hubbell; Diantha married Lewis Arnold, and is now deceased; Minerva married Theodore Hawkins, and resides in South Haven, Michigan. After remaining a short time on the original location, Mr. Littlefield removed north, on the ridge, and located permanently on the farm now owned by S. D. Fish. Here he died on March 10, 1818. Mrs. Littlefield returned to the State of New York, where she died.

John Sowers, the next settler in Ridgefield, was born in York county, Pennsylvania, where he lived

ISAAC UNDERHILL.

David Underhill was born in Westchester Co., N. Y., May 19, 1765. His father, Abram Underhill, was a captain in the Revolutionary war and a member of the Constitutional Convention of Vermont, having previously removed to Dorset, in that State. When twenty-six years of age, David went to Herkimer Co., N. Y., and located land in the township of Norway.

The following year he married Polly Osborn, of Goshen, N. Y., and settled upon his purchase. He cleared up this farm, and subsequently another in the same county. Through ill-considered kindness, in becoming bail for an acquaintance, he lost his property, which induced him to come West. He came to Ohio first, in the spring of 1810, leaving his family behind. He made his stopping-place at Esquire Abbott's, at the old county-seat, while he explored the surrounding country with a view to settlement. He returned East, and the next year came out and purchased thirty-six hundred acres in township No. 4, range No. 23 (Ridgefield), at seventy-five cents an acre. In the summer of 1812 he made a beginning on his land, building a cabin on the bank of the Huron River where the saw-mill near the water-works now stands. He distinctly heard, while at work here on the day that Gen. Hull surrendered Detroit, the engagement with the British on the river below the fort, and went to Mr. Abbott's to consult about the occurrence.

A messenger soon after arrived with the report that the British and Indians had been seen landing at Huron, and warning the inhabitants to seek safety in immediate flight.

They all started southward, but before traveling far were overtaken by a party of men, at first supposed to be forces of the enemy, but who proved, on inquiry, to be the released prisoners of Gen. Hull on their way to Mansfield. They were the party which disembarked at Huron, and the majority of the fleeing inhabitants returned to their homes.

Until the removal of his family, in 1816, Major Underhill made an annual trip to his Western purchase, usually bringing out with him a stock of goods, which he could sell on the journey, and taking back a stock of furs.

In 1815 he was accompanied on his Western trip by his son-in-law, Horace Morse, Levi Cole and son, and Dr. Joseph Pearce. In that year he built a part of his double log house, at the raising of which all the men in the county within a radius of fifteen miles attended, and yet the number, including the party above mentioned, was only sixteen. He arrived with his family Feb. 22, 1816, his log cabin furnishing temporary shelter during his absence to Martin Kellogg and family.

Major Underhill's was the usual stopping-place for the judges and some of the lawyers (Platt Benedict accommodating the rest) during the sessions of the court in the early days of Norwalk.

A few years after his purchase, Major Underhill sold to some of his friends in the East all but six hundred acres of his tract, receiving an advance on the original price of fifty cents per acre. He subsequently owned, in connection with two other men, the third section of Bronson, but disposed of that also.

In the fall of 1817 he erected a saw-mill near where he lived, which was one of the first saw-mills in the country, and which for many years did an extensive business. During the first years of their settlement the family suffered much from ague. The country in its new and undrained condition was unhealthy, and the erection of the mill-dam made it still worse in the vicinity of the dwelling, as it caused an overflow of the river-bottoms.

In 1822 he removed to a more healthful location, that which his son Isaac now occupies, erecting a frame house, which constitutes a part of the present dwelling of Mr. Underhill. He died here Oct. 5, 1841, and Mrs. Underhill, Dec. 1, 1850.

Major Underhill's career was one of great activity and usefulness, and he was esteemed as an honorable man and an enterprising citizen.

He assisted in opening the road which runs through Norwalk, and was instrumental in removing the county-seat from Avery.

He was the father of eight children, as follows, in the order of their ages: Thirza, was the wife of Horace Morse, deceased; Mercy, died unmarried before the removal of the family from New York; Harriet, widow of Nathan Strong, an early resident of Lyme, lives with her brother, Isaac Underhill, aged eighty-two; Mary, was the wife of Dr. J. A. Jennings; and Aurelia, wife of A. W. Hulett.

Isaac Underhill, whose portrait is given in connection with this sketch, was born Jan. 13, 1805. His first business venture was the purchase of a farm of two hundred acres of John C. Hale, an eastern resident, at $2 per acre, and he agreed to make a payment of $50 the next spring. He was puzzled for some time to find a way of securing the $50, but finally, on a capital of between $6 and $7, commenced buying deerskins, and on the first lot that he sold at Huron, much of which was bought on credit, he cleared $100; and when the day of payment arrived he was prepared to pay $70 instead of $50, which he did. From that small beginning he has made the property he now owns, and has purchased back the encumbered homestead of his father, without any assistance through inheritance.

Mr. Underhill was married, March 28, 1851, to Amanda Patten, whose father was an early settler at Dayton, Ohio. She died July 5, 1852, leaving a child who died in January following.

His second wife was Lydia Gregory, whom he married Dec. 27, 1855. She was born April 13, 1830. There were five children born of this marriage, four of whom are living, one having died in infancy. The surviving children are Isaac M., born Sept. 27, 1856; Isabel F., born July 6, 1860; Edwin G., born Oct. 20, 1862; and Arthur, born March 6, 1867.

David Underhill, the younger of the two sons of Major Underhill, fell from a horse many years ago, injuring his brain and resulting in his mental derangement, from which he has not recovered. Sarah Louisa was the wife of A. B. Beaverstock.

until attaining his majority, when he married and soon after removed to Baltimore county, Maryland. In 1811 he removed to Fairfield county, Ohio, and from there to Ridgefield, Huron county, arriving September 25, 1815. He located on lot four in the fourth section, a portion of which he subsequently caused to be laid out, and now forms a part of Monroeville village. Sowers had four sons: John, Jr., who married Chloe Strong (by whom he had four children: Catharine, John, Francis, and Dorcas); his wife died August 30, 1830, aged thirty-one years, and he married Mrs. Deborah S. Benedict in October, 1831; had several children by second wife. He died in Monroeville June 3, 1868. Second wife died April 6, 1869. Moses, who married Mrs. Susan Abbott, eventually removed to Richland county, where he died February 16, 1875, leaving two children, George and Bloomer. Daniel, who married Mary McMillan, died in Monroeville October 26, 1877. Mrs. S. died January 20, 1878. (The children were: Mary Ann, John, Agnes, George, Lavina, and Alice.) James, who married Catharine Eastlick, lived in Monroeville some twenty years; removed to Whitley county, Indiana, where he now resides. They have two children, Mary and Elizabeth.

John Sowers, Sr., had but one daughter, Mary, who married Jesse Davis. One child was born to them, John S. The mother died when he was three weeks old. He lived with his grand parents, and with them came to Ohio. He was then nine years of age. In 1836 he removed to Lexington, Richland county, and in February, 1838, located at Galion. Here he married Catharine Nave, May 17, 1843, and engaged in merchandising. He became largely interested in the banking interest at that point. In May, 1866, he returned to Monroeville, and purchased the residence of S. V. Harkness, where he still resides. He also purchased the brick building occupied by the stores of E. J. Squire and F. H. Drake and the Exchange Bank. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Davis are: Amanda, who married Captain A. S. Skilton; (have two children, John Davis and Bessie Roby); John and Kittie, who died in infancy, and Mary E., the baby. Mr. Davis is thoroughly identified with the business interests of Monroeville. John Sowers, Sr., died July 23, 1820, aged sixty-three years. Mrs. Sowers died May 21, 1848, aged ninety-three years.

Julius C. Hubbell, of Charlotte, Vermont, married Sally Barker, and came to Ridgefield, October 13, 1815, locating on lot number seventeen in the second section. When he moved into Ridgeville from Elyria, he came twenty miles without seeing a house. He was at the first election in the township, but was not old enough to vote. There were no mills in the country at that time, and corn, hulled, grated, or pounded, was a common article of diet. He had a family of nine children.

Daniel Page was a native of New Fairfield, Connecticut, and his wife, Rebecca Moore, of Pownell, Vermont. They were married March 19, 1795. Mr. Page read medicine in early life, but finally became a surveyor. In 1811 he came to Ohio, locating in Dover, Cuyahoga county, where he opened a hotel. In 1815 Mr. Page bought the farm of Reuben Pixley, in the second section of Ridgefield township, and moved his family thereto in October of that year. He died on this farm in July, 1829. His wife died July 18, 1831. There were two sons and four daughters in the family who lived to maturity. They were as follows: Amanda, who married Henry Dillingham, and removed to Indiana. Lexey had two husbands. Hannah D. was captured by the Indians, and after enduring many hardships, returned to her parents. She married Ezra Herrick, and died in Oakland county, Michigan, leaving seven children. Sophia was twice married, the last time to Amos Felt, of Norwalk. Daniel, who married Louisa Smith, of Oxford; died in Illinois. William, who married Mary Prindle of Oxford, and moved to Calhoun county, Michigan.

Joseph F. Read came to Huron county in 1813. He settled on lot number sixteen in the second section of Ridgefield township, in September, 1814. He afterward moved to lot number seven in the third section, and occupied a small log cabin, minus floor, chimney and windows. In this he soon commenced keeping a tavern. He subsequently removed to Cass county, Michigan, where he died. He had one son and one daughter. She married Allen Beverstock, and died in Richland county.

A family named Sweatland first settled on lot fifteen in the second section. One daughter and the mother died in July, 1815, and the father in October of the same year. These are believed to have been the first deaths in the township. They were buried on lot fifteen in section one.

Major David Underhill, formerly from Vermont, came from Herkimer county, New York, to Huron county, in 1809–10, and purchased thirty-six hundred acres of land in section one, Ridgefield township. The deed for this land was made in September, 1811. In 1812, he built a small log cabin on the bank of the river, but, on account of the war, he abandoned it. In 1815, he returned, and built a respectable log house near the site of the first cabin, and the following spring, moved his family on to his possessions, and remained there until his death which occurred October 5, 1841. Mrs. Underhill died December 1, 1850. Major Underhill was prominent in the affairs of the township and county. In the spring of 1816, he assisted in opening the road to Monroeville, and he was instrumental in procuring the location of the county seat at Norwalk. The family are as follows: Harriet, who married Nathan Strong, and is now living on the old homestead; Marian, who married Dr. Junia A. Jennings, and is deceased; Aurelia, who married A. W. Hulet, and is dead; Isaac, who married Amanda Patterson (had one child, this died as did the wife; he then married Lydia Gregory by whom he has four children). He resides in the old farm house.

David, who married Caroline Wilbur, also lives on the old farm, and Sarah Louisa, who married A. B. Beverstock, is deceased.

Thomas Dickey was born in Hillsboro, New Hampshire, December 15, 1790, and was one of a family of thirteen. When nineteen years of age, he was engaged to General Benjamin Pierce, and while with him, entered the army, and served during the entire war. During the siege of Fort Erie he was wounded in the foot. After his discharge from the service he returned to New Hampshire, September 15, 1815; he started on horseback for Ohio, and in due time reached Monroeville, where he stopped, near the late residence of William R. Jackson, until April, 1819, when he married Elizabeth Myers, and removed to Seneca county. After a couple of removals he returned to Ridgefield township. This was in October. 1825. He located in the second section. and remained in the township until his death, which occurred on the tenth of January, 1879. Mrs. Dickey died in 1854. The children of this couple were five—three boys and two girls; but two of the children are now living.

Charles Hubbell, of Charlotte, Crittenden county, Vermont, arrived in Ridgefield, July 23, 1817. He located on lot number sixteen, in the second section. The children numbered four; one son and three daughters. The oldest daughter, Cecelia, married Forrest Messenger, and died in Monroeville July 30, 1849, of cholera. The second daughter married Jonathan Green, of Peru township. The third daughter married Ebenezer Welch, of Lyme township.

George H. Clock was born in 1765, and emigrated to Ridgefield in the spring of 1817, from the State of New York. He settled on lot number six, in the third section. His wife was Margaret Overhiser, by whom he had thirteen children: Daniel, David, Timothy, Elijah, Archibald, Samuel, Andrew, James, Sally, Parmelia, Sophronia, Lovina and Julia Ann.

The only one of these children now residing in Ridgefield township is Samuel, who married Maria Vroman. One son of this marriage was killed in the army; another, Andrew, is married and lives in Monroeville village; a daughter is married and resides in St. Louis, Missouri. Descendants of Timothy also reside in the village; among them are David Clock and Mrs. James Hamilton.

William Brooks, a native of Onondago county, New York, came to Huron county in 1818. His family, consisting of a wife and four children, remained east. Mr. Brooks came to Monroeville, and was engaged by the Burt Brothers in the construction of the grist and saw mills at that point. In 1822 the family arrived. They lived for a time on the farm now occupied by Mrs. Daniel Clary, and afterwards in Monroeville village. Mr. Brooks returned east, where he died in 1849.

In March, 1839, the family located in Sherman township, where the widow still resides, at the advanced age of ninety-four years. The children were: Clinton, who married Lydia Haskins, and died in Michigan; Emeline, who married John Van Buskirk, and died in Norwalk of cholera in 1834; Temperance, who has been thrice married, is now the wife of William Ticknor, and lives on lot number ten, in section three, Sherman township; and Sylvester O., who married Jerusha Ann Hallis, and died in 1849.

John Burdue, a Frenchman, was quite a character in the early settlement. He built the first log cabin in Norwalk township for Platt Benedict. He lived for some time in the family of John Somers, Sr. He finally returned to Canada.

Daniel Clary was born in Herkimer county, New York, in 1799. In 1817 he came to Ridgefield and purchased one hundred acres of land of Major David Underhill. This was in lot number nineteen in the first section. Mr. Clary paid for this land in labor, and so faithfully did he perform his part of the contract, that, at the expiration of three years, he had lost but three days' time. He subsequently purchased the farm on lot number nineteen, in section one; upon this he built the residence where he died, on April 29, 1863. On February 23, 1825, he married Miss Mary Wilcox, by whom he had two sons—Homer C. and George W., the latter of whom is deceased. The former resides on the old farm. The widow of Daniel Clary still occupies the home mansion.

James Breckenridge, from Crittenden county, Vermont, married Lovina J. Read November 20, 1811. In the winter of 1817, he came by team to Ohio, and, after encountering many dangers, reached Joseph Read's, in Ridgefield township, on March 7th. The following summer he purchased two lots in Venice and erected thereon a house, returning in the fall to Vermont for his family. In June, 1818, he began the journey, and in July reached the "promised land." On arrival he found that he could not get a title to his land, and that the people who were there, and not already dead, were in a fair way of dying—for all were sick. He then purchased two lots in Monroeville, where Eckhart's hotel now stands; built a house and opened a hotel, the first, of importance, at least, in the village. The children of this couple numbered nine, two of whom died in Vermont. George W., who became eminent as a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church; Ann F., Giles C., Jane E., Almira N., Jeannette, and Frank A. who was a soldier in the union army during the rebellion. He was captured at Milroy's defeat, Winchester, Virginia, and was for many months an involuntary guest at the hotel de Libby, Richmond Virginia.

Deodatus Hubbell emigrated from Lanesborough, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, to Ridgefield in the spring of 1818. He purchased lot number eighteen, in the second section. In 1819, he married Celia Littlefield. The season of 1820 was noted for the prevalence of ague, billious fever and sore eyes. Mr. Hubbell became afflicted with the latter trouble and became totally blind. He returned to Massachusetts, where he regained his health and eye-sight. In 1828

he returned to his home in Ridgefield, where he died, August 19, 1862. Mrs. Hubbell died November 5, 1877. The children of this couple numbered four—one died in infancy—Eliza Ann, who married F. H. Drake, of Monroeville, Rosamond M., who married E. Read, and Celia M., who became the wife of James G. Hardy, and now resides in Covington, Indiana. Mr. Hubbell became an early member of the Baptist Church, and always remained a prominent member and one of its principal supporters. The bell of this church, which cost three hundred dollars, was one of his many donations.

Hial Hunt emigrated from Vermont, and in 1816 located in Margaretta township, Erie county, and, in connection with a brother, erected a mill on Cold creek, but, being unable to obtain a title to the land, gave it up, and he came to Ridgefield in the spring of 1818. He purchased, finally, the lot upon which stands the brick building occupied by R. G Martin's hardware, and A. L. Lane's drug store. In 1820 he removed from the county. Returning about 1824, he settled in the first section of Lyme township. He has had five sons and one daughter. His first wife died in 1835, and he married a widow lady, named Phillips.

Reuben Bloomer, from Vermont, arrived in Ridgefield township on October 27, 1817. He located a few rods east of the present residence of Sidney Brown, where he lived a few years, and removed to Sherman township, where he settled, permanently, on what is now known as the "Bloomer farm." Here he died, June 20, 1836. His wife died July 24, 1826. The children were: Susan, Coles A., Albert, Emma J., Charles B., George and John U. Four are living—three in Ridgefield township.

Charles Parker, of Rhode Island, married, on February 4, 1798, Lucina Lamberton, from the State of New York, and in about 1800 emigrated to Ohio. He located at, or near, the present village of Painesville, in Lake county, and was among the early merchants of that village. He remained there until 1811, in May of which year, he removed to Milan, (then called Avery,) and settled on Huron river, about one and a half miles southwest of the present village of Milan.

Here the historic block house was erected, to protect the settlers from the incursions of savages, rendered more ferocious by the offer of British gold for scalps. After the infamous and cowardly surrender of the *traitor*, Hull, at Detroit, the families in the block house fled southward for safety. The family of Charles Parker were: Ira, who was born before the parents came to Ohio; he was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died in the army. Anna and Hiram were born at Painesville. Anna married Thomas J. Prentiss, on September 27, 1819, and came at once to live in Ridgefield, locating on the farm now owned by H. P. Stentz. Here two children were born, Charles P., who married Emma Lurkins, and resides in Monroeville, and Jane, who married Bailey Wheeler, and is now deceased. Hiram married Mrs. Mary A. Russell, and died in Michigan, in 1876, at Milan. Two children were born: Lucina who married Samuel Knight, and lives in Illinois, and Catharine, who married Hiram Brooks, and is living in the south. Mr. Parker died October 12, 1815. He had three wives.

Perry Easton came from Ontaria county, New York, and located in Ridgefield, June 9, 1818. The journey was performed by team to Buffalo, and from thence to Sandusky by boat. Settling on lot number six, he remained until 1821, when he removed to Bronson township, and finally to Peru, where he permanently located. He died May 9, 1858. Mrs. Easton died December 29, 1872. The children were three: James D. and John C., (twins,) and a daughter, Cordelia. James D. married Jane Barker, and lives in Monroeville; John C. married Anna Estes, and lives in Paris, Texas.

James Hamilton and family moved from Granville, Washington county, New York, to Lyme township, this county, in the spring of 1819. Here he located and remained until the spring of 1826, when he removed to Monroeville. Mrs. Hamilton died in Lyme in August, 1821. Mr. Hamilton died in Milan in June, 1855.

The family consisted of nine children: Chester, who died in Milan; Henry, who died in Buffalo, New York; Margaret, who married N. M. Standard, of Milan, died from injuries received by being thrown from the high bank near the residence of the late David Clock, by a frightened horse; Daniel, who died in Milan; John, who now lives in Anamosy, Iowa; James, Jr., who was born in Granville, New York, August 8, 1806, married Emily J. Brown. (She died May 30, 1851, leaving the following children: James H., Frank B., Francis J., Emily, Margaret and Sarah; Emily is deceased.) Mr. Hamilton married Berthulia Clock, November 4, 1852, by whom two children were born: Clay and Marrion L. He is at present postmaster at Monroeville. Findley F., the next child of James Hamilton, Sr., is deceased, as are Thomas and William Edgar, which comprise the family.

Forrest Messenger came from Granville, Licking county, Ohio, to Milan, Huron county, in August, 1822. He remained there until 1825, when he came to Ridgefield township and purchased land in what is now Monroeville village. Upon this he still resides. In the fall of 1828 he married Miss Cecelia Hubbell, by whom five children were born. Of these, three are still living. Mrs. Messenger died of cholera in July, 1849. In the spring of 1850, he married Hannah Patterson, by whom he has had one child, now deceased. Mr. Messenger was the "village blacksmith" thirty-four years, and, during stageing times, he did an extensive business. He has, undoubtedly, shod more horses than any man in Huron county. During the war of 1812, although too young for a soldier, yet he accompanied the army as a fifer.

John Brown, of New Hampshire, came to Ohio in the summer of 1823, and located in the village of Monroeville, where he lived the remainder of his life. The children were: Albert, Justus, Jeremiah, Sally, Melissa, Esther and John; five are still living. Albert is the only one residing, at present, in the township. He married Emma J. Bloomer; they have seven children.

John Fish came from Licking county, Ohio, to Peru, in about 1822. In 1825 he settled on lot number seven in Ridgefield township, and this farm is still owned by his heirs. His first wife was Jane Gamble, by whom the following children were born: Aurora B., Sidney D., Gordon W., Edwin, Mary J., and Sarah A. Mrs. Fish died June 6, 1832, and he married Lydia Van Coy, who is still living. The children by this marriage are: Platt C., James G., John W., Celia, Judson D., and Ida, all living. Mr. Fish died September 13, 1866.

Daniel Sherman, in February, 1825, purchased the farm formerly owned by Sanders Littlefield. This is now occupied by S. D. Fish. (For further of Mr. Sherman's history, see Sherman township.)

P. J. Robertson, from Washington county, New York, located in Ridgefield township, on lot one, section four, where he still resides. In 1834 he married Mrs. Anna Prentiss. One child was born to them, (George) who died at the age of seventeen years.

C. S. Brown, from Madison county, New York, settled in Ridgefield, on lot eight, in 1837, where he now lives. He has two children: Lloyd, who married Rose Mahon, and lives at home, and Retta, who married William H. Bishop, a son of Augustus W. Bishop, who settled in Ridgefield in 1835.

Isaac Smith, from Tompkins county, New York, settled in Fitchville in 1835. In October, 1836, he married Cornelia Barnhart, and in February, 1838, came to Monroeville, and soon after engaged in merchandising, and has prosecuted this vocation continuously, with the exception of two years, until the present period. His wife died in 1850, and in 1854 he married Elizabeth Platt, with whom he now lives. He is the oldest merchant in the village. The children are as follows: Byron A., Ellen L., Hattie C., Cynthia J., Ralph P., Ed. S., and Abbie N. The last three are by the second wife. Elvira M. and Frank J. are dead.

Among the early settlers we find the names of Allen Lindsley, Lysander Halladay, David Webb, B. B. Jackson, Ezra Leonard, Asel Morse, Elihu Potter, Henry Tice, who was quite prominent in the village, Levi Cole, who settled in Ridgefield very early, had a family of eight sons, some of whom yet reside in the county. The Burt brothers who built the grist and saw mills in the village, were very early settlers. They came from Derby, Vermont.

John Green came from Auburn, New York, to Huron county (locating in Greenfield township) in October, 1818. In 1822 he removed to Lyme township, where he died, October, 1826. James, his son, was then fourteen years of age. He drifted with the tide, until 1833, when he came to Monroeville. He married Catharine Palmer, of Ashtabula, Ohio, in 1834. They have four children—a son and three daughters. Mr. Green was, for a number of years, engaged in merchandising. He has been a justice of the peace for twenty-one years, and infirmary director for several years.

J. R. Hall, a native of Kirkwood, Belmont county, Ohio, came to Ridgefield in the fall of 1836. He married Mrs. Jane Prout, and, erecting buildings in Monroeville village, engaged in merchandising. He was entirely burned out in the fire of 1855. He then purchased the property on the south side of the river, where he yet resides. Of the family of five children, three (Russell, Jane and Aldura) are deceased. Jeannette and Marion are at home. The latter married William W. Beardsley, who is deceased.

James Mason, of Atlantic county, New Jersey, located in Ridgefield township in 1831, where he still resides. He married Abigail Hess. The children are: Elias, Melissa, Francis H., Mary E. and James, who are all living.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first white child born in the township of Ridgefield, was a son to Seth and Sarah Brown, born August 29, 1815. He is now the Rev. George W. Brown, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is located in Illinois. He was a missionary among the Indians in the Lake Superior region before the opening of the copper mines.

The first deaths were, without doubt, the Sweatland family before mentioned, which occurred in July and October, 1815.

The first burial in the Monroeville cemetery was Preoxcintha, wife of Isaac Clary. She died on the 21st of September, 1818.

The pioneer wedding in the township was Thomas Dickey to Miss Elizabeth Myers. It transpired in April, 1819. This couple died in Ridgefield, the wife in 1854, and the husband, January 10, 1879.

The first frame house in Monroeville was built by John Sowers, in about 1820. It stood just back of the site now occupied by the Davis block. This building now stands near the Baptist Church, and is occupied by Mrs. Ed. Wright.

The first brick building was built by George Hollister, in about 1830. This is now the residence of John S. Davis.

Schuyler Van Rensselaer was the first postmaster in Ridgefield township, and we learn that the office was located in a building standing on the site of the present Exchange block, (corner Main street and Milan avenue.) This building was erected by Van Rensselaer, and in it he sold goods, among the first in the township. James Hamilton is present postmaster, appointed December 19, 1874.

The first goods were sold by a man named Drummond, who fitted up a corner of Burt's saw

mill for a store. This was immediately after the mill was completed.

John Sowers planted an orchard on the farm where Thomas Cone now lives, in 1817. This is believed to have been the pioneer orchard in the township.

Seth Brown and John Sowers each sowed a piece of wheat, as soon as practicable, after settlement.

The first 4th of July celebration was held at George Pearce's, near the William H. Jackson residence. For dinner, they had baked meats, beans, and sorrel pie, and it is highly probable that whisky added its exhilirating effect to the festivities. A dance was held in the evening. The following 4th of July a celebration was held on "Independence Island," then extending from a little above the present bridge at Monroeville some twenty rods below and some five or six rods in width, and covered with trees. This island has now entirely disappeared.

We have before stated that the first hotel stood on the site now occupied by the Eckhart Hotel, owned by Emerson Brothers. This pioneer hotel was a wood structure. In about 1834 it was burned, and soon afterwards the present brick hotel was erected. This was undoubtedly built by Harry Griffin, and christened the Railroad House. Griffin, who married Harriet Sturges, was its host some three years, and is said to have kept the best hotel between Cleveland and Detroit. Uriah M. Eckhart is the present host.

The Exchange Hotel was built by James Tice, who sold it to Stephen Crippen. It was operated some years for a hotel. Isaac Smith is the present owner.

ORGANIZATION.

Ridgefield township was organized the first Monday in December 1815, and comprised the territory now included in the townships of Ridgefield, Sherman, Lyme, and the south half of Oxford. The first election was held in the spring of 1816 at the house of Joseph F. Read, on lot sixteen in section two. No record of this election can be found. Enos Rose, in his "sketch of Ridgefield township," says: "From the recollection of those who were at this election, David Page, Levi Sutton, and David Underhill were the first trustees; Joseph F. Read, township clerk, and Sanders Littlefield, justice of the peace. The names of electors were as follows: Joseph F. Read, Daniel Sherman, Sanders Littlefield, George Pearce, Seth Brown, Daniel Page, John Sowers, Sr., John Sowers, Jr., Moses Sowers, David Underhill, John Hahn, Thomas Webb, Adam Wires, George Wires, Thomas Dickey, Richard Henry, George and John Burt, and two others named Drake and Strong.

On March 4, 1816, the second and third sections of Lyme were set off to Wheatland. March 2, 1818, Oxford was attached to Bloomingville. February 6, 1820, one mile square on the southwest corner of Oxford was attached to Lyme, and the next square mile east attached to Ridgefield, and on March 6th, of the same year, the Lyme portion was set back to Ridgefield. Lyme and Sherman were detached from Ridgefield in 1819. Lyme, and about one mile of Groton now Erie county, making an election district, and Sherman and Norwich were organized as a township the same year. Ridgefield is described as township number four, range twenty-three.

The township officers for the year 1878 are: Alexander Mushett, John G. Myers, and Samuel Lamoreux, trustees; Isaac Smith, clerk; H. P. Stentz, treasurer; Fred W. Aves, assessor; Henry Kingsley and Fred W. Aves, constables; and J. P. Cornell and James Green, justices of the peace.

MONROEVILLE VILLAGE.

On September 29, 1817, the north part of lot number four, in the fourth section, owned by John Sowers, Sr., and the south part of lot number five, in the same section, of which Seth Brown was owner, was laid out as a village. It was named Monroe, and continued to be called by that name until the establishment of a post office, when, to avoid repetition, the name was changed to Monroeville. On May 24, 1836, an addition was made to the village, by the heirs of Seth Brown, and consisted of one hundred and forty-one lots.

March 6, 1868, a petition was presented to the commissioners of Huron county, asking that the village of Monroeville be incorporated. The prayer of the petitioners was granted, and an election ordered. The following gentlemen were elected: James Green, mayor; W. J. Lewis, recorder; Roman Zipfel, treasurer; Wm. R. Jackson, S. B. Martin, C. P. Prentiss, J. Hamilton and R. Zipfel, trustees. The successors to the office of mayor, recorder and treasurer, are as follows: 1870, John Sowers, mayor; H. M. Roby was elected recorder, but declined to serve, and H. P. Stentz was appointed to fill vacancy. 1871, B. A. Smith, clerk. 1872, S. Robbins, mayor; D. Packard, treasurer. 1873, A. S. Skilton, clerk. 1874, R. Zipfel, treasurer. 1876, R. Zipfel, mayor; A. Hipp, treasurer. 1877, John Butler, clerk. 1878, Roman Zipfel, mayor; A. E. Scholey, clerk; A. Hipp, treasurer; W. M. Fanning, James T. Camp, J. Tillotson, Joshua Parker, C. P. Hankamer and F. G. Murphy, councilmen; Henry Kingsley, marshal; J. Henninger, street commissioner.

FIRES.

Were it possible to purify by fire, then, indeed, would Monroeville be purity itself. In the early morning of March 4, 1855, occurred the first fire of importance, in Monroeville village. At this time the space on the west side of Main street, from Monroe street south to near where now stands the blacksmith shop, was filled by a row of wooden buildings. The building farthest south was occupied by J. R. Hall's grocery. The fire originated from a box of ashes standing in the rear of the build-

ing next north. There was no provision for fire, and a strong wind from the southwest drove the devouring element rapidly northward, and, although buckets were brought into requisition, and every one strove heroically to stay its ravages, yet without avail, and in perhaps three hours, nothing remained, except ashes and smouldering ruins, from where the fire originated, north to Monroe street. The most important building destroyed was the Hollister warehouse. The entire loss was estimated at seventy-five thousand dollars.

In the spring of 1867, the second serions fire took place. It originated in the building, corner Main street and Milan avenue, and extended south along the east side of Main street. The fire was subdued when, about two-thirds of the distance from Milan avenue to Eckhart's hotel had been burned over. Three buildings only were left standing, north of the hotel. The principal sufferers by this fire were: John Hosford, Philip Meibger, Urlan & Zipfel and James Wright. The rebuilding of the burned district was immediately begun. The loss, outside of insurance was six thousand dollars.

In April, 1870, the three buildings north of the hotel (which were saved in previous fire) were burned. The losses were Urlan & Zipfel and J. Antemen, and the amount, not covered by insurance, aggregated some two thousand dollars.

On the night of April 1, 1877, occurred the last grand conflagration. The fire originated in the millinery store of Mrs. Parsons, standing on the north side of Monroe street. The wind blew a gale, and soon the fire fiend reached Main street. About midnight the wind shifted to the north and the flames were carried across Monroe street to Mrs. Aves' millinery store, which was soon destroyed. This was followed rapidly by the residence and office of Dr. Lane, the town hall, F. & J. Tyler's market, A. Hipp & Co.'s grocery, Merrill, Cary & Co.'s stores, A. L. Lane's drug store, R. G. Martin's hardware store, J. Carabin's grocery. The halls of the Masonic, Odd Fellows and Good Templar Societies were in these buildings and lost everything. Fire companies had been summoned by telegraph from Norwalk, Sandusky and Bellevue, and arrived on the scene at the time the fire had reached the store adjoining the Davis block. Bellevue steamer was soon in position and poured two powerful streams into the burning pile. The other companies worked with a will, and by their almost superhuman efforts the fire was stayed at this point. The people of Monroeville should ever cherish a feeling of gratitude for the noble assistance rendered on this occasion.

The aggregate loss was seventy-five thousand dollars, upon which there was a partial insurance. The origin of this fire is unknown, but is thought to have been incendiary. The majority of the parties burned out were soon doing business again, and the portion of the burned district on Main street was soon rebuilt.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Despite the repeated conflagrations with which Monroeville had been visited, no effort was made to organize a fire department until after the disastrous fire of 1877. Immediately following this, the legislature was petitioned to pass an "enabling act," authorizing the council to issue bonds in any amount not exceeding eight thousand dollars, the same to be applied to the purchase of fire engine, etc. This was done, and on August 10, 1877, a number four steam fire engine, of the Clapp and Jones pattern, was purchased; also, fifteen hundred feet of hose, and two hose reels, at a cost of four thousand, seven hundred dollars. The department was organized, with Henry M. Roby, chief; A. S. Skilton, engineer; August J. Antenen, assistant, and William Rooney, fireman. Hose companies number one and two were formed, with twenty men each. They are officered as follows: Number One—Dr. C. M. C. Prentiss, foreman; Thomas Clarck, assistant; Thomas Emerson, treasurer; J. Carabin, secretary. Roby, Number Two—A. E. Scholey, foreman; Charley Karcher, assistant; A. E. Scholey, treasurer; Roscoe De Witt, secretary. A hook and ladder company is in process of formation. The water supply is inexhaustible.

MONETARY INTERESTS.

In the year 1856, Messrs. Head & Perkins commenced to do a private banking business in Monroeville village. After a time they were succeeded by S. V. Harkness, and he in turn, in 1866, by the present proprietors, Messrs. J. S. Davis, C. S. Crim and H. P. Stenz, who, under the firm name of Davis, Crim & Stenz, organized the "Exchange Bank of Monroeville." These gentlemen are also connected with the First National Bank of Galion, and the latter with the First National Bank of Plymouth. The "Exchange" does a general banking business. To show its stability, in 1873, when the disastrous panic struck our country, it had on deposit $180,000, and its depositors were promptly paid *on call*. The proprietors are widely known as gentlemen of strict integrity and unquestionable financial ability. Steel portraits of Messrs. Davis and Stenz appear in this volume.

Isaac Smith and A. W. Prentiss have also done a private banking business in Monroeville.

RAILROADS.

In the year 1836 a charter was granted for the Sandusky and Monroeville railroad. Work was commenced immediately and the road completed between these points in 1838. The cars were drawn by horses. In about 1836 or '37, the since notorious Brigham Young worked a lot of men on this road. While excavating for the deep cut the bones of a mastodon were unearthed. The line was extended to Mansfield, steam was applied and the road eventually extended to Newark, when it was leased to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and is now the Lake Erie Division of that company's line.

In 1851–2 the Cleveland, Norwalk and Toledo railroad was built. This is now the Southern Division of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad. The two lines of railroad cross in Monroeville.

CHURCHES.

In 1818 a Baptist Church was organized in Ridgefield township, composed of members residing in the territory now embraced in Huron and Erie counties. The meetings of this body were held in different localities until 1835, when, by mutual consent, the church was permanently located in Norwalk, and the name changed from "Ridgefield" to "Norwalk" Baptist Church. For particulars connected with the early organization and history of this church, see history of Norwalk Baptist Church in this volume. This was the first church organization in the township of Ridgefield.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Sundry inhabitants, of the Presbyterian church, of Lyme and Ridgefield townships, met at the house of S. Van Rensselaer on the 14th day of November, 1831, and organized the above named church, agreeably to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church of the United States, approved by the general association of the State of Connecticut. The following divines were present: Revs. A. H. Bells, Enoch Conger, Eveston Judson and E. P. Salmon. The constituent members of this church were: James Hamilton, Sr., Hannah Hamilton, John Seymour, Sarah A. Seymour, Thomas H. Prentiss, Elmira Barney, Lewis Stone, Hannah Stone, Micah Skinner, Cata Skinner, Dilatus W. Skinner, Jane Catharine Skinner, Nathan Stephens, Eliza Stephens, Mrs. Rebecca Van Rensselaer, Mary A. Sowers, Mary Holiday, Laura H. Sherman, Eliza Ann Seymour, Elmira Cook, Nancy Hand, and Betsy and Melissa Brown. Services were held in the school house, standing on the site now occupied by John Hosford's residence, until 1840, April 13th, of which year, the building committee report the church as finished, at a cost of about four thousand dollars. This is the building yet occupied by this society. The season of 1865, however, the church was rebuilt, and extensive improvements made, for which some four thousand dollars were expended.

The parsonage, which is located on Monroe street, was purchased in the spring of 1864, at a cost of seventeen hundred dollars. The church officers, on organization, were: James Hamilton, Sr., John Seymour and Thomas H. Prentiss, elders; John Seymour, clerk.

The charter which was granted in 1838, created the Presbyterian and Congregational church and society of Monroeville, and on April 16, 1838, James Hamilton, Sr., George Hollister, John M. Latimer, Justus Brown and George W. Mannahan, were elected trustees, and James W. Humphrey, secretary. 1854, Allen Lindsley, clerk; 1860, Augustus W. Prentiss, clerk. He was succeeded by E. J. Squire, and he by the present clerk, Brainard W. Salisbury. The official roster for 1878 is: John S. Davis, George Fish, David Clary, Albert Brown and Brainard W. Salisbury, trustees; Jonathan Green and Albert Brown, deacons; E. J. Squire, treasurer; D. H. Clock, chorister, and George W. Paine, organist and superintendent of Sabbath school, in which there is an average attendance of sixty-five. The church membership at present (March, 1879,) is sixty.

The records are quite imperfect from which the following list of pastors is compiled. The first regular pastor was Rev. E. P. Salmon, who remained until about 1836; for the six years following, the church had no regular pastor, but was supplied by the following: Rev. David Higgins, —— Parlin, A. H. Betts and —— Conger. June 1, 1842, Rev. I. B. Parlin was installed pastor by the Huron Presbytery. He served until March 20, 1847, when he was dismissed, and Revs. Sperry, Newton, Sawyer and others, acted as stated supply until July 28, 1858, when Rev. C. W. Clapp was installed. He resigned, March 30, 1855, and the following acted as supply: Rev. Charles Richards, —— Walker, Henry Willard, J. E. Weed. D. E. Wells began preaching March 1, 1864. He was installed September 25, 1866, and dismissed in 1868. After him, was Rev. T. J. Lewis and Smith Barnes. 1870, Rev. J. T. Pollock assumed charge. He resigned, November 7, 1873, and was followed by Rev. C. W. Wallace, who remained until April, 1876, and from this date until October 1, of the same year. When the present pastor, Rev. A. A. Cressman, assumed charge, the church was without a pastor.

Laura Sherman died December 31, 1876, aged eighty-six years, and Mrs. Mary Sowers died January 20, 1877, aged seventy-seven years. These were the last and only constituent members of this church, who were residents of Ridgefield township.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The following sketch is written from the "recollections" of James Green, Esq., of Monroeville, one of the constituent members of this church. During the summer of 1832, a traveling minister, Rev. Shadrach Ruark, preached occasionally in the school house, then standing on the site now occupied by the residence of John Hosford, Esq., and in, it is thought, October of that year, a class was formed, consisting of the following persons: Benjamin Murphy, who was leader, James Green, Mrs. Mary Green, Mrs. Nancy Green, Mrs. Ann Bills, Mrs. Maria Bills and Mrs. Ann Morrison. Meetings were held in the school house above mentioned until about 1841 or '42, when a small brick church was erected on Broad street. This was occupied until about 1861, when it became too small, and the present commodious church on Chapel street was erected. This cost, with site, fifteen thousand dollars. The former church was sold to the Catholic society, and is now occupied by them for school purposes. The average membership since 1861 has been one hundred and forty.

In perhaps 1834, a Sabbath school was organized in Monroeville. This was on the union plan, and was composed of children of every denomination. James Green was its superintendent.

The Sabbath school in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church was formed in 1842—James Green, superintendent. This school has now (1879) an average attendance of eighty. John Hosford, superintendent.

Among the ministers who have presided over the destinies of this church, are the following: Rev. ——— Day, ——— Goshorn, Edward Thompson (late bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church), H. O. Sheldon, Thomas Barkdull, ——— Disbro, Thomas Cooper, George W. Brown, ——— Lee, T. J. Pope, ———. Pounds, John T. Kellum, James Kellum, ——— Evans, ——— Milligan, ——— Painter, John A. Mudge, John R. Jewett, ——— McKaskey, T. J. Guard, E. Thompson, and the present pastor, Rev. F. S. Woolfe.

The present church officials are: James Green, Samuel Carr, George Hearson, William Powley, Harry Powley, Frank Mason and Thomas Ackerman, class leaders; John Hosford, James Green, Dr. C. L. Kreider, Gardner Young, J. S. Green, Isaac De Witt and Frank Mason, stewards and trustees.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The writer desires to express his thanks to Rev. M. W. Homes for the following history of this church: "On June 6, 1836, eighteen members of this denomination formed themselves into a conference under the following pledge: 'We, the undersigned members of Baptist Churches, feeling desirous to sustain the public worship of God in the village of Monroeville, and other parts of the town of Ridgefield, do agree to unite in conference, covenanting, by the help of God, to meet for his worship at such time and place as shall be by us appointed; and when not favored with the preached word, to improve the time in exhortation, singing and prayer, as the word of God directs.'

"The following are the names of those forming the conference: David Webb, Roswell Phelps, Samuel Chapman, Diodatus Hubbell, Oliver Webb, David S. Webb, Martin L. Ruggles, Henry Dillingham, Lydia Webb, Louisa S. Webb, Miamee Phelps, Amanda Dillingham, Sallie Chapman, Celia Hubbell, Louisa Lake, Elizabeth Webb, Eliza Giasler and Fidelia Ruggles.

"The conference held their first meeting June 18, 1836; Elder A. Morse, moderator, and Roswell Phelps, clerk. At this meeting arrangements were made for regular religious services, including the monthly covenant meeting. On August 27, 1836, the organization of the conference as a church was fully completed, by the adoption of articles of faith and church covenant and the approval of ministering brethren and the churches of which those composing the conference had been members. The articles of faith were those known as the 'Philadelphia articles.' In 1850, the church adopted what are known as the 'New Hampshire articles,' at which time the name of the church was changed to Monroeville Baptist Church. At the same meeting they appointed delegates to apply for admission into the Huron Baptist association, and were received at the session of that body at Norwalk, the same year.

"The first addition to the church, by baptism, occurred April 2, 1837, when three were baptized. One of these, the wife of deacon F. H. Drake, and daughter of Diodatus Hubbell, is still living (April, 1879).

"April 15, 1857, six more were baptized, among whom were David Clock and wife. Mrs. Clock at this writing is still living.

"The church employed Elder A. Morse as supply until they could secure the service of a regular pastor. The Rev. S. B. Webster was engaged in the spring of 1837. The following have served the church to the present time: William White, Benjamin Thomas, A. Brown, Jeremiah Hall, C. J. Biroles, E. B. Turner, E. Eaton, Watson Clark, D. W. Morgan, D. Morse, L. Bailey, J. L. King, J. Hawker, D. Downie, M. E. Lyon, and the present incumbent, Rev. M. W. Homes.

"The church and society were incorporated March 5, 1838, with Diodatus Hubbell, Edward Baker and David Clock as trustees. The first meeting as a church and society was held April 14, 1838, when a constitution was adopted and the following officers elected: Willard Knight, president; Diodatus Hubbell, Samuel Clock and George W. Allen, trustees; and Edward Baker, clerk. At the same meeting, Willard Knight, George Hollister, Elisha Lake and Benjamin F. Morse were appointed a committee to superintend the building of a house of worship. The house was completed and dedicated January 8, 1839, Elder S. Wadsworth preaching the sermon. The cost of the building is not given; it has since been repaired, once in 1844, cost not given; again in 1868–69, at an expense of two thousand dollars.

"A Sunday school was organized in the spring 1839, and reported to the association forty scholars. Its present superintendent is William Roth. Under the labors of Rev. S. B. Webster, the membership was largely increased. During the entire history of the church there have been received into its fellowship six hundred and twenty-nine. Of this number, four hundred and nineteen were received by baptism. The present pastor began his labors January 1, 1877, since when fifty-two have been added to the church. The following gentleman have served the church as deacons: David Webb, Diodatus Hubbell, Edward Thomas, F. H. Drake and William Skaden, the last two still acting as such; clerks, R. Phelps, Benjamin Vrooman, J. Gantz, C. D. Hall, F. H. Drake, and the present incumbent, G. Stimson. There is a commodious parsonage."

ORRIN W. HEAD.

Orrin W. Head was born at Paris, Oneida Co., N. Y., on the 18th of May, 1808. His parents were Jonathan and Hepzibah (Livermore) Head, both born in New England, the former in Rhode Island, the latter in New Hampshire. His father, with two brothers, left Rhode Island in early life to settle in New York. They came up the Mohawk, bringing their silver money in a tin-pail, and landed at Utica when there was but one tavern in that now populous and beautiful city, and nearly the whole of Oneida County was unsettled. The tavern above mentioned occupied the identical site of Bagg's Hotel, well known to travelers on the New York Central Railroad.

Mr. Head had eight brothers and two sisters, of whom six brothers and one sister are still living, the latter in Oakland, Cal.

In 1836 he was married to Julia Crane, in Marshall, Oneida Co., where her parents had resided for many years. Four children were the fruits of this marriage, their names and dates of birth being as follows: Thaddeus W., born December, 1837; Irvin T., born December, 1839; Lucy M., born January, 1841; George, born September, 1846.

Mr. Head came to Ridgefield township in April, 1842, purchasing what was then known as the Sowers farm, consisting of one hundred and eighty acres. He has lived on the same land ever since, but has at various times bought and sold contiguous lands, so that his farm now comprises two hundred and fifty acres.

It is an achievement well worth recording, that he has taken, almost literally *with his own hands*, the native forest (yielding, the most of it, one hundred cords to the acre) from more than three hundred acres of land, hardly a log-heap having been burned on all that extent of ground of which he did not superintend and assist the construction, handspike in hand. And yet a hale old age testifies that the work did not overtax his vigorous constitution.

Mr. Head claims to have more miles of *good fence* on his farm than any other farmer in Huron County, and no one can ride past his well-kept and well-cultivated grounds without thinking that his claim is valid.

In 1857 he built, in company with Mr. E. B. Perkins, what is known as the "Davis Block," in Monroeville, and established there the Perkins & Head Exchange Bank, which continued in successful operation five years.

Mr. Head never held or sought any public office, but he has been the "standing bondsman" for township and county functionaries of every grade for the past twenty years.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church was first denominated "Unity," but this was subsequently changed to "Zion,"—the name it now bears. Its history begins with the year 1843. The summer of that year Rev. Alvah Guion, rector of St. Paul's Church, Norwalk, began, and for one year subsequent, held service every Sunday afternoon in the Presbyterian Church. There were then but three Episcopal families residing in Monroeville. At the end of the year, from various reasons, services were discontinued, and eleven years intervened ere regular services were again established. During this interval occasional services were held by rectors of the surrounding parishes.

In 1854, Rev. G. S. Davis, of Medina, accepted a call. He took up his residence in Monroeville, preaching here on each Sabbath afternoon, and in Lyme township, during the forenoon. The parish was organized, and measures were taken to raise funds sufficient to build a church edifice. This was nearly consummated, when deaths and removals caused a postponement. During the stay of Rev. Mr. Davis, the congregation met in the Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist churches, and in public halls, and it was during his rectorship that the rite of confirmation was, for the first time, administered in Monroeville. After two and one-half years Mr. Davis resigned charge of the parish, the communicants at that time numbering ten.

The summer of 1857, Rev. J. P. Curran, rector of St. Luke's Church, Milan, assumed charge of the parish, holding service in Perkins' hall on Sunday afternoon. A Sunday school was now organized, with five teachers and twenty-five children. The question of building a church was again agitated, and work was about to begin, when Mr. Curran resigned the rectorship.

July 8, 1860, Rev. Samuel Marks assumed charge of the parish. September 25th, the corner stone of the church was laid, and on the 8th of December, 1861, it was completed and opened for divine service. The cost was three thousand five hundred dollars. The holy communion was first administered within its walls on Christmas day. The consecration of the church was consummated on February 2, 1864, by the Rt. Rev. C. P. McIlvane, bishop of the Diocese of Ohio. Nine clegymen were present. The Rev. Mr. Phelps, of Fremont, preached the sermon, from 1 Kings viii. 27. Rev. Mr. Marks, by reason of failing health, resigned the pastorate in the spring of 1864.

The following summer the pulpit was supplied by different clergymen, and in the autumn Rev. A. E. Bishop assumed temporary charge. He remained until July, 1865, when the Rev. William R. Powell entered upon the duties of the rectorship; he remained until February, 1867, when he resigned. Rev. Henry L. Badger snceeded him, and he remained until the spring of 1869. Rev. W. H. Dean then assumed charge. He remained until August, 1870, and was succeeded by Rev. D. C. Howard, who resigned September 1, 1872. The parish now remained for more than one year with only occasional supply.

On December 2, 1873, Rev. J. Karcher, present rector, assumed charge. The membership at present (1878) numbers fifty-six. The Sabbath school has an average attendance of forty. Albert C. Williams is superintendent. Following are the church officers: on March 27, 1856, Edwin Prentiss, Charles Earl, Alva Adsit, James T. Camp, C. C. Williams, Thomas M. Cook, Lewis Zahm, Daniel F. Williams and Isaac Smith were elected vestrymen, and William R. Jackson, clerk. At the Easter election, 1866, Philip Ward was elected senior warden, H. L. Wilson, junior warden, and Isaac Smith, Jonathan Prentiss, John S. Roby, J. T. Camp, Albert Williams and R. G. Martin, vestrymen. In 1868, wardens and a number of vestrymen re-elected; new vestrymen, Dr. O. Prentiss and Henry M. Roby. 1871, Jonathan Prentiss and Albert Williams, wardens; John S. Roby, William R. Jackson, Charles William Radcliffe, Dr. O. Prentiss and E. Wright, vestrymen; at the same time Dr. O. Prentiss, Jonathan Prentiss and Albert Williams were elected delegates to convention at Toledo. 1872, wardens re-elected; new vestrymen were H. S. Wilson and R. G. Martin. 1874, Jonathan Prentiss and Dr. O. Prentiss, wardens; H. M. Roby, H. J. Coit, C. H. Williams, W. R. Jackson, W. W. Radcliffe and J. T. Camp, vestrymen. 1875, Edmond Wright, warden; Dr. O. Prentiss, vestryman. At this election the number of vestrymen was increased to seven to avoid the danger of a *tie* vote. 1876, A. C. Williams, senior warden, William Prentiss and A. S. Skilton, vestrymen. 1877, officers re-elected entire, except J. H. Sargent, vestryman. 1878, A. C. Williams and A. S. Skilton, wardens; Dr. O. Prentiss, H. M. Roby, Geo. Williams, Charles Sargent, C. H. Williams, M. O. Merrill and J. T. Camp, vestrymen. The parsonage was built during the summer of 1866, at a cost of two thousand dollars. Henry M. Roby was the superintendent of construction.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This church, which is located at Four Corners, was organized by Rev. Jeremiah Butler on the 11th of February, 1846. Following are the constituent members: Chauncey Cook and Dorcas, his wife, Mrs. Theoda Cook, Elias Kingsley and Polly, his wife; Brainard Willard, Miss Mary Ann Willard, John Hoyt and Lydia, his wife; Miss Amelia K. Hoyt, Mrs. Laura E. Weed, Mrs. Eunice Cook and Moses Fisher, who joined by letter; Elisha Cook, V. M. Horton, Samuel M. Cook, Thomas Smith, C. B. Cook, and Miss Cornelia Kingsley, joined by profession. Meetings were held in the stone school house until 1853, when the present meeting house was erected. This is a substantial wood building with spire, and cost with grounds $1,785. A Sabbath school was organized several years prior to the formation of the

church, and has continued until the present. There is now an average attendance of seventy children. H. C. Reed is its able superintendent. Following are the ministers who have presided over this church for a period of one year or more: Rev. J. E. Allen, who assumed charge in April following the organization. He remained five years, and was succeeded by Rev. C. C. Baldwin. After him were Rev. C. Burgess, M. H. Smith, — Coyner, E. N. Bartlett, Quincy M. Bosworth, John Hollway, J. H. Payne, C. W. Wallace, A. D. Knapp, and F. S. Wolfe, who is the present incumbent. The present membership is eighty-four. The whole number who have united with the church since its formation is one hundred and seventy. The following are the names of persons who have served the church as deacons: Chauncey Cook, Cornelius Powers, M. W. Needham, and W. S. Barnes, and W. K. Radcliffe, the present incumbent. The clerk of the church is Mr. C. B. Cook, to whom the writer is indebted for the data of this sketch.

EVANGELICAL PROTESTANT CHURCH.

The organization of this church occurred on February 10, 1861, and was consummated through the efforts of Jacob Setzler, Sr., and Philip Weihl. Following are the original members: John, Jacob and Philip Weihl and wives, Jacob Setzler and wife, Jacob Setzler, Jr., and wife, Henry, Casper and Jacob Haas and wives, Philip Knoll and wife, Ludewick Kanbach and wife, Jacob and Philip Erf and wives, Jacob Seel and wife, Philip Horn and wife, Chris and William Heimann and wives, William Hankamer and wife, Jacob Weisenheimer and wife, Carl Bender and wife, William Miller and wife, William Miller, Jr., and wife, Jacob Gehring and wife, George Meyer, wife and father, George Linder and wife, John Bahr and wife and William Stotz and wife. Meetings were held in the old Methodist Episcopal Church and in public halls until 1864, when the present church was completed. The cost of this structure was two thousand three hundred dollars. The ministers who have presided over the church are as follows: Rev. F. E. Ludevic, Wilhelm Hessal, Frederick Hamberly, William Kling, Frederick Benedict and William Renter, the present pastor, who assumed charge some three years since. The officers on organization were: Philip Weihl, president; John Bahr, secretary; Jacob Setzler, Jr., treasurer; William Miller, Jacob Setzler, Sr., and Jacob Erf, trustees. The present officers (1878) are: Philip E. Horn, president; Jacob Hinninger, secretary; Chris Hankamer, treasurer; Philip Deidrich, George Holdrick and Henry Haas, trustees. The present membership is one hundred. The Sunday school, in connection with this church, was organized in August, 1875, by the Rev. Mr. Renter, who was the first, and is the present, superintendent. The school has an average of sixty children in attendance. Charles Hankamer, assistant superintendent.

ST. JOSEPH'S (CATHOLIC) CHURCH

was attended as a missionary station until 1862, when it was organized by the Rev. Mr. Obermuller, of Norwalk. Meetings were held in Carabin's Hall until January 12, 1863, when the brick church, now occupied as a school room, was purchased of the Methodist society. The committee on purchase were: R. Zipfel, Robert Urlau, Charles Freund, Cornell Schnurr, and Joseph Walter. Rev. Obermuller continued to attend until July 12, 1863, when Rev. A. Abel assumed charge as settled pastor. He remained until October 9, 1864, and was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. J. M. Peutz. The church was established with a membership of one hundred and fifty families, and has now some twenty-five less. A school was organized in connection with the church by Rev. Obermuller. This was more or less interrupted, for want of proper accommodations until 1865, when it convened in the present parsonage. Four years later its sessions were held in the old school building of the Union School. In 1877 it was permanently removed to its present location, in the old church. The average attendance is about one hundred. It is a graded school of primary and intermediate departments, and both English and German are taught.

The corner stone of the present commodious church edifice was laid on October 12, 1873. It was completed in the early summer of 1876, and consecrated on June 17th of that year, by Bishop Dwenenger of Fort Wayne, Indiana. The building is, in size, fifty-four by one hundred and twenty-five feet, of a composite order of architecture, composed of the Roman and the Gothic, a style much used in the twelfth century. The cost of the church was twenty-six thousand eight hundred and sixty-three dollars, and the total amount at present invested in the building and real estate is thirty thousand dollars. The present trustees (1869) are Benjamin Baumann, William Thompson, Matthew Carroll and Andrew Hipp.

The data from which the foregoing sketch was written was furnished by Rev. J. M. Peutz.

SCHOOLS.

The first school house in the township was erected on lot number two hundred and seventy-two in Monroeville village. It was, doubtless, built of logs, but the date of its construction, or the teaching of the first term of school within its walls, the writer could not ascertain. George Burt was the first teacher and he was paid ten dollars per month for his services; tradition does not state, but he undoubtedly *boarded himself;* he certainly could afford to from so munificent a salary. The children who attended this school were: John S. Davis, Augustus H. Hubbell, James Sowers, Benjamin, Isaac and Rachel Spicer, Nelson and Orrin Brown, William and Rachel Fletcher, Diantha and Minerva Littlefield, Cecelia and Loisa Hubbell, Hosey and Almon Hunt.

MONROEVILLE UNION SCHOOLS.

Pursuant to notice, the citizens in district number two, Ridgefield township, convened at the school house, in said district, on April 10, 1852, for the purpose of adopting or rejecting the law which created the Union School system. Jacob M. Zahm was chosen chairman; S. C. Palmer, assistant chairman; and William Saddler, clerk. A ballot was had, and of the seventy-eight electors present, but forty voted in favor of the system. This was, however, a majority, and on April 24th, the following gentlemen were elected directors of the public schools: D. B. Allen, J. W. Humphrey, J. M. Zahm, Dr. T. M. Cook, James Hamilton, Jr., and Isaac Smith, and on organization, Dr. T. M. Cook was chosen president; J. M. Zahm, secretary; and Isaac Smith, treasurer. The house of Miss Josephine Lemmon was first used for the school. This is now occupied as a dwelling by Charles Foehler. In 1854, a building was purchased of J. R. Benjamin, which was occupied by the school for a time.

The present substantial school building was erected from designs prepared by Henry M. Roby, Esq., and was first occupied on October 4, 1868. The total cost of the building was twenty-seven thousand and fifty-eight dollars and thirty-three cents. In addition there have been expended for furniture, grading, fencing, etc., three thousand and seventy-nine dollars, making a total of thirty thousand and one hundred and thirty-seven dollars.

The fine library in connection with the school, contains a complete set (twenty-one volumes) of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, which is a complete library in itself. The school is provided with a full chemical and astronomical apparatus, and all the adjuncts to a thorough course of study. The course embraces the primary, secondary, intermediate and grammar school grades, with a high school course embracing a four year's study.

The following shows the teachers in the school, from its organization to the present time (1878): principals, Prof. T. B. Hutchins, Edwin Gregory, A. B. Cornell, Collins Ford, George Cornell, G. L. Starr, Miss Emma A. Fish, Prof. A. E. Smiley, A. N. Mead, C. C. Chamberlain, A. E. Roberts, A. Thomas, C. G. Bisbee, W. H. H. Jackson, R. N. Smith, A. J. Michael, R. H. Kennison, and the present efficient superintendent, O. E. Latham.

The assistant teachers are: Miss Josephine Lemmon, Mary Patterson, —— Worden, M. Clock, E. Platt, L. Platt, Mary Price, Rosalia Prentiss, Fannie Benjamin, Mr. C. Breckenridge, Miss H. Adsit, Ruth Prindle, Louisa Squire, Helen Eaton, Emily Gregory, Ida C. Leonard, Lucia Bonett, Mr. W. Robbins, Miss E. Lyons, M. Collins, Addie Colver, — Gilbert, L. Randall, Julia A. Jackson, Lovina Breckenridge, Mattie Morrison, M. J. Balentine, F. E. Brown, — Herrick, Jessie Brown, A. L. Lane, Harriet Gowdy, Julia Kittell, M. L. Moore, Mary Randall, Mary E. Allison, Anne E. Wilson, Lizzie Montgomery, Josephine Adsit, Helen Smith, Anna Montgomery, Emma L. Sumner, May Chance, Francis Camp, F. C. Atherton, Lodusky Lassalles, Fannie Zahm, L. Olefield, Stacie Lyon, Mr. John Gann, Miss Lucy Raymond, Alice Sowers, Jennie Mulock, Ruth Howarth, Emma Martin, Ida Daniels, — Dimon, Mr. Charles Young, Miss Lizzie Diggins, Alice Dean, H. Hartshorn, L. A. Cahoon, Jennie Edgar, Maggie Boyd, O. D. Baldwin, Addie Salsbury, J. S. Green, D. Campbell, Helen Smith, Lottie E. Fant, Hattie Smith, Helen Witford, and Florence Robbins. The present staff is: Professor O. E. Latham, principal, Miss Lizzie Frail, Anna C. Prentiss, Retta Traub, Jennie Bissell, Alice L. Simson, Ida S. Easton, and F. J. Hotchkiss, assistants; J. G. Kline, teacher penmanship. Board of Education, 1878: C. P. Prentiss, president; L. Emerson, secretary; R. G. Martin, treasurer; Dr. O. Prentiss, E. J. Squire, W. M. Fanning, and C. V. King. Whole number of scholars in the district, five hundred and thirty eight; amount paid teachers, three thousand two hundred and sixty dollars.

SOCIETIES.

Numerous social organizations have from time to time had an existence in Monroeville. Among the oldest of these, and in fact the only one that has withstood the "lapse of time and the ravages of barbarous force," is Nachee Lodge No. 94, I. O. O. F. In consequence of having passed through fire, the records of this society give very few details from which to prepare a sketch. The charter bears date August 26, 1847, and bears upon its face the following names: H. K. Steele, T. D. McClelland, Timothy Baker, Cornelius P. Ross, John Sowers, Jr., John L. Le Bean, F. C. Taylor, C. D. Dwight, and F. H. Cone. The officers at present (1879) are: A. L. Lane, N. G.; G. Wilkinson, V. G.; B. W. Salisbury, secretary, and John S. Roby, treasurer. Present membership, forty-five. The society meets on Tuesday evening of each week in Odd Fellows' Hall.

Rose Lodge No. 304, F. and A. M., was organized A. D., March 10, 1858, with the following charter members: Enos Rose, Dr. O. Prentiss, Darius S. Colver, L. Pomeroy, Jacob Nathan, Edwin Fish, De Witt C. Doane, Charles E. Phillips, W. S. Wortman, John S. Roby, John Fish, and J. R. Rose. The first officers were: Enos Rose, W. M.; Dr. O. Prentiss, S. W.; D. S. Colver, J. W.; John S. Roby, treasurer; L. Pomeroy, secretary; E. Fish, S. D.; D. W. C. Doane, J. D.; and Charles E. Phillips, tyler. The charter was issued at the session of the grand lodge, held in October, 1858, and the first meeting of the lodge, under charter, was held November 10, 1858. A public installation of officers was held at Perkins' Hall, November 8th, same year. The lodge room on the corner of Main and Monroe streets was fitted up in elegant style. The furniture, charter and a portion of the jewels were destroyed in the disastrous fire

of April 1, 1877. The lodge has not resumed labor since that time.

Temperance societies have been organized from time to time, but the element against reform in intemperance is so strong in Monroeville that it was constant battling with the tide, and, although to stranger eyes the need of thorough temperance work is painfully manifest, yet no society exists except the Emerson National Temperance Savings society. This was organized December, 1878, and derives its name from its founder, Mr. L. Emerson, of Monroeville. The following are the officers: James S. Green, president; Dr. C. M. C. Prentiss and T. J. Middough, vice presidents; James Brady, secretary, and W. H. Wilkinson, treasurer. This is not a secret society, but open to all, especially those who wish to shake off the demon, Intemperance. Each member pays an initiation fee and weekly dues, one-half of which he is allowed to draw out at the expiration of one year, leaving the other half, as a guarantee of his future good behavior, and at the end of every six months thereafter he can draw out the earnings of the preceding six months. Should he indulge in intoxicants he forfeits what he has paid and is expelled from the society. In case of sickness or removal he can draw his entire accumulation if he so desires. The society started with a membership of thirteen, and is now in a flourishing condition.

PHYSICIANS.

The first disciple of Æsculapius who graced the township by his presence, permanently, was Cyrus Cole. He was from Easton, Washington county, New York. He there read medicine with a Dr. Moshier, and practiced with him three years; came to Ohio in 1817. At Fremont he married Mrs. Elizabeth Desang, and in the spring of 1820 located permanently in Ridgefield, where he practiced until his death, in March, 1853. The widow is now deceased Their only daughter, Mary L., is the wife of Dr. T. M. Cook, of Sandusky.

Following Dr. Cole, was Hugh T. Prouty, but of him we have no history, except that he was drowned in the straits above Mackinaw, while passing the rapids in a canoe.

In October, 1843, J. L. Lane, from Hartford, Trumbull county, Ohio, located in Monroeville. He married Martha A. McFarland in 1838. Dr. Lane is still practicing in Monroeville. Has two children, Albert L. and Grace.

Thomas M. Cook comes next. He practiced here some twelve years. Now lives in Sandusky.

Obadiah Prentiss married Harriet D. Webster of Jefferson, Ashtabula county, Ohio, January 1; 1844; graduated at the E. M. Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, in June, 1848, and settled in Monroeville in May, 1854. He has an extensive and lucrative practice. Of the five children who have been born of this marriage, but two are now living: Chalmer M. C., who is a graduate of the Wooster Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio, and a daughter, Corinne M., who remains at home.

B. T. Smith first settled at Four Corners, and from there removed to Monroeville, where he practiced many years. He died in the spring of 1878.

C. L. Kreider comes next, and is still practicing, as are the following: G. A. Slack and Jay Kling.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

MILLS.

The first in the township were built by Richard and Henry Burt, in 1817. The saw mill was built first, and the grist mill soon afterward, both now owned by John Boehm. The saw mill is but little changed, except by time. The grist mill has been entirely rebuilt inside. Boehm also owns the mills on lot one, in the fourth section.

A grist and saw mill was next built by George Myers, in the northeast part of the township. These were located on the Huron river, and have long since gone into decay.

Major Underhill built a saw mill soon after. This was on the east branch, lot three, section one. The mill is still standing, but the dam has been carried away by the flood.

The buildings of the Holly water works are situated on lot two, in the same section.

DISTILLERIES.

Schuyler Van Rensselaer built the first one. This went into operation in about 1823. It was a log building, and stood on the site now occupied by the dwelling of William Webber. Joseph Pierce was its first distiller. This distillery was "in blast" but a few years.

George Hollister built the next one, in about 1825 or '26. The building was of brick and wood, and stood on the north bank of the river, a few rods east of the bridge. It was in operation, under different owners, until about 1865. Nothing now remains to mark the spot.

In 1837, James Hamilton, Jr., built a distillery. It was of brick, and stood on the corner of Hamilton street and Milan avenue, and was in operation until 1859 or '60. It boilers exploded a few years before it finally ceased business.

The distillery standing near the junction was built by Messrs. Amsden, Williams and Company, in 1848 or '49, and was in operation till the spring of 1876.

Messrs. Prentiss and Packard also built a distillery. This was destroyed by fire.

In October, 1848, Mr. J. S. Roby, in connection with Isaac Harper, erected the brewery on the corner of Monroe and Ridge streets. It was conducted by the Roby brothers until 1866, when they sold the property to C. P. Prentiss. The present proprietors, Messrs. Urlaw, Rupp and Company, came in possession October 13, 1877. They have invested, in real estate, buildings and fixtures, twenty thousand dollars.

The first woolen factory in Monroeville, was built by Timothy Baker, in 1830. It stood on the bank of the river, on what is now Mechanic street. This was quite a complete affair. It was in operation a number of years, and gradually went to decay.

The Monroeville woolen mill was built in 1873. It was constructed by a stock company with an authorized capital of one hundred thousand dollars, about sixty thousand dollars of which was paid in. It was fully equipped, but never run. The machinery has been removed, and the fine building is now unoccupied.

In 1849, F. H. Drake built a sash and blind factory. It was on lot two hundred and thirty-eight in Monroeville village, and was in operation some ten years. This was the only manufactory of the kind in Huron county, and was finally destroyed by fire.

In 1845, C. P. Prentiss erected a wooden building on Ridge street, which he occupied for a foundry and machine shop. The business grew to be one of considerable magnitude. At one time some thirty men were employed.

The present brick building on this site was built by Messrs. Roe & Drake in 1857, the lower part for foundry and machine shop, the upper for the manufacture of sash and blinds. Drake sold his interest to Roe, and he, in 1866, disposed of the property to the present proprietor, W. E. Smith, who has at present invested in the business six thousand dollars. He manufactures agricultural implements.

The fanning mill manufactory was established by John Hosford on January 1, 1870. There are now ten thousand dollars invested, and an average of eight men employed in the works, and seven salesmen are required during the summer months. The first year there were manufactured one hundred mills. The second year the business increased to seven hundred mills, and continues the same at present. The sales for 1878 aggregated the snug sum of nineteen thousand six hundred dollars. During this season the making of the Schuyler churn was commenced. Mr. Hosford's sales are confined principally to Ohio and Michigan.

The plow works at Cook's Corners began operations as early as 1832 or '33. Messrs. Searls & Scadden were the projectors. They began in a small way, their first efforts being wooden plows, gradually the business enlarged. (It is believed this firm made the first steel plows ever put up in the State.) The present proprietor, James Truesdall, purchased the property in 1862, and made that year one hundred plows. He has now invested ten thousand dollars, employs an average of eight workmen, and manufactures four hundred plows yearly, and about the same number of cultivators and harrows. An eight-horse engine propells the machinery. Years since there was an extensive hemp works at the "Corners." Of this we have no particulars.

There are at present three wagon makers in the village: L. H. Raymond, M. Fritz and M. Bailey, and the following blacksmiths: F. G. Murphy, J. Fitzpatrick and M. & A. Fritz.

Frederick Richards operates a small tannery in the village.

MONROEVILLE IN 1879.

Dry Goods, Notions, etc.—Isaac Smith is the oldest merchant in the village. E. J. Squire, perhaps, comes next in settlement. Next in importance is the store of Messrs. Manahan, Taber & Co., which is operated in connection with the Norwalk house. It was established October 1, 1878, and is under the control of Mr. Henry Taber, by whose efficient management it already occupies a prominent position among the mercantile houses of the village. L. Tyler and A. M. Merrill complete the list in this line.

Millinery.—Mrs. B. S. Clark and Mrs. F. Aves.

Drugs, Groceries and Notions.—Messrs. Kling & Sargeant and A. L. Lane.

Hardware, Stoves and Tinware.—In this line, Robert G. Martin is the oldest representative, Benjamin Bauman next. Ralph P. Smith deals in stoves and tinware only.

Groceries.—J. S. Green, J. Carabin, R. Zipfel and A. Hipp—also handle glassware.

Furniture.—F. H. Drake & Son (the senior partner of this firm has been for many years connected with the business interests of Monroeville), and J. T. Haskell.

Dealer in Musical Instruments.—H. Ehlers.

Harness Makers.—C. P. Hankamer and August Fehrenbach.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods.—J. Antenan.

Jewelry and Silverware.—George A. Turner.

Photographs.—A. S. Gilson.

Merchant Tailors.—Andrew Razor, B. Diringer and S. Schneider.

Boots and Shoes.—A. & P. Tyler and F. Hamerich.

Bakeries.—Joseph Klumpp and B. S. Clark.

Markets.—F. & J. Tyler and Miner & Hiltz.

General Merchandise.—A. S. Skilton.

Malters.—J. S. & H. M. Roby.

The livery interest is represented by Emerson Brothers, J. Tillottson and R. S. Seely.

Attorneys.—Monroeville has been the home of a number of gentlemen of the legal profession. The present are: J. P. Cornell and James Brady.

Notaries Public.—The present are: A. S. Skilton, John P. Cornell and Louis A. Carabin.

Prominent among business men of Monroeville are the Roby brothers. They were formerly from Detroit, Michigan. John S. located in Monroeville in 1842, and engaged in the business of malting and brewing. In 1850, Reuel came, and three years later Henry M., who became connected with the business and still continues. John S. was the first agent of the S. M. and N. R. R., and subsequently of the L. S. and M. S. R. R., in which capacity he has acted for nearly a quarter of a century. Since closing out the brewery, the brothers have been engaged exclusively in the business of malting.

Among others who have been prominently connected with the growth and business interests of Monroeville are found the names of Ephraim B. Perkins, Schuyler Van Ranslaer, James Hamilton, Jr., Isaac Smith, George Hollister, Charles P. Prentiss, S. V. Harkness, Charles Earl, Henry and James Tice, George W. Manahan, Charles Barrett, John J. Hollister, S. D. Fish.

The Monroeville Cornet Band was organized August 20, 1875, with twelve members. W. Wiest, leader. A set of instruments was purchased the fall following organization, and during the winter considerable progress was made, but in the spring of 1876 the organization ceased. A second organization took place the subsequent summer with A. J. Antenan, leader. The winter of 1876 another collapse occurred. The present band was organized in the

summer of 1877, and is composed of the following persons: Judson Fish, leader; A. J. Antenan S. L. and Fred Clary, Fred Fanning, John Zorn, A. S. Gilson, Dr. C. M. C. Prentiss, Frank, John, and Lew Tyler, John B. Wiest, C. Latham, and Charles Zipfel.

ANCIENT REMAINS.

In the first section of Ridgefield township, on lots number two and three, are found remains of ancient earthworks. It will be remembered the east branch of Huron river enters the township from the east on the corner of lot number three. In the first section there is a stream known as the Peru branch, which flows into the east branch on lot number three, where its course is turned north. These streams make three high banks or bluffs, which lie nearly in a triangular form. Upon these are earthwork fortifications of a circular form. There was also on lot number eighteen in the second section, on the east side of the west branch of the Huron river, an ancient mound of small size.

In the fourth section is located a circular earthwork, enclosing an area of perhaps ten acres. The indications are that a stockade formerly surmounted the present embankment. Immediately south of this are a number of mounds. In these, as in the others mentioned above, human bones have been found, indicating to a certainty that these elevations are the burial places of a race formerly inhabiting the country, but long since extinct.

FOUR CORNERS.

The following sketch of this locality is prepared upon data, obtained in an interview with F. D. Drake, Esq., of Oxford township, Erie county, who settled there as early as 1815:

Dr. Daniel Tilden was undoubtedly the pioneer settler at the "Corners." The date of his coming was in 1817 or '18. He settled on the place now occupied by W. S. Barnes. Dr. Tilden remained a few years, removed to Norwalk, and finally to Sandusky, where he died a few years since. The next settler was, without doubt, the grandfather of Jay Cooke. We wrote to Pitt Cooke, of Sandusky, asking him to furnish the data for a sketch of the family. He replied that he had not "time or *inclination* to furnish the items we desired:" hence we are obliged to leave this family unwritten. Lewis Stone was the next settler and Martin Vroman the fourth. He located on lands now owned by Hon. E. Bogardus. The corners did not settle rapidly; in fact, the foregoing are all who may be regarded as pioneers.

John Seymour, now of Lyme township, bought the Vroman property, and to him belongs the honor of selling the first merchant goods at the "corners." He sold to Lewis Stone. The second store was established by John K. Campbell in about 1835. The goods were displayed in a small building standing on the Webster lot. After two or three years he removed, and soon after Edward Cook opened a store, who continued in the business, perhaps, fifteen years, and sold to Messrs. Bogardus & Atherton. The present store of Messrs. Read & Valentine is a continuation of this establishment.

A post office was established here as early as 1835, and Edward Cook commissioned postmaster. The present postmaster is H. C. Read, and the office is kept in his store. The other business at the corners is the plow works, described elsewhere; wagon shop, by H. G. Webster; harness shop, by H. D. Williams; and shoe shop, by John Cook and D. Murray.

As early as 1830, and possibly earlier, the old stone school house was built. Prior to this, however, a school was held in one room of Martin Vroman's house. The teacher was a man named Perkins. This was as early as 1825. Religious services were held in the school house until the erection of the present church.

A society of the Sons of Temperance was established at quite an early date, and also a lodge of I. O. G. Templars.

The Corners has a dramatic club of considerable ability.

Col. James Smith settled at "Four Corners" in 1828. He purchased the hemp machine property in 1832; made brick several years, removed to Monroeville in 1837, and finally to Lyme township, where he died in October, 1866.

The following, from the pen of Dr. Prentiss, gives an account of an affair that produced much merriment in the neighborhood in and around Monroeville village, long years since. The persons referred to were sons of the third permanent settler in the township of Ridgefield:

Some forty years since, when I was a child,
And all of Ohio was rugged and wild;
Where cities now stand with spires in the sky,
The forest in glory waved branches on high.

The red man, triumphant with arrow and bow,
Sought panther and bear, the buck and the doe;
Trapped beaver on stream-side, caught otter and mink,
From river caught fish, as he sat on the brink.

Few were the white men, yes, scattered I trow,
Much as real Christians among us are now;
Then husband and wife both worked with one heart,
And people were neighbors, though ten miles apart.

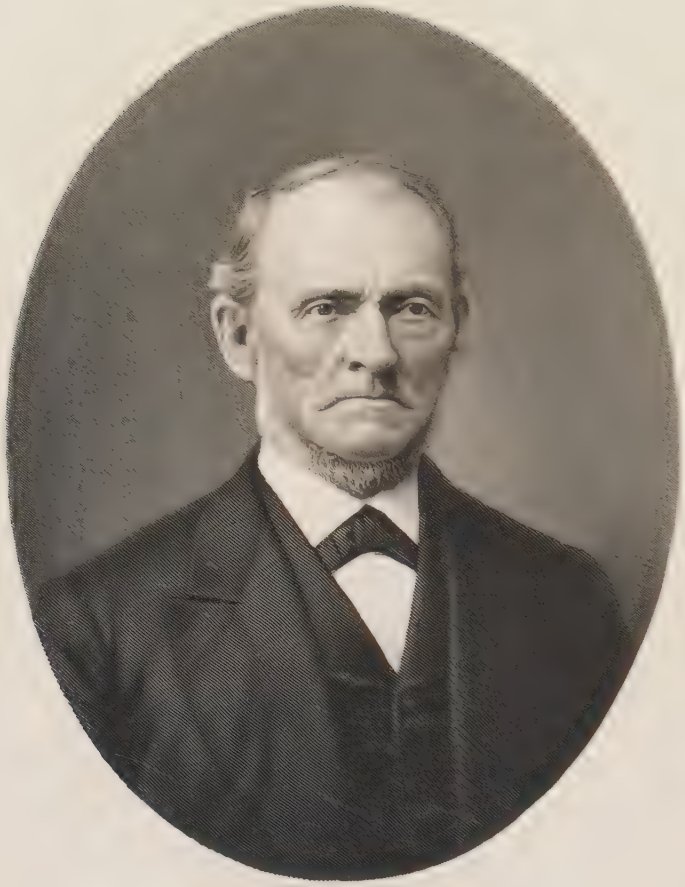
From Maryland's fields two brothers had come,
In to Ohio to look out a home;
They settled apart, but not a great ways,
So each could make visits every few days.

One brother was John, the other's name, Dan,
Each was an honest and hard working man;
In those early days, when wolves killed the sheep,
Dogs were of profit for farmers to keep.

John had a dog, but his brother had none,
So Dan was looking to get himself one;
One afternoon, a chap came along,
With a noble, big dog, both active and strong.

Uncle Dan saw the dog and the man going by;
The dog was a beauty, and so took his eye;
"Which way are you going, and where have you been?
You've got a good dog as ever I've seen."

"You'd say so, my friend; you know Hinley's big dog,
I stopped there a moment to rest on a log;
His dog was right savage, and pitched into mine,
And Tiger, here, thrashed him in less than no time.



J. S. Davis

I've another, name's Lion, exactly this style,
But I can't keep them both, for they fight all the while."
Dan asked the price, which the fellow made known;
It was willingly paid, and the fellow went on.

Dan tied the dog with a rope in the barn.
Then went to the house to tell his dog yarn.

The time sped away for two or three days,
While things run along much in the old ways;
Then John took the team, names, Nellie and Fan,
And drove the folks over to see Uncle Dan.

They were met with a smile by the folks at the gate,
With "How do you do?" and "We're all first-rate.
"Hie, Biddy Martin!" says Dan to John,
"We'll put out the horses and have some fun."

They were putting the horses just into the stall,
When the dog gave a whine, and a recognized squall;
Uncle John jumped around as quick as a frog,
"What are you doing, Dan, Dan, with my dog?"

Then came the story, how, three days before,
The dog had been stolen from Uncle John's door.
Uncle John loosed the dog from the rope in the barn,
Then went to the house to tell *his* dog yarn.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN S. DAVIS

John S. Davis was born March 28, 1806, in Baltimore county, Maryland. His parents were Jesse and Mary Ann (Sowers) Davis. His mother died while he was still an infant, and he was brought up by his maternal grandparents, John and Mary Ann Sowers. After his mother's death his father was twice married—first to a Miss Hunt, of whom he had two children, Mary and Jackson—and again to a Miss Sewell, who bore him one child, Ann Eliza. Not long after his mother's death, his father removed to the State of Pennsylvania where (in the village of Shrewsbury, York county,) he died about the year 1833.

In 1811, when he was but five years old, Mr. Davis came, with his grandparents above named, to Fairfield, Lancaster county, Ohio. Not long after, they settled in Ridgefield township, on what is now known as the Cone farm—a part of which is included in the corporation of Monroeville. Here his grandfather died July 23, 1820, aged sixty-three, and his grandmother twenty-eight years after, *i. e.*, May 21, 1848, aged ninety-three. These grandparents had four sons, John, Moses, Daniel and James, with the older of whom Mr. Davis lived till after his majority. It is well worthy of record, as a remarkable physiological fact, that James, the youngest of these four uncles (who is still living in Whitley county, Indiana) was born when his mother was *fifty-three years old*, his next older brother, Daniel, being then in his fourteenth year.

Mr. Davis lived in this township till 1835, when he removed to Lexington, Richland county. Three years later he moved again to Galion, Crawford county, where he lived twenty-eight years—returning to Monroeville in 1866.

While living at Galion, on the 17th of May, 1843, he married Catharine Nave who was born in Path Valley, Franklin county, Pennsylvania. They have had four children, of whom two daughters are still living. The elder of these daughters, Amanda J., born February 17, 1844, married Capt. A. S. Skilton in Galion, December 20, 1865. They have two children, John Davis Skilton and Elizabeth Roby, and now reside in Monroeville. Mr. Davis' youngest daughter, Mary Elizabeth, was born January 15, 1869.

Mr. Davis followed the honorable profession of farmer, on a small place in Ridgefield township, till he was thirty years old, when he went into the dry goods business with Mr. Bloomer as partner. About the year 1850, he embarked in the business of banking, first in the Exchange Bank of Galion, managed under the firm name of Atwood, Davis & Bloomer; afterwards in the First National Bank at the same place. He is also interested in the Farmers' National Bank of Mansfield, the National Bank of Plymouth, and (more especially) the Exchange Bank of Monroeville, of which the managing firm are Davis, Crim & Stentz. In all his business enterprises, Mr. Davis has been singularly successful, and if he has not "made money" quite as fast as Midas, he has been more fortunate than that fatally avaricious king, in that he has been permitted to choose what should, and what should not, *turn to gold* under his touch.

On the 28th of March, 1876, a very numerous company of his relatives, friends, and neighbors, assembled at his spacious mansion to celebrate his seventieth birthday. The affair was managed by his good wife, together with his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Skilton, as a "surprise," and most complete was their success, Mr. Davis having not the least suspicion of what was going on, till the guests began to arrive. But his surprise reached its culmination when, after the company had all assembled, an elegant gold-headed cane, and a beautiful, life-sized crayon portrait of Mrs. Davis (a present from the above-mentioned parties), were produced and presented to him in an appropriate address. Touched to the heart by these manifestations of kindly regard, it would have been strange, indeed, if he had found any other than the simplest words of thanks, in which to express his grateful emotions. The Huron county teachers' institute, being then in session at Monroeville, were present in a body, and with them the distinguished grammarian, Professor Harvey, of Painesville.

In the fall of the same year, he enjoyed the distinguished, but unsought, honor of being chosen elector of president and vice president of the United States; and afterwards, in the college of electors, of casting his vote for Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler, as president and vice president of the nation.

Mr. Davis is enjoying a hale and green old age, at Monroeville, surrounded by an affectionate family,

and looked up to by his neighbors, young and old, as a kind friend and prudent counsellor. No object, looking toward the moral and religious improvement of the community, fails of his cordial support. He is exceptionally unostentatious, affable and companionable; and the writer hereof will not soon forget the pleasant ramble had with him in the beautiful cemetery of Monroeville, where

"The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep"—

searching among the white monuments of that quiet and cheerful resting place of the dead for dates to be interwoven in the foregoing biographical sketch.

William A. Bishop

Mary A. Bishop

WILLIAM A. BISHOP.

The subject of this notice was born in Hunderdon county, New Jersey, March 3, 1806. His parents were Joseph and Mary (Wykoff) Bishop. His father died in 1801, and his mother about 1859, having lived a widow fifty-eight years. His ancestors, on the father's side, were from England; on the mother's, from Holland.

He was twice married; the first time, April 4, 1834, to Magdalene Edinger, who died April 5, 1837. Two children were the fruit of this marriage: Joseph, born January 26, 1835, died in infancy; William H., born June 19, 1836, is still living in this township. He married, as his second wife, on the 30th of November, 1837, Mary Ann Cadwell, who was born in Lorain county, January 11, 1818. Following are the names of the children of this marriage: 1, Laura Ann, born January 18, 1839. 2, Eliza, born August 25, 1842. 3, Charles D., born January 4, 1846. 4, Lina, born April 15, 1849. 5, Mary E., born January 2, 1854. 6, Martha E., born June 1, 1857. Of these children, only the third, fourth and sixth still survive.

Mr. Bishop came to this county on the 2d of August, 1834, from Northampton county, Pennsylvania, to which place he had migrated about two years before. He settled in Ridgefield, on the west branch of the Huron river, on what was known as the Page farm. There he lived about twelve years, and then moved to the Palmer farm, in 1849. This farm consists of one hundred and sixty-seven acres, sixty or seventy acres having been cleared before he bought it, and about thirty-five since. During his thirty years' residence on this farm, he has built for himself a beautiful home (with commodious barns adjacent) near the bank of the Huron river, and pleasantly sheltered among the bluffs that border that beautiful stream. Here he is "growing old gracefully," surrounded by an affectionate family. He has been supervisor of the county, and school director, but he has never "hankered" for the cares of office. Though not a "professor of religion," he has always been a liberal supporter of the various churches of his township.

N. P. Lewis

R. G. Martin

HENRY P. STENTZ.

Henry P. Stentz was born in Middletown, Pennsylvania, on the 26th of February, 1838. His parents are Peter and Catharine Stentz, of German ancestry. They have five children, all of whom, except Henry P., reside at Galion. Their names are as follows: Mary L., married to E. A. Snyder, Henry P., Ida, married to Charles Cronewett, Willis P., assistant cashier First National bank, Galion, and Emory K., a jeweler.

Mr. Stentz, the father, (who is a merchant,) came to Huron county in 1840, and settled at Plymouth, where he remained till 1854. He then removed to Galion, where he still resides. Henry P. resided at the same place till 1866, being, for some eight years previous, in the employ of A. Atwood, Esq., a merchant and banker. The estimation in which Mr. Stentz is held by that gentleman, is shown from the following commendatory letter, which, having fallen into our hands, we take the liberty of putting on record:

GALION, O., May 15, 1866.

The bearer, H. P. Stentz, has been doing business with me, in my employ, without intermission, nearly eight years and a half, and I take great pleasure in saying that he is strictly honest, entirely reliable, sober industrious, energetic, and capable of filling any position he may ask for. He is one (and there are few such) who takes the same interest in his employer's business he does in his own. He has been my confidential clerk and book keeper during the most of the time above mentioned, and but few of his age, without any start in life, have succeeded in dollars and cents, and in winning the confidence of the people, to the extent he has. Respectfully,

A. ATWOOD.

In 1866, Mr. Stentz came to Monroeville, and succeeded S. V. Harkness, as cashier of the Exchange bank, on the reorganization of that institution, which took place soon after. This bank is doing a very successful business, having a range of deposits averaging about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Stentz assisted in organizing the First National bank, of Galion, and, afterwards, that of Plymouth, and he is at present a director in both those institutions. He has been treasurer of the township of Ridgefield for eight consecutive years, and is now, for the second term, president of the Huron county agricultural society. He once ran for the office of Mayor, of Galion, on the Republican ticket, and even in that stronghold of the Democracy, came within fifteen votes of being elected. While residing at Galion, during the war, he was at one time operating very extensively at the south in cotton, sugar and hemp. Among his other valuable estates, is a fine farm, lying between Monroeville and Norwalk.

His education was received in the Union school at Plymouth. Though not a professor of religion, he is an attendant and supporter of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Stentz has never married, but still clings to his baccalaureate freedom. He is now in the prime of manhood, and is one of the substantial business men of Monroeville. He occupies, and deservedly so, a high place in the esteem of his fellow townsmen. He furnishes a striking illustration of the successful business man. Assuming the responsible duties of cashier of the Monroeville Exchange Bank when he was twenty-eight years of age, by close attention to every known duty connected with that institution, by strict and honorable dealing, by careful and wise management, by his pleasing manners and address, he has been instrumental in securing for the Exchange Bank a truly gratifying career of success, enabling it to take rank as one of the soundest and best patronized banking houses of the Fire-lands. What greater compliment could there be in behalf of his strict and unswerving business integrity and his acknowledged business ability and tact than is furnished in the fact that he has held the position of cashier without interruption since 1866? His marked success in business life in so unpretentious a village as Monroeville, affords a lesson of instruction for every young man just starting upon a business career. Success rarely comes to any one by the mere fortuitous revolution of the wheel of fortune. It must be coveted, striven for, won and conquered. He who does not have a strong desire for her laurels will never wear them; but desire alone will never win the battle. An aim that is high and honorable, an industry that is indefetigable, a will and a purpose that are unbending, an integrity that is uncompromising, coupled with other characteristics that stamp the true gentleman,—these must unite with desire in order to secure the trophies of success.

ROBERT G. MARTIN.

Robert G. Martin was born on the 31st of January, 1838, at Coventry, Chenango county, New York. His father, Frederick Martin, died April 30, 1877. His mother, Penelope (Boughton) Martin, is still living.

His maternal grandfather, Seymour Boughton, was a colonel in the last war with England, and was killed by the Indians, during the year 1812, at Black Rock, which is now included in the city of Buffalo, New York. The hat worn by him at the time of his death, bearing the marks both of the tomahawk and bullet by which he was killed, was preserved in the family till 1870, when, strangely enough, it was destroyed by a person not realizing its value as a relic. His mother's family were of Scotch descent; his father's from Ireland.

Mr. Martin was first married on the 16th of October, 1860, to Virginia C. Wallace, of Pittsburg, who died February 26, 1867. Of this marriage there were two children, both of whom died in early childhood. He was married the second time to Louisa M. Carabin, a native of Norwalk, on the 22d of November, 1868. Mr. Martin first came to Monroeville on the 15th of November, 1853, when he was but fifteen years old, to live with his brother, Seymour B., a druggist—with whom he resided two years. This

brother was a prominent business man here for twenty-two years; one of the incorporators of the village, and township treasurer and trustee for several years. He died at Grey Eagle, Buncombe county, North Carolina, in the month of October, 1876.

In 1855, R. G. Martin, then in his eighteenth year, went back to Coventry, New York, and there, during the winter of that and the following year, taught school in the very district where he first learned his alphabet. The experiences of the young pedagogue during that winter, if we only had room for them, would make an interesting chapter in his history.

Returning to Monroeville, he was associated with the brother above mentioned, in the drug store, till 1860; when he and the same brother became successors to Mrs. N. V. Earl in the hardware business. Purchasing his brother's interest in 1862, he became sole proprietor, and has continued in the same business ever since. His establishment during these sixteen years (marked by financial revulsions which have shaken the whole country from center to circumference), has enjoyed a uniform prosperity, having outridden several storms in which many other less fortunate crafts, though perhaps equally seaworthy, have gone to the bottom. The business Neptune of the land, like his brother of the ocean, is a capricious god, wafting one venture with prosperous gales, and driving another, which seemed equally promising, a wreck upon the breakers. And yet it is possible that success or failure in any given case, might be infallibly predicted by any scientific financier, who had access to *all* the data necessary for making his computations. Mr. Martin has been, for a number of years, a member of the council of Monroeville; also a member and treasurer of the school board. He was elected the last time for three years, without opposition. He is a supporter of Zion (Episcopal) church.

F. L. Martin, a brother of the subject of this sketch, resides in Colorado Springs, at the foot of Pike's Peak, to which place he went a few years ago on account of his health. He has there become a great sheep raiser, having clipped last year over ten thousand fleeces. During the month of April, 1873, he lost between three and four thousand head, in a tremendous snow storm, but since that time, having become better posted in the business, he has met with no greater losses than farmers and stock raisers in this region. Some two years ago, R. G. Martin became financially associated with this brother in the sheep business, and their flocks at present number about twelve thousand.

F. L. Martin is the only survivor of six gentlemen who spent the winter of 1871–2 in Colorado for their health. Their disease was of a pulmonary nature, and Martin, although enjoying excellent health in Colorado, cannot remain at the east, even for a few months, without a return of his old complaint.

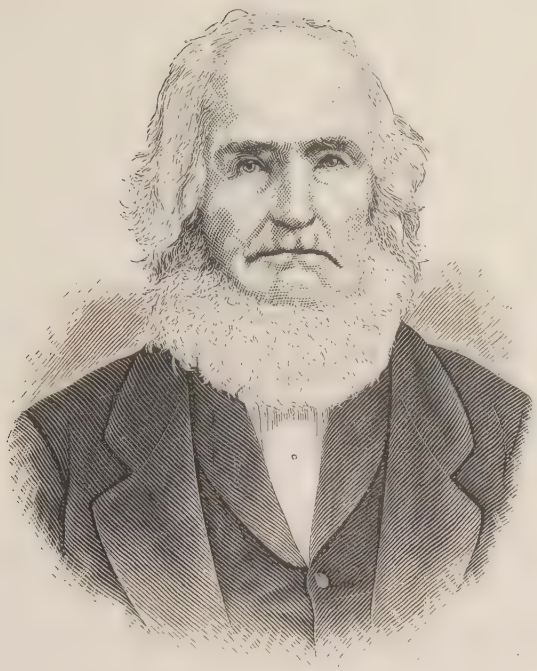
Mr. Martin, the subject of this sketch, enjoys in a high degree the esteem and confidence of the community in which he dwells. Coming to Monroeville when but a lad of fifteen, and entering his brother's store as a clerk, he, at that early day in his life, gave assurance to those who knew him of possessing the elements of true success. When but twenty-two years of age he was enabled to become a partner with his brother in the hardware business, and two years later succeeded to the sole proprietorship. He has shown a laudable tenacity of purpose in clinging to the same business in which he embarked at so early an age on his own account, and to-day has his reward in the acknowledged position which is accorded him of being one of the most successful merchants Monroeville has ever known.

THOMAS DICKEY.

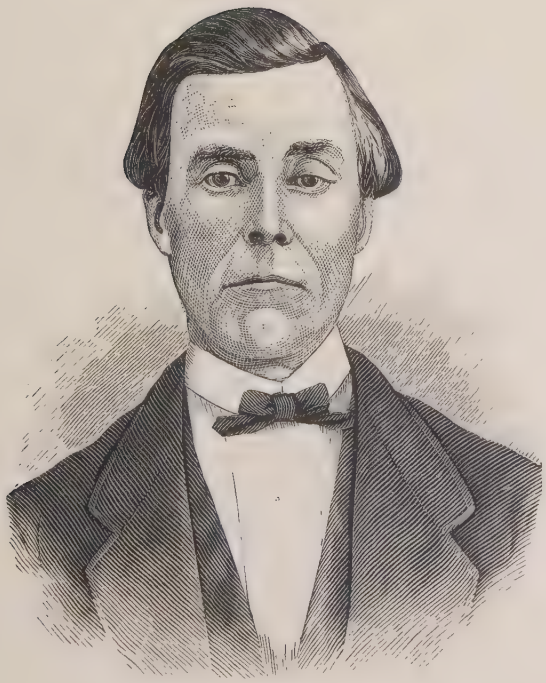
Thomas Dickey was born in Hillsboro, New Hampshire, on the 15th of December, 1790. He was one of a family of thirteen children, ten boys and three girls, only five of whom were living when Mr. Dickey left New Hampshire. His parents, Wm and Sally (Moore) Dickey, were natives of Ireland, who, with a colony of their countrymen, came to America to escape religious persecution. They purchased land and settled in the township of Londonderry, Rockingham county, New Hampshire, whence, in March, 1790, they moved to Hillsboro, forty miles distant, where Thomas was born. Here he lived till he was nineteen years of age, when he hired himself to General Benjamin Pierce, father of President Pierce, and lived with him two years. He had engaged for one year more, but, the war coming on, he enlisted in the army, May 13, 1812; was at once made orderly sergeant, under Captain John McNeal, and served in that capacity until July 1, 1814, when, by orders of General Winfield Scott, he was detailed to "act as ensign, till the pleasure of the secretary of war be known."

On the night of July 3, 1814, in Buffalo creek, the command embarked on board a boat, crossed over into Canada, landed below Fort Erie, then occupied by the British who surrendered without firing a gun. On the 4th of July, they marched down the river nearly to Niagara falls. The next day the enemy appeared, and the battle of Chippewa was fought. Afterward they went to Fort George, at the head of Lake Ontario, and remained there about a week. Then, being reenforced, General Brown moved back across Chippewa creek to Niagara, where, on the 25th of July, the battle of Lundy's Lane was fought.

In this battle Scott's brigade alone contended with the enemy for two hours, before reinforcements came up. Then General Ripley said to Colonel Miller: "Can you take that battery?" and received the memorable reply, "I can try, sir." He did try, and drove the enemy from their guns, capturing them all, thirteen in number. The main contest was fought here, there being three charges by the enemy to retake the



Thomas Dicky



SALMON DRAKE.

MRS. SALMON DRAKE.

guns; but they were repulsed each time with great slaughter. It was during the last charge that General Scott was wounded. The enemy retreated some four miles. Generals Scott and Brown being both wounded, the command devolved upon General Ripley, who thought it prudent to retire to Fort Erie; where, after a few days, the enemy again made their appearance, and, for some time thereafter, laid siege to the fort. But they were finally defeated with the loss of nine hundred men, our loss being only eighty wounded.

The American army evacuated Fort Erie, and the regiment in which Mr. Dickey was serving finally marched to Sackett's Harbor, where he remained until peace was declared, and he was discharged. During the siege of Fort Erie, on the 11th of September, he was wounded in the foot by the bursting of a shell; but he was well enough on the 17th to take part in the final battle, in which he had command of his company.

Mr. Dickey has often related many other incidents of the battles fought near Niagara river. For these meritorious services, the government, many years after, granted him a pension.

After his discharge, he returned to Hillsboro, New Hampshire, and on the 15th of September, 1815, started, on horseback, for Ohio. He stopped at Monroeville, in this county, where he remained until April, 1819, when he was married to Elizabeth Myers. This lady was a native of the State of Virginia, where she was born on the 26th of January, 1791. Her parents were Adam and Mary Myers, of German extraction. They came first to Marietta, Ohio, and from there to Ridgefield township, about the year 1815.

Immediately after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Dickey removed to Thompson, Seneca county, where they resided three years; then to Oxford, (now in Erie county,) where they remained about the same length of time. Finally, they returned to Ridgefield, in October, 1825, where he cleared up the farm upon which he resided until his death, which occurred on the 10th of January, 1879.

The fruits of his marriage were five children, three boys and two girls, of whom only two survive him—a son, somewhere in the west, (the family having lost track of him,) and a daughter, Mrs. Cynthia Drake, who resides at the old homestead.

Mrs. Dickey died in 1854. Two years later, Mr. Dickey united with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he continued a member until his death. During his residence of sixty-three years in Huron county, he witnessed great changes. Looking forward from 1815, those years must have seemed to him almost an age. But, looking backward from 1879, how short the space appeared! He was a land-mark in the history of the county—a link between the present and the past. The land mark has fallen—the link is severed.

Surrounded by his daughter and his grand children, loving hearts and hands ministered to his last moments. He passed away, at the ripe old age of eighty-eight years and twenty-five days,—"a shock of corn fully ripe for the harvest."

[The foregoing sketch is taken, with some additions and verbal changes, from an obituary notice by W. C. A., published in the Norwalk *Reflector*, of January 28, 1879.]

SALMON DRAKE.

Salmon Drake was born at Plymouth, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, on the 9th of April, 1827. His parents were Hiram and Sarah (Ruggles) Drake, of English ancestry, who settled, at an early day, in Connecticut. He moved to Monroeville (Ridgefield township) in Huron county, Ohio, in the year 1848; was married to Cynthia Dickey, June 17, 1850, and settled on the Dickey homestead, in said township, in the autumn of that year. Here a goodly number of "olive-branches" gathered, in due time, around their table—the following being their names and dates of birth: 1, Eliza Jane, born July 5, 1852. 2, Hiram Dickey, born July 7, 1854. 3, Charley W., born May 9, 1856. 4, Emmagene, born April 29, 1858. 5, J. Omer, born March 6, 1861. 6, Gorgiana, born November 3, 1862. 7, Stery A., born March 19, 1864. 8, Ira, born October 4, 1865. All these children survive their father, except the last named, who died on the 18th of January, 1872.

In July, 1867, Mr. and Mrs. Drake and their eldest daughter, united with the congregation of Christian people, known as "Disciples," in Fairfield, Huron county. In January, 1868, measures having been taken to organize a similar congregation at Norwalk, in the same county, they transferred their connection to that organization. Mr. Drake was, at the outset, made "deacon" of the new body—an office which he held during the remainder of his life. He is spoken of, by his neighbors and fellow communicants, as a zealous Christian man, active in every good work looking toward the moral and religious improvement of the community in which he lived.

He was an industrious, skillful and successful farmer, having devoted the greater portion of his life to the cultivation of the soil. He had, however, a practical knowledge of the carpenter and joiner's trade, which he learned and practiced in early life.

A few years ago he received a somewhat serious injury in his left side, from a young horse which he was training. Taking a violent cold, a short time before his death, from exposure in a severe storm, it settled in the injured side, and resulted in the fatal disease, typhoid pneumonia, which ended his days on the 3d of April, 1877—at which time he lacked but six days of being fifty years old. "He died quietly in the midst of his family, greatly beloved by them and his friends and neighbors, all of whom attested their affection and respect for him by their presence in great numbers at his burial."

REUBEN PARKER.

Joshua Parker and two sons, James and Reuben, came from Lincolnshire, England. The father and son James settled in Indiana and died there. Reuben, the subject of this sketch, came to Ridgefield in August, 1851, and purchased the John Brown farm on the ridge in section three. He married Miss Mary E. Roe, and, by economy and steady, persevering effort, has now a fine farm of one hundred and forty-six acres under profitable cultivation, for which he paid twelve thousand five hundred dollars. They have a family of eight children, whose names are as follows: Homer, Nellie, Charles, Rosa, Frank, Anna, George and Alice. A son, Joshua, Jr., came to Ridgefield in the spring of 1845. He has been twice married; lives in Monroeville. In 1861, three other children came on: John, who married Ann Clark, lives in Bronson; Mary A., who married Joseph Holden, lives in Ridgefield, and Jesse, who married Rachel Smith, and lives in Lyme township.

CLARKSFIELD.

During the war of the revolution, the British troops committed many depredations in the east, among which was the burning of the towns of Danbury, Norwalk, Fairfield and other places in Connecticut. The State, in view of the sufferings of those who had sustained losses by fire, made them a donation of lands in Ohio, being the same now comprised mainly in the couties of Huron and Erie.

ORIGINAL OWNERS.

For an explanation of the following tables the reader is referred to the history of Wakeman township:

CLARKSFIELD, TOWN NUMBER THREE, IN RANGE TWENTY.

CLASSIFICATION No. 1, SECTION 1.

Original Grantees.	*Am't. Loss.* £	*s.*	*d.*	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	*s.*	*d.*
Peter Hendrick	399	6	8	William Walton	399	6	8
Abraham Andrews	430	0	0	" "	322	14	7
Abigail Desbrow	9	11	8	" "	9	11	8
Major Taylor	462	12	2	Timothy Chittenden, Jr.	262	0	0
Ebenezer Baker	21	18	0	" "	21	18	0
Benjamin Allen	5	3	3	" "	5	3	3
Joseph Stehbins	19	16	0	" "	19	16	0
John Walerous	3	12	0	" "	3	12	0
Jeffery Wellmith	9	12	6	" "	9	12	6
Abraham Hays	23	19	10	" "	23	19	10
Nehemiah Mead, Jr.	9	8	3	" "	9	8	3
Zebediah Taylor	10	0	0	" "	19	0	0
Robert Nutt	14	16	4	" "	14	16	4
Thomas Hobby, Jr.	18	13	4	" "	18	13	4
Titus Palmer	3	0	0	" "	3	0	0
Jabez Ferris	28	5	11	" "	28	5	11
Rebecca DeForest	7	15	8	" "	7	15	8
Abr'am Camp's heirs	142	13	3	" "	142	13	3
James Whelpley	4	5	4	" "	4	5	4
Mary Harvey	14	11	0	" "	14	11	0
John Rockwell	5	16	0	" "	5	16	0
John Rogers	41	1	9	" "	6	19	5
Footing of Classification No. 1,					£1,344	7	0

CLASSIFICATION No. 2, SECTION 2.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	*s.*	*d.*	*Classified by*	*Am't Classed.* £	*s.*	*d.*
James Clark	524	3	4	James Clark, Esq.	224	3	4
" "	524	3	4	Curtis Clark	300	0	0
Wakeman Burr	363	14	9	Joseph Trowbridge	363	14	9
John Allen	545	12	6	" "	272	16	3
" "	545	12	6	Capt John McLean	143	16	11
Thomas Darrow	17	5	2	Timothy Chittenden, Jr.	5	13	5
John Rogers	41	1	9	" "	34	2	8
Footing of Classification No. 2,					£1,344	7	0

CLASSIFICATION No. 3, SECTION 2.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	*s.*	*d.*	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	*s.*	*d.*
Thadeus Benedict, Esq.	349	7	4	John Dodd	222	13	4
David Wood	288	14	0	L. Philips, wife of L. H. Phillips	222	13	4
Eliphalet Barnum	42	6	8	Philo Calhoun	42	6	8
Daniel Church	40	8	10	" "	40	8	10
Comfort Hoyt	50	7	0	" "	50	7	0
Stephen Jarvis	43	8	6	" "	43	8	6
Joshua Knapp	43	3	8	" "	43	3	8
Eleazer Hoyt	1	19	8	" "	1	19	8
Daniel Taylor, Esq.	636	0	1¼	Jadock Starr	131	4	0
Benjamin Sperry	113	4	2	" "	64	3	0
Thomas Taylor	11	18	3	" "	11	18	3
Thomas Taylor, Jr	10	2	0	" "	10	2	0
Seth Shove	5	14	8	" "	5	14	4
Jesse Raymond	147	2	2	Timothy Chittenden, Jr.	147	2	2
Nathan Waring	32	14	7	" "	32	14	7
Thomas Darrow	17	5	2	" "	11	11	9
Jonah Benedict	206	6	4½	Daniel Minor	206	6	4
Isaac Benedict	4	4	6	" "	4	4	6
Samuel Taylor, Esq	22	1	2	" "	22	1	2
Thomas Taylor	22	5	4	" "	30	3	11
Footing of Classification No. 3					£1,344	7	0

CLASSIFICATION No. 4, SECTION 4.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	*s.*	*d.*	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	*s.*	*d.*
Comfort Hoyt, Jr	478	15	7	Comfort Hoyt Jr.	478	15	7
William Balger	19	7	4	" "	19	7	4
Antony Angevine	3	6	0	" "	3	6	9
Samuel Andrews	8	8	0	" "	8	8	0
Matthew Benedict	218	7	4	" "	158	7	4
Sarah Benedict	40	12	10	" "	40	12	10
Abijah Benedict	5	1	4	" "	5	1	4
Joshua Benedict	12	18	8	" "	12	18	8
Joseph Benedict, Jr	7	18	0	" "	7	18	0
Timothy Benedict	2	5	6½	" "	2	5	6½
Lemuel Benedict	2	10	4	" "	2	10	4
Thomas Benedict	13	10	0	" "	13	10	0
Oliver Benedict	4	14	4	" "	4	14	4
Samuel Benedict	4	5	6	" "	4	5	6
Benjamin Boughton	2	2	8	" "	2	2	8
Matthew Barnum	2	10	8	" "	2	10	8
Comfort Barnum	2	0	0	" "	2	0	0
Samuel Brown	1	3	10	" "	1	3	10
Joseph Burchard	1	12	10	" "	1	12	10
Sarah Basset	...	18	8	" "	..	18	8
Caleb Church	3	19	4	" "	3	19	4
Seth Comfort	3	11	8	" "	3	11	8
Isaac Caller	4	14	0	" "	4	14	0
Enos Camp	3	19	4	" "	3	19	4
John Couch	5	10	8	" "	5	10	8
Philip Corbin	10	14	4	" "	10	14	5
Amos Collins	4	17	6	" "	4	17	6
Joseph Broadbrooks	4	0	0	" "	4	0	0
Elisha Dibble	4	6	8	" "	4	6	8
Benjamin Daily	1	14	6	" "	1	14	6
Wait Disbrow	9	11	0	" "	9	11	0
John Elliott	2	5	4	" "	2	5	4
Jacob Finch	2	16	8	" "	2	16	8
James Fielding	3	0	3	" "	3	0	8
William Griffin	3	14	8	" "	3	14	8
Rachel Gregory	4	7	7	" "	4	7	7
Justus Hoyt	2	5	0	" "	2	5	0
Noah Hoyt	3	5	4	" "	3	5	4
Caleb Hoyt	4	13	4	" "	4	13	4
Jonathan Hays	11	10	0	" "	11	10	0

	£	s.	d.
Horace Knapp	2	15	0
Aaron Knapp	4	18	0
Timothy Ketchum	23	6	6
Samuel Lambert	3	19	4
Amos Northrop	2	9	0
David Northrup	3	14	8
Anne Northrup	3	8	0
David Northrup	4	6	8
Abiel Pickel	3	14	6
John Sturdivant	4	11	0
John Stone	4	16	8
Oliver Taylor	4	16	10
Benjamin Taylor	2	15	4
Nathan Taylor, 3d	15	5	5
Matthew Taylor	23	19	6
Elias Taylor	4	2	0
Thomas Wildman	3	11	4
Elijah Wood	2	7	0
Joseph Gregory	8	8	10
Daniel Comstock	9	6	8
Ezra Dibble, Jr.	17	7	11
Ezra Starr	1214	11	4
Benjamin Sperry	113	4	2
Matthew Starr	2	22	0
Jeshua Mead	11	8	4
Elizabeth Moore	7	2	0
Thadeus Lockwood	54	18	5
John Wyllys	47	18	11
Michael C Timpany	76	14	8
Jhsiah Thatcher	400	6	5½
Edmund Mead	11	9	11
Comfort Hoyt Jr.	2	15	0
" "	4	18	0
" "	23	6	6
" "	3	14	4
" "	2	9	0
" "	3	14	8
" "	3	8	0
" "	4	6	8
" "	3	14	6
" "	4	11	0
" "	4	16	8
" "	4	10	10
" "	2	15	4
" "	7	15	1
" "	11	19	6
" "	4	2	0
" "	3	11	4
" "		7	0
Jos. H. Gregory & heirs	8	8	10
Ezra Dibble	9	6	8
" "	17	7	11
" "	84	2	9
" "	14	83	0
" "	2	12	0
" "	11	8	4
" "	7	2	0
" "	54	18	5
" "	47	18	11
" "	76	14	8
" "	45	9	8½
" "	11	9	11
Footing of Classification No 4,	£1,344	7	0

Township number three in range twenty is bounded on the north by Wakeman township; south by New London; east by Brighton township, Lorain county, and west by Hartland township. The township is generally level and well watered. The soil consists of a mixture of clay, a little sand, and a goodly portion of black loam, which together constitute a soil well adapted to agriculture. The Vermillion river is the principal water course in the township. It rises in Richland county, has two branches, and flows in a northerly direction until it empties into Lake Erie. The west branch enters this township on lot twenty-five in the fourth section, and flowing a general northeasterly direction, crosses the north township line on lot five in section three. The east branch is formed from two small streams which enter the south part of the township on lots six in the fourth section and eleven in the first section, which unite on lot twenty-three in the last-named section. The stream flows northeasterly to lot twelve in the second section, where it turns westward and flows from the township on lot twenty in the second section. The banks of this river furnish an excellent quality of sandstone for building purposes. There are a few other streams, of which Spring brook is the chief, but they are unimportant, and generally dry in the summer season.

NAME.

This township derived its name from a gentleman named James Clark, who was a "sufferer" to the amount of £1,048 6s. 8d. The name was subsequently changed to Bethel, and shortly afterwards to its present name of Clarksfield.

INDIANS.

Among the Indians, the Wyandottes and Senecas were probably the most numerous, and often visited the settlement, bringing in venison to exchange for produce, whisky, etc. One of these Indians, having one day imbibed a little too freely while on a visit to the "hollow," called at the house of E. W. Barnum, and, supposing him to be "one Frenchman," insisted on killing him. He was, however, put in duress for the night, one of his own tribe aiding in tying him up. Next morning he was permitted to depart, a little more sober if not better natured. They were in general, however, civil and well disposed toward the settlers, whisky causing nearly all the exceptions.

SETTLEMENT.

In the summer of 1817, Samuel Husted and Ezra Wood came from Danbury, Connecticut, to Ohio, and during the summer erected the first house in Clarksfield township. This was constructed of the materials usual in pioneer times—logs,—and was situated on the hill near the site now occupied by the residence of Murray Stiles. After the completion of this house, the two returned to their homes in the far-away east. While they were preparing for a final removal to Ohio, two hardy sons of New England arrived in Clarksfield, and became the first families to locate there. Their names were Smith Starr and Simeon Hoyt. The former of these settled on lot number eight in the third section, where he passed the remainder of his days. He died July 13, 1856. Mrs. Starr died December 16, 1846. During the first winter in the township, their nearest neighbor was some miles away. The family consisted of John T., who now lives in Kansas; Mary, Rory and Peter who are dead; Deborah, who lives on the old homestead; Smith who received an injury in the saw mill, from which he died; William K., who married Jane Arnold, and also resides on the old farm.

Simeon Hoyt came by wagon drawn by two yoke of oxen and a horse. Six weeks were consumed by the toilsome journey. In October, Clarksfield township was reached, and a settlement was soon effected on lot number six in the fourth section. Here the family remained until 1860; then removed to Florence, Erie county, where the father died some three years later. The wife died in 1858. She was the widow of John Knapp, and had seven children when married to Hoyt. Three children were born of the last marriage. Their names were: Lyman who married Arvilla Curtiss, lives in Clarksfield; Hiram who is dead; William who married Emma Webb, and lives in Clarksfield; Henry, who is dead; Caroline and Emeline (twins,) the former of whom married Sherman Smith, and lives in Clarksfield; the latter married Dr Tracy Cone, and lives in New London; Eliza, who married Major Smith, and lives in Clarksfield; J. Frederick, who married Mary J. Andre, and lives in Michigan; Dolly who married John Dean, also lives in Michigan; Lucy Ann is now the wife of Benjamin Pierce, of Florence, Erie county.

Samuel Husted came, with his family, in 1818. He came by the slow transit method, oxen and wagon, and was nine weeks on the road. Arriving in Clarksfield, the family occupied the log house for a time. Mr. Husted afterward built a frame house in the "hollow," the first in the township, into which

the family removed. This house is now occupied by William Reynolds. Mr. Husted became prominent in the pioneer improvements of the township. He died May 10, 18—. Mrs. Husted is also deceased. The children are: Hiram, who married H. A. Slocum, of South Carolina, and died there; Edward E. and Samuel W. are dead; Thomas F., living in Michigan; Hoyt and Betsey are dead; Mary J., who married George H. Signor, and lives in the hollow; (To this lady the writer is indebted for the facts of this family.) Obadiah J., who married Mary W. Hurlbutt, and lives on lot seven, in the third section; Hester Paul, an adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Husted, came with the family, and became an important person at the first wedding.

Ezra Wood married Nancy Rowland, in 1816, and reached Clarksfield, November 18, 1818. He settled on lot number seventeen, in the second section, (this farm is now owned by David R. Wood,) where he remained, nearly continuously, until his death, September 18, 1875. Mrs. Wood died January 7, 1878. Ezra Wood was an expert hunter, and a sort of missionary among the Indians. He was connected with many early industries in Clarksfield. The children were: Maria C., who married S. R. Day, lives in Clarksfield; David E. and William H. are deceased; Nathaniel E. who married Julia A. McCord, lives in New London township, and Daniel R., who married Mary J. Ronk, lives on the old farm, and has three children—Ezra J., Edwin B. and Nancy May.

Benjamin Stiles, of Danbury, Connecticut, arrived in Clarksfield township on July 3, 1818. He purchased some six hundred and forty acres of land, and located on lot number twenty-two, in section three. His first wife was Anna Morris, who died previous to his coming to Ohio, and he married Hannah Trowbridge, who died in Ohio, and he married Rhoda Root, who died in 1852 or '53. Benjamin Stiles died in Clarksfield in April, 1872. The children are as follows: Ann, died February 9, 1841; Henry, died May 19, 1866; Joseph B., died September 20, 1842, and Lucy B., died February 22, 1835; Samuel, who married Harriet Livermore, and lives in Iowa; William W., who married Sarah D. Tyler, and resides in Clarksfield; (This gentleman is county commissioner.) Hannah M., who married Alfred Mead, and lives in Michigan, and Edmond R., who married Angie Bruce, also lives in Michigan.

Solomon Gray came from Danbury, Connecticut, with oxen and wagon, to Ohio, in 1818. He first settled on the farm now owned by John Hayes. He next located on lot number nine, where he died in April, 1845. Mrs. Gray died a few years subsequent. The children are: Parmelia, who married James Green, and lives on lot nine; George W., who married Mahalia Spurrier, and lives on lot twenty-five, have five children living, (Martha J., Jeannette R., Ella B., Mina, Agnes and James D.); James has been twice married, and lives on lot nine.

Aaron Rowland was born in Danbury, Connecticut, November, 1779. January 1, 1799, he married Deborah Dean, of Putnam county, New York, and locating in Southeast, same county, he followed the milling business on the Croton river, until latter part of September, 1818, when he removed to Clarksfield, and settled on lot number eighteen in the second section. His family at this time consisted of wife and six children. The journey was performed with oxen and wagon, and some six weeks' time was consumed. Mrs. Rowland died in December, 1866; and Mr. Rowland, in February, 1868. The children are: Ezra, who married Ann Stiles; she died, and he married Mrs. Catharine Doran. He died in 1868. The family live in Clarksfield. Jemima, who married Linas Palmer, she now lives with a son in Fitchville. William, who married Harriet Wright; she died, and he married Abby Rickman, and lives in New York city. Wildman, who married Harmony Blair and now lives in Oberlin, Ohio. Tamazon, who married Samuel Husted; after his death she married Martin Pulver, and lives in Clarksfield. Betsey, who married Joseph Stiles, who died, and she became the wife of Thomas Pelton, now living in Berlin, Erie county, Ohio. Charles, who married Lucy Seagur, and after her death, Jane Grey, and now lives in New London, this county; and Daniel, who married Harriet Chaffee, and now lives on the old homestead in Clarksfield township.

Obadiah Jenney whose nativity was New Bedford, Massachusetts, left Cayuga county, New York, for Ohio early in March, 1818, and with a horse and cutter, made the journey in an incredibly short time, arriving in Clarksfield township on March 11th. He was a mill wright, and the following summer, assisted in building the mills at the hollow. On December 25, 1821, he married Miss Hester Paul. He had, previous to this time, bought one hundred acres of land in lot fourteen in the third section. In 1825, he removed to Norwalk, and in 1828, he bought the hotel, at the village, known as the Mansion House. He is yet living living in Norwalk. The children are: Eliza A., who is deceased; Enoch S., who now lives in California; Cornelia, deceased; Cecelia, who resides at home; Mary and John are deceased; William H. and Frank L., (twins) the former was a physician, and is deceased; the latter married C. L. Loverien, and resides in Kansas City.

In July, 1819, two brothers, Eli and Ebenezer Barnum, arrived in Clarksfield township from Danbury, Connecticut. Eli settled on the farm now occupied by Mrs. Collins, where he remained a number of years; eventually, however, he removed to Nowalk. He was superintendent of the county infirmary, where he died. Mrs. Barnum is now deceased. The children are: Levi, Horace, David, Henry, Lucy and Mary. Ebenezer, located on the farm now owned by Mrs. Fisher, and after a short time, removed to the farm now occupied by Ransom Camp, where he settled permanently. In 1857, he removed to the "hollow" where he died March 4, 1868. Mrs. Barnum is still living, and in the enjoyment of her faculties, although

eighty-one years of age. The family consist of Francis and Mary who died in infancy, prior to locating in Ohio; John N., who married Catharine B. Croxford resides at the "hollow." He has been engaged in merchandizing for the past twenty-five years. Joseph S., who married Sally A. Bacon, and lives in Missouri; William L., who married Maria Scott, and lives in Ontario, Indiana; Stephen G., who married Lucinda A. Norton, and lives in Memphis, Missouri; Ebenezer M., Jr., who died in infancy; and Sarah A., who married Levi Stuck, and died in Missouri.

A few years subsequent to the arrival of Eli and Ebenezer, a third brother, Levi, came. He settled on lot number twelve where he died many years since. His wife is now deceased. Children: Mary A., who married William A. Patch, and lives on the old farm; Elizabeth, who married O. P. Furlong, and lives in Tennessee; Fanny, who married Hiram Smith, and lives in Norwalk; Thomas is dead; Joanna, who married John Lucas, and lives in Detroit, Michigan; Margaret, who married Harriet Bentley, and lives in Wakeman, and Catharine, who married Wilson Curtiss, and now lives in Michigan.

Ezra Wildman came from Danbury to Ohio in 1820. His wife was Anna Hoyt, daughter of one of the proprietors of the township, who had received from her father a deed for one-half of lot number nine in the third section. Mr. Wildman purchased the remainder of the lot, and in 1828, located his family thereon. He died February 26, 1858; age eighty-three years. Mrs. Wildman died on the 10th of the following June, at the age of seventy-nine years. The family were: Mary Ann, who married Daniel Stone, and lives in Clarksfield; William H., who is now living with his second wife, occupies the old homestead; Frederick A., who married Marietta Patch. He was a captain in the Union army during the rebellion. (His family are three sons and two daughters.) The next child of Ezra Wildman was Cornelia E., who married Alfred R. Segur, and lives in Norwalk. A sister, the eldest of the family, died prior to removal to Ohio.

Three brothers—Sherman, Clark A. and Major Smith, came to Huron county in the fall of 1815. Their parents, Elisha and Margaret Mathews Smith had removed from Bristol, Connecticut, to Springfield, Clarke county, Ohio, in 1810, and three years later both died, and the three children came north, as stated. Sherman was aged twenty, Clark eighteen, and Major six years; a sister, Betsey, aged twelve years, was left with stranger-friends at Springfield. Sherman contracted for land in New London township, upon which he erected a log house, and then sent for the sister, who came on and kept house for the boys. The following spring the house and its contents were burned.

In 1821, finding that a good title could not be obtained, the land was given up. Clark had died in the meantime, and Sherman bought seventy-one acres of land in lot two, section four; built a log house and frame barn, (the third in the township); married Caroline Knapp, and began in earnest the work of acquiring a competency. Major continued to live with him until he, too, married. His wife was Eliza Knapp. They live in Clarksfield; have had one child, now deceased. Sherman subsequently purchased the farm in lot six, where he now resides. The children are: Sarah, who married George Bissell, and lives in New London; Saba, who married Benjamin F. Fanning, lives in Clarksfield; Mina, who married G. A. Fox, and lives in New London, and Emeline, who married Andrew J. Blackman, and lives in Clarksfield. The sister, Betsey, married Lotus Barrett, of New London, and died, leaving two children.

Eli Segur, at an early date, settled on the farm now occupied by Isaac Johns, where he died. The wife died in Bronson township. None of the family are now living in the county. The children's names are: Mary Ann, Alfred R., Albert W., Amarillas, Lucy, and perhaps one other.

Asa Wheeler was the most frequently settled man in the township, never remaining more than a year or two in one place. He finally died on the farm now occupied by S. Ronk. Of his family Lavina and Bathia are deceased; Anson W. and Lemuel live in Kansas.

Abram Gray came from Connecticut to Ohio, arriving in Clarksfield, September 14, 1825. He settled on the farm now owned by Hiram Pierce, which he cleared and upon which he died, March 7, 1842. Mrs. Gray died June 20, 1844. Children: Smith S., deceased; Erastus, who married Eliza Parker, lives in Norwalk; Deborah, who married E. E. Husted also lives in Norwalk; Peter S., who married Alice Knapp, lives in Iowa; Lydia, who married S. S. Barnes, lives in Clarksfield; Parmelia Ann, Sarah and Harriet are dead. Samuel D., who married Anna C. Husted, and lives in Clarksfield, and Hiram H., who married Jane Rogers, and lives in Kansas.

Nathan Harris came from Genessee county, New York, to Jessup, now Florence township, Erie county, Ohio, in 1815, arriving on October 20th; next went to Berlin township, and in 1847 to Lake county, Indiana, where he died. Mrs. Harris died in 1845. The children are: Anna, Thomas, Hiram, Hiram, 2d, who married Betsey Hendrick, has five children, and resides at the center of Clarksfield: Emma, Betsey, Maria, and Harriet. Nathan Harris was one of the men who laid out the road from Florence center to Norwalk.

FIRST EVENTS.

The pioneer baby in Clarksfield township was a son to Benjamin and Hannah Stiles. This event, in the annals of our infant colony, occurred on November 13, 1818. The infant was christened Samuel, grew to manhood, married Miss Harriet Livermore and removed to Iowa, in which State he now resides.

The first couple married in the township was Obadiah Jenney and Hester Paul, an adopted daughter

of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Husted. The contract was solemnized by Benjamin Stiles, Esq., at the residence of the bride's father, December 25, 1821. This couple are now living in Norwalk, where they occupy a respectable position in society.

The first death that occurred in the township was Ephraim, a youth some twelve years of age, the son of Eli and Jane Seger. He was picking up chips to put on a log heap, and was bitten by a rattlesnake. The boy was warm by previous exertion, and the virus took immediate effect, rendering every effort to save him ineffectual. He died on the third day afterward.

Soon after this, Henry Vandevere, while chopping, perceiving a cow feeding just within the range of the tree he was about to fell (and which had already started to fall), ran to drive her away, but was caught by the tree-top and crushed in a horrible manner.

Horace Bodwell was drowned in a well, in the summer of 1820.

A post office was established in Clarksfield township (at the hollow), in the winter of 1819–20, with Smith Starr as postmaster, who continued to occupy the position many years. A mail route was laid out from Norwalk to Medina—a Frenchman, named Seboo, carrying the mail through the woods on foot, between these points. G. W. Jerauld is the present postmaster.

Another post office was established in the eastern portion of the township, some years since. James Daley is the present postmaster, the office being located at his residence, on lot eleven, in the second section.

The first brick building in the township was built by a man named Mead, and stood east of the hollow.

The first orchard in the township was planted by Obadiah Jenney, in the year 1821. This was on the bottom, and known as the stone farm, and consisted of some fifty trees.

The first trading establishment, if it be worth the name, was opened by R. T. Huyck, in "the hollow." He sold rum, a few articles of stoneware and a trifling amount of groceries. The rum was good for men to get drunk on and but little else. The present stores are: J. N. Barnum and Rufus Curtiss, dry goods, and P. W. Finch, drugs.

ORGANIZATION.

The political organization of the township, like that of all others in the State, involves no special interest. It was first recognized by being attached to New London. A few years later Clarksfield and Canterbury constituted one township, and continued for some years longer, when each assumed a distinct organization. The records of the township are imperfect; in fact, the writer has been obliged to compile much of the early history of this township from the "memoirs" written by Benjamin Benson and E. M. Barnum.

In April, 1822, the following named persons were elected township officers: A. Rowland, Josiah Kilburn, and Benjamin Carman, trustees; Levi Barnum, clerk; Jason Thayer, William Howard, overseers of the poor; Ziba Thayer, James White, fence viewers; Eli Segur, Smith Starr, appraisers and listers; Eli Barnum, Nathan Miner, constables; Josiah Kilborn, Joseph Osier, Levi Barnum, Eli Segur, Eli Barnum, Ira Peck, Stephen Post, Smith Starr, and Allen Blackman, supervisors. Benjamin Stiles was elected a justice of the peace in 1820 (December), and Obediah Jenney had acted as township clerk previous to the election above mentioned. In early times, in the selection of candidates for office, little was urged but weight of character and fitness for the place proposed, and of which most were capable of judging, consequently there were but few causes for strife and debate.

The officers for 1878 were: L. F. Beers, Henry Hayes, and A. J. Gridley, trustees; M. T. Stiles, clerk; G. W. Jerauld, treasurer; S. Long, assessor; Loren Spurrier, constable; Myron Rogers and A. J. Blackman, justices of the peace.

CHURCHES.

Immediately after Samuel Husted became settled in his wilderness home he began holding religious service there on the Sabbath. He was of the Presbyterian faith, and had brought with him from his far-away eastern home some volumes of sermons, from which he read. Meetings were held at his house until it became too small to accommodate the increased attendance, and afterwards in the school house.

Alvin Coe and William Westlake, the former a Presbyterian and the latter a Methodist minister, were the first preachers who visited the township. The first church organization was that of the Congregationalists. This took place on October 24, 1822. No early records of this church are now in existence. Among the first members were Samuel Husted, E. E. Husted, and Rhoda Stiles. The first minister to locate was Rev. Xenophon Betts. Then followed Paine, Wilcox, Todd, Penfield, Shepard, etc. Rev. A. A. Crossman, now of Monroeville, was ordained pastor of this church in 1875. Rev. J. M. Frazier succeeded him in 1876, and still labors there. The present church officers are: Martin Palmer and William Adams, deacons; Mrs. F. H. Hayes, clerk; J. N. Barnum, treasurer; O. J. Husted, F. E. Wildman, and A. S. Adams, trustees; Thomas Rowland, superintendent. Average attendance at Sabbath school, fifty. In 1835, the church at the hollow was begun, and finished two years later. The upper room was finished and occupied sooner than this. Do not know the cost.

In about 1822, a Methodist church was formed in the south part of Clarksfield, but the membership was almost entirely from New London township, to which township the sketch of this church belongs, though

the fine brick church built in 1875 is located in Clarksfield.

The second class of this denomination was formed at the "hollow" as early as 1825. The following are all that can now be remembered of the first class: Abram Gray and Anna, his wife; Andrew McMillan and Effie, his wife; Harvey Smith and Maria, his wife; and Nancy Nickerson. Meetings were first held at the residence of Abram Gray, and from there to the school house in the "hollow." In about 1835, the present church was built. This has been improved since. The Rev. Mr. Hazard is thought to have been the first resident minister. The present pastor is Rev. Hiram Royce. The present church officers are: Barney Cooper, Joseph Stiles and Samuel D. Gray, trustees; William E. Starr, superintendent of Sabbath school. The average attendance of children is fifty. Present church membership, seventy-five.

The East Clarksfield Methodist Episcopal church was formed in 1837 or '38. The following are the constituent members: Alexander Twaddle (who was the first class leader), Sarah Twaddle, Henry S. Barnes, Lydia Barnes, Armon Rusco, Sarah Rusco, E. B. Nickerson, Nancy Nickerson, Elizabeth Twaddle, Charles and Jennie Blackman, Patience Gifford and Adam Shank. Meetings were first held in the houses of Alexander Twaddle and others, and afterward in a log school house standing on lot one in the second section, upon the same site the present church stands. This was dedicated in June, 1870. Its cost was two thousand dollars. The first minister was James Brewster. The present is Rev. Edward L. Warner. Church officers: Aaron Rowland, William Phillips, Thomas Burrows, Giles Scott, Jacob Meyers and Philander Barrett, trustees; H. S. Barnes, William Tewilliger and John Hand, class leaders. Average attendance at Sabbath school, seventy. Superintendent, Ashley Barnes. Membership of church, one hundred and twenty.

There was at one time a large and prosperous Baptist church in the township. Many of the early settlers were members of it, but it passed out of existence many years since.

SCHOOLS.

Coming, as the first settlers did, from New England, they early appreciated the advantages of education, and two years after the beginning of the settlement, a log school house was erected. This stood, perhaps, sixty rods south of the "hollow," and in it Miss Abzina Barker taught a term of school. This was supported by the inhabitants, who paid according to the number of children sent to school. This "dome of learning" remained for a few years and was burned, it is believed by some of the enterprising (?) young men, then infesting the "hollow." A frame school house was soon after erected, and about the same time another was built on the west side of Vermillion river, in what was then called the "Stiles settlement," and others were built according to the wants of the settlement. In those early times, the scholars made but little progress, as the schools were not continued for more than three months in the year, so that what instruction they gained during the term was generally lost during the long vacation that followed.

SOCIETIES.

Clarksfield Grange, No. 1174, P. of H., was organized April 18, 1875, with the following charter members: C. C. Clark and wife, E. M. Day and wife, J. M. Rogers and wife, John J. Dunning and wife, D. K. Winans and wife, J. Knapp and wife, J. M. Tuttle and wife, L. Gibson and wife, M. Gregory, Mrs. Sarah Day, Miss Harriet Rogers, A. Collingwood, L. Johnson, F. Wildman and wife, Henry Hardy and daughter. The society has convened, from its organization, at the residence of J. M. Tuttle, once each month, on the Saturday evening preceding the full moon. The total membership is now (1878) sixteen. The officers for 1878 are; C. C. Clark, master; J. M. Tuttle, overseer; D. K. Winans, lecturer; Mrs. C. A. Day, chaplain; A. Collingwood, steward; J. M. Rogers, assistant steward; E. M. Day, secretary; M. Gregory, treasurer; L. Gibson, gate-keeper; Mrs. C. C. Clark, Pomona; Mrs. Sarah Day, Flora; Miss Hattie Rogers, Ceres; Mrs. Anna Colllingwood, lady assistant steward.

The temperance society, known as Good Templars, have twice organized in the township, and became flourishing and promising, but the interest would subside, and the operations of the order finally ceased.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The first of the manufacturing industries in Clarksfield township was a grist mill, built by Samuel Husted, in the year 1818. It was small, substantially built, and had one run of stone. Before this mill was built, the settlers had their grinding done at Merry's mill, in Milan, a distance of fourteen miles, and sometimes in Richland county, which was much farther.

The present grist mill at the hollow, was built as early as early as 1838, by Messrs. Squires and Lawton. It was purchased by the present owners, Messrs. Hayes and Barnum, in 1877, they paying for the property (grist and saw mill) six thousand five hundred dollars. The grist mill has three run of stone, and is thoroughly equipped throughout.

In 1821, Smith Starr erected the first saw mill in the township. It was propelled, as was the grist mill, by the water of the Vermillion river.

A few years after the beginning of the settlement, a whisky still went into operation at the "hollow." A second distillery was established at "Hayesville," as early as 1827. Percey, Wheeler and Johnson were the projectors of it, and it was in operation but a few years.

A "pocket" furnace was started at the "hollow" quite early, and did quite a business for, perhaps, ten years, casting divers small articles.

The first tannery was started at the "hollow" by Omar Nickerson, as early, it is believed, as 1820. It stood a short distance west of the site of the present grist mill, and was in operation, under different managements, until about 1850.

Sherman Smith built a second one, on lot two, in the fourth section, in 1826. He continued in the business until 1858.

There are two cheese factories in the township, the first of which is located on the corner of lot thirteen, in the second section, and is, we learn, now operated by Horr, Warner and Company, of Wellington, Lorain county.

The second was established by Dorr Twaddle, in 1875.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

MR. SHERMAN SMITH.

MRS. SHERMAN SMITH.

SHERMAN SMITH AND WIFE.

Sherman Smith, now a resident of the township of Clarksfield, Huron county, Ohio, was born in the State of Connecticut, Hartford county, September 24, 1795. His parents were both natives of the same State. His father, Mr. Elisha Smith, was born in Plymouth, Hartford county, in 1766; his mother, Margaret, daughter of Moses Matthews, of the same county and State, was born in 1776. They were married in 1794. Elisha Smith was by trade a blacksmith. In 1805, he and his family moved to Onondaga county, New York, about eight miles southwest of where now is the city of Syracuse; and in 1811, with a team and wagon, the family, now consisting of Mr. Smith, wife, three sons and one daughter, started for Southern Ohio by way of Buffalo, New York, to Erie, Pennsylvania, thence across the wilderness to a place called Beef, on the Alleghany river, where a boat was purchased, and all, team, wagon and family shipped aboard to Pittsburgh; thence down the beautiful Ohio to Cincinnati, then only a small village of less than two thousand six hundred inhabitants; thence by team, seventy-five miles to Springfield, Clark county, Ohio; having been more than forty days making this journey to their western home. During the war of 1812–14, he served as an artificer, shoeing oxen and horses. He died September, 1814, his wife having died July 28th of the same year.

Sherman Smith was the eldest of this family of orphan children, and had seen service for six months in the army.

His brother, C. Austin, was born in Connecticut August, 1797, and died in New London August, 1827. His widow, now a widow of Squire Barrett, lives in Huron, Ohio.

His sister, Betsey, was born July, 1802, in Connecticut; was the first wife of Capt. Z. Barrett (and mother to Philander and Smith Barrett), died in New London, Ohio, May 25, 1839. His youngest brother, Major, was born August 17, 1809, in Onondaga county, New York, and now resides in Clarksfield, Huron county, Ohio. These three brothers, in the fall of 1815, (in company with J. P. Case and family, Simeon Munson and family and others), came and settled in New London, on the farm now owned by

A. J. Blackman

E. S. Blackman

RESIDENCE OF A. J. BLACKMAN, CLARKSFIELD TP, HURON CO, O.

George Jenney. Sherman, now twenty years of age, acted as both parent and guardian to and for his younger brothers. The patient endurance, labor, cold, hunger and a thousand wants poorly supplied, none, save those similarly placed, can or ever will realize. Major has told the biographer that for years the only garment of clothing he wore, was made of domestic tanned buck or deer-skns!

His sister, Betsey, did not come to New London with her brothers. She had been, upon the death of her parents in 1814, bound out to a Baptist preacher by the name of Michael French, who, according to the sayings of those who knew, was "a better judge of the horse and horse-trading, and drinking whisky than he was of preaching the gospel," and the girl was *very ill* treated in this family; and in July, 1818, her brother, Sherman, resolved on her *rescue* from worse than negro bondage, and *bravely* did he steal, (if such a word may be employed for so noble an act,) and, on an old horse which she rode, and he on foot whipping the old jaded animal through the woods, did both, after many hungry and weary days and nights, arrive in New London. He was pursued, and at home arrested for kidnapping his sister. While under arrest, upon the giving of his individual note to French, for the sum of one hundred dollars, he was released. The note was *never* collected.

In the spring of 1819, while all the family were absent, (Betsey visiting at A. Miner's, and the boys at a raising of a potash factory for Dr. Samuel Day,) the house and its contents, including the township and family records, were entirely consumed. Upon the organization of New London in 1817, Sherman was made township clerk, which office he held till 1822.

HIS WIFE,

Miss Caroline Knapp, daughter of John Knapp, was born in Fairfield county, Connecticut, August 9, 1809; came with her stepfather, Mr. Simeon Hoyt, in October, 1817, and began living on lot number six, section four, in the township of Clarksfield, and she and Mr. Smith now live on the same. Sherman Smith and Caroline Knapp were married in New London, Ohio, by Isaac P. Case, October 17, 1825. Sherman now sold to his brother, Austin, his place in New London, and he and his wife went into the woods in Clarksfield, on lot number two, fourth section, where James M. Crandall now resides. They cleared up this farm, and remained on it till 1862, since which time they have lived at their present house. This couple have lived long, peaceably and happily together, and are the parents of four as good and respectable girls and women as the county is proud of as citizens. The children are: Sarah, (now Mrs. Col. George Bissell) born April 5, 1827, and married October 15, 1842, and lives in New London. Sabra (now Mrs. B. G. Fanning living in Clarksfield), born January 12, 1829, and was married July 4, 1846. Mina (now Mrs. G. A. Fox, of New London), born December 27, 1831, and was married September 25, 1848. Emeline (now the wife of Andrew J. Blackman, Esq., of Clarksfield), born April 10, 1834, and was married September 1, 1856.

Mrs. Smith is now a healthy, handsome, well preserved old lady; very proud of her aged and kind, generous and benevolent husband, and, if possible, manifests more satisfaction in being the mother of *four* so good, healthy and respectable daughters, (and the daughters love and are equally proud of their parents).

She requested her biographer to say for her: "I have brought up *four* as *good* and *respectable* girls as were ever raised; and I never compelled one of them to go to a Sabbath school a single day, but I left them entirely at liberty to go or not to go as they chose." And, when enquired as to what church she belonged, replied: "To Dr. Skellenger's Church."

As pioneers, the family experienced much of its privations, including education and much of the joys, and pleasures and happiness known and enjoyed in the earliest days of the first settlers. Mr. Smith, now almost eighty-four years of age, does his labor on the farm, and enjoys excellent health. He has filled honestly and well several public positions, and is a pensioner. One of the qualities that distinguish Mr. and Mrs. Smith is generous hospitability, ever delighting in the happiness and comfort of all their many friends. Benevolent, kind, generous, industrious, honest and happy, they are. May they happily continue to live.

A. D. S.

ANDREW J. BLACKMAN.

Andrew J. Blackman was born in the township of New London, Huron county, Ohio, at the home of his parents at Barrett's Corners, December 10, 1830.

Simeon Blackman, father of Andrew J., came to the county, from Cortland county, New York, in the spring of 1815, stopping a few months at Florence, Erie county, then a part of Huron county. He then bought a farm of one hundred and fifty acres, at Barrett's Corners, upon which he made a large part of the clearing, set out an orchard and built a frame barn. He was the son of Josiah Blackman, who afterwards settled in Florence township. He was the sixth of a family of nine children, but three of whom are now living, though all attained a fair old age. He was but seventeen years of age when he came to Ohio. His death occurred in May, 1864. He was married, in 1824, to the sixth child of Philander Barrett. She came to Ohio, from Ontario county, New York, in 1822, her father having died previously. She was twenty-one years of age when she came to the State. Immediately after marriage, they commenced housekeeping on the farm at Barrett's Corners, where they remained until 1833, and where five children were born to them, viz: Stephen, who died in

infancy, Orinda, Elvira, Wealthy A. and Andrew J. They then bought a farm in Russia township, Lorain county, where they lived two years and where another daughter, Mary A., was born. They went from there to Huron, Erie county, where they bought a prairie farm, but, it being a sickly location at that time, they remained but two years, when they bought a farm in Vermillion township, Erie county. This farm proved to be a poor one, and two years later it was traded for a farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres, in Clarksfield township, on which they immediately moved, and where they resided until the death of Mr. Blackman, in 1864. While at Vermillion, another son, George W., was born; and a son was also born after their removal to Clarksfield. The latter died in infancy. The others are all living at the present time. Their mother is also still living.

Andrew J. Blackman lived with his parents until he was twenty-one years of age. He had the privileges of a common school education, and a term at Oberlin college. On arriving at age, he began making efforts to secure a home of his own, at which he continued with reasonable success. On the first day of September, 1855, he married Miss Emeline S. Smith, of Clarksfield. She remained with her parents two years after her marriage, during which time Mr. Blackman worked his father's farm. On August 30, 1857, a son, Sherman F., was born to them. In the fall of 1857, they began housekeeping on his father's place. In the spring of 1858, Mr. Blackman bought sixty acres of the farm he now owns, for one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars, it being new and with no buildings, except a log house and two log barns. They moved into the log house in the following November, where they lived humble and contented lives for nine years, making improvements and such additions to the farm as they were able to do. A daughter, Emma D., was born in April, 1864. They have had but the two children mentioned above.

In the summer and fall of 1867 their present residence was built, and in February, 1868, they vacated the old log house, not with the expectation of an increased measure of happiness, but to satisfy an aspiration they had of always looking forward to something better. To say that all has been accomplished that was looked forward to, would be folly, yet, all things considered, they are not despondent on account of failures, nor yet flattered by success.

In regard to his services in public life, Mr. Blackman has been elected to all the township offices, except clerk and treasurer. He has been a justice of the peace all the time since he was twenty-seven years of age, with the exception of four years, and is now attending to the duties of that office. In politics, he is a republican.

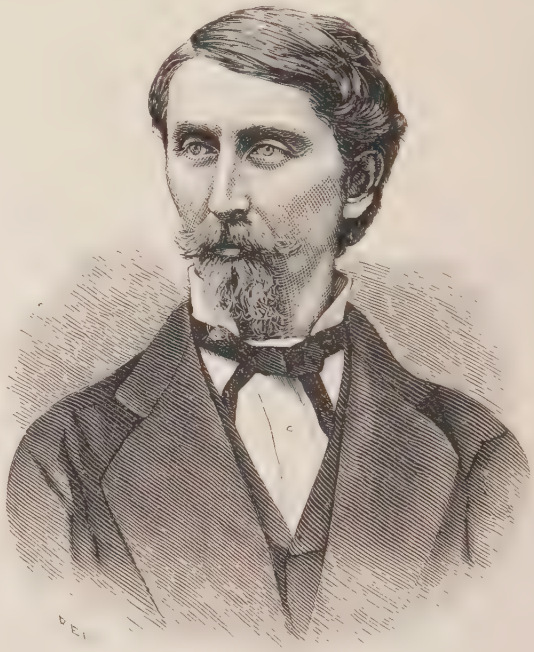
Mrs. Emeline S. Blackman, wife of Andrew J., was born April 10, 1834, at Clarksfield, Huron county. She is the youngest of a family of four daughters, viz: Sarah, Sabra, Mina and Emeline S., all of whom are now living. Her father, Sherman Smith, came from Springfield, Ohio, to Huron county, in its earliest settlement. He first settled in New London, but shortly after moved to Clarksfield, where he has since resided. He is now living, a hale old man, in his eighty-fourth year. His wife, who is still living, came from Danbury, Connecticut, with her mother and stepfather, when she was but eight years of age. Her maiden name was Caroline Knapp.

Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Blackman have ever joined a church or secret society, nor have they or their children been addicted to the use of strong drinks of any kind, or to the use of tobacco in any form.

Mr. Blackman's success in life is mainly to be attributed to a strict sense of justice, to reasonable economy and rigid industry.

EDWIN W. CUNNINGHAM.

Born in 1842, he is the youngest son of Hiram May and Eunice Cunningham. His father settled in Clarksfield in 1838, and Edwin's place of birth was



at the old Cunningham homestead, where his father toiled many wearisome years to make it the beautiful home it became before Edwin left its shelter. Mr. Cunningham senior purchased his land in the second section, known as lots twenty-one and parts of lots sixteen and twenty-two, the extent of his purchase being a little more than two hundred acres, for which he paid four hundred and fourteen dollars and seventy-five cents. He lived in Clarksfield until the time of his death, July 11, 1866. His was a quiet, useful, and unostentatious life. He believed in the advantage of a good education, and aided his children in this direction to the full extent of his ability. Edwin began his collegiate course at Baldwin University in

1860, where he completed his junior year. In the fall of 1865 he went to Hillsdale, Michigan, and in June of 1866 he graduated with honors. As a student, while he was perhaps less industrious than others of his classmates, he scarcely ever appeared in recitation without having gained a ready mastery of the subjects to be recited. His mind was then, and is still, of an analytical turn and quick of comprehension, and it scarcely ever grappled with a subject or problem which it did not quickly understand or solve. His classmates were often puzzled over the question: "How is it that Ed. masters with so little effort what it costs us so many anxious, toilsome hours to overcome?" As a scholar he excelled in mathematics and the natural and mental sciences. The very fact of his easy mastery of his lessons made him a little careless of the details of the subject in hand. Understanding the main features clearly, the minor ones would often escape his attention. But for this fault, no fellow-student of his could possibly have equalled him in excellence of recitation, for none excelled him in talent. Leaving Hillsdale after his graduation, he returned to Clarksfield, and March 12, 1867, was united in marriage with Miss Deborah Rowland, daughter of Ezra and Catharine Rowland, pioneer settlers in Clarksfield. The attachment which thus happily culminated in marriage was formed before Edwin had left his father's home to prosecute his studies in Baldwin University. Thrown in the society of other young ladies, some of them the fairest of the fair, still, through all the years of his almost constant absence from his first love, his fidelity remained unshaken. This constancy has been rewarded by the happiness which has ever characterized his home life; a happiness which we feel safe in saying has never known a single disturbing element, save that which has come in the line of domestic affliction, the tendency of which is always to cement still more closely the bond which unites two hearts in one.

After his marriage Mr. Cunningham taught for one year, assisted by his wife, the public schools of Milan. He then went to Urbana, Illinois, where three of his brothers were residing, and secured the position of superintendent of the public schools of that city. His leisure hours he gave to the study of law. In June of 1869 he was admitted to practice by the supreme court of Illinois, and in the following month removed to Emporia, Kansas, where he has since resided. He and the writer were in partnership for a short time in the law and real-estate business. In the spring of 1870 he was elected police judge and held the office two years. In 1872 he was elected to the office of probate judge, which position he filled for six years with great acceptability. The republicans nominated him for representative to the State legislature in 1878, but he was defeated by a few votes, the greenbackers uniting with the democrats for this purpose.

He is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Emporia, and was chosen lay delegate to the general convention of that church which convened at Baltimore in 1876.

He has four children living: Maud, born January 12, 1868; Mabel, December 11, 1871; Ella, June 24, 1875; Ralph E., May 27, 1878.

SHERMAN.

ORIGINAL OWNERS.

For explanation of the following table the reader is referred to the history of Wakeman township:

SHERMAN, TOWN NUMBER THREE, IN THE TWENTY-FOURTH RANGE.

CLASSIFICATION No. 1, SECTION 1.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	s.	d.
John Saunders	241	18	10	Stephen Lockwood	241	18	10
Dan'l Finch, 2 losses	122	14	7	" "	122	14	7
Seth Seymour's h'rs	157	4	1	" "	157	4	1
Ebenezer Gregory	57	2	9	" "	57	2	9
Matthew Mallery	87	4	11	" "	87	4	11
Nathan Mallery	157	12	0	" "	157	12	0
Josiah Thatcher	400	6	5½	" "	42	18	7
Matthew Keeler	165	10	10	" "	100	0	0
Mary Smith	17	5	0	" "	17	5	0
Thomas Fitch	387	14	5¼	" "	77	10	10½
Thomas Fitch's h'rs	415	3	0	" "	11	17	1¾
Hannah Fitch's h'rs	141	2	7	" "	4	0	7¾
Hannah Brown	6	3	6	" "	6	3	6
Mary Roscoe	2	19	0	" "	2	19	0
Nathan Adams	14	0	0	" "	14	0	0
Daniel Lyman	368	7	8	" "	184	3	10
Nathan Jarvis	279	7	6	" "	59	11	3
Footing of Classification No. 1,	£1,344	7	0				

CLASSIFICATION No. 2, SECTION 2.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't classed.* £	s.	d.
Peter Betts	180	6	10½	Samuel Middlebrook	11	3	5¾
Seth Abbott	55	7	3	" "	55	7	3
Richard Dunning	26	10	6	" "	26	10	6
Nathan Hyatt, Jr.	29	19	11	" "	29	19	11
Joseph Olmstead	2	8	0	" "	2	8	0
Jas. Small Olmstead	2	18	6	" "	2	18	6
Elizabeth Rogers	228	14	0	" "	228	14	0
James Olmstead	7	9	0	" "	7	9	0
Sarah Morehouse	6	4	4	" "	6	4	4
James Keeler	8	4	8	" "	8	4	8
Thadd'us Morehouse	2	3	0	" "	2	3	0
Lemuel Brooks	287	13	4	" "	287	15	4
Elizabeth Fitch	10	5	2	" "	10	5	2
Daniel Gregory	18	18	8	" "	18	18	8
Stephen Keeler, Jr.	25	1	3	" "	25	1	3
David Reed	126	7	4	" "	126	7	4
Solomon Morehouse	5	11	0	" "	5	11	0
Nathan Hoyt	180	4	6	" "	180	4	6
Jedediah Brown	162	7	0	" "	162	7	0
Jedediah Raymond	25	8	3	" "	25	8	3
Jeremiah Webb	7	5	0	" "	7	5	0
William Raymond	5	0	0	" "	5	0	0
Samuel Middlebrook	14	9	11	" "	14	9	11
Ebenezer Whitney	108	13	9	" "	94	10	9¼
Footing of Classification No. 2,	£1,344	7	0				

CLASSIFICATION No. 3, SECTION 3.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	s.	d.
Stephen Whitney	19	5	0	Taylor Sherman	19	5	0
Hezekiah Raymond	152	14	4	" "	152	14	4
Moses Raymond	5	0	0	" "	5	0	0
Richard Youngs	31	5	11	" "	31	5	11
Solomon Whitmore	17	17	6	" "	17	17	6
David Boalt	5	19	9	" "	5	19	6
Samuel Marvin	319	3	10	" "	319	3	10
John Jockwood, Jr.	249	14	0½	Phineas Miller	249	14	0½
Uriah Raymond	124	11	1¾	" "	124	11	1¾
Jesse Brown	44	0	0	" "	44	0	0
Susannah Butler	6	10	0	" "	6	10	0
Joseph Whitney	182	11	2	" "	182	11	2
David Seymour	3	19	0	" "	3	19	0
John Seymour, Jr.	161	19	9½	" "	161	19	9½
Gilbert Bryant	19	17	0	" "	19	15	6¼
Footing of Classification No. 3,	£1,344	7	0				

CLASSIFICATION No. 4, SECTION 4.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed* £	s.	d.
Eliakim Raymond two losses	378	5	3	Eliakim and George Raymond	378	5	3
Adle Close's Adm'r	49	3	10	George Raymond	13	11	6
James Ferris	42	13	3	" "	17	5	10
Ann Gregg	43	12	1	" "	17	2	6
Enos Lockwood	13	15	0	" "	6	6	0
Theophilus Lockw'd	2	0	0	" "	2	0	0
Shadrach Mead	42	0	0	" "	17	6	1
Enos Mead	12	12	5	" "	5	16	9
Jonath'n & Ambrose Reynolds	81	1	7	" "	8	1	4
Gold John Sellick	13	18	0	" "	5	7	0
John Seymour	345	5	0	James Seymour	345	5	0
Nath'l Raymond, Jr.	144	5	1¾	N'th'l Raymond, Jr	144	5	1¾
John Kellogg	76	9	0	John Kellogg	76	9	0
Nath'l Benedict, Jr.	152	1	3	Nath'l Benedict, Jr	152	1	3
Widow Abigail and Jonathan Bulkley	54	17	3	Widow Hannah Bulkley	54	17	3
Josiah Wentworth	151	16	0	Nath'l Raymond, Jr.	95	7	1¼
Footing of Classification No. 4,	£1,344	7	0				

NAME.

Sherman is township number three, in range twenty-four, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Lyme township, south by Norwich township, east by Peru township, and west by the townships of Thompson and Reed, in Seneca county. It was named in honor of Taylor Sherman, Esq., one of the directors of the Fire-lands Company, and originally a large land holder in the township. The name was given at a meeting of the directors, held at New Haven, Connecticut, November 9, 1808. At this time the lands were divided by lot among those holding "sufferer's" claims.

The surface is generally level, and the soil principally clay. Along the borders of the streams it is mixed with yellow sand, and is easily tilled. Away from the streams the soil is harder to work, but is productive, and improves very much with proper culture. This township contains but little waste land.

SETTLEMENT.

The following is principally from the "Memoirs of Sherman," by John E. La Barre:

Daniel Sherman, (son of Taylor Sherman and uncle of General W. T. Sherman) Burwell Fitch and Samuel Seymour, were the first white settlers of the township. The year of their arrival was 1812. They were from Norwalk, Connecticut, and the last end of their journey was over what was then known as the Portage road, their teams being the first which travelled over it. The first night after leaving Newcomb's, in Bronson, was spent in the woods. They were not accustomed to this sort of a life, and were disturbed and considerably alarmed at the noise of the wild animals with which the surrounding woods abounded. They im-

mediately commenced improvements, in the second section. The first clearing was made on Sherman's land, and the next on that of Burwell Fitch. The first house in the township was built on the land of the latter.

Daniel Sherman went to Lancaster in the fall of 1812. He returned in December, and the war having ensued, made his home in the block house of Charles Parker, west of Milan. There, in 1813, he married Abby Guthrie, and in March, 1814, returned to his home in Sherman township. He continued to reside in the township until 1825. Mrs. Sherman died in 1821, and was buried in the township burial ground. This was the first burial, and the second death in the township. In 1824 he married Laura Hubbell, and in February, 1825, removed to Ridgefield township, locating on the farm now occupied by S. D. Fish. Here he died September 27, 1864. Mrs. Sherman died December 31, 1876. Their children were as follows: Betsey, who was born November 5, 1814; married C. B. Hall, and is now deceased. William S., who was born January 20, 1817, removed to Mansfield, where he died September 24, 1876. George Edwin, born in 1819, died July 6, 1831. Harriet E., who was born April 24, 1825; married Sidney D. Fish, and lives on the old homestead; and Charles W., who was born in 1827, and died in 1836.

Taylor Sherman visited the township which bears his name, one season, during which he was taken with the "lake fever." He returned to Connecticut, and after lingering some time, he finally died from its effects.

Burwell Fitch died in Sherman. He had four children: Mary Ann, who married Buck Chandler, of Bellevue. He died and she became the wife of Ephraim Felton, of Norwich; Susan, who married Alonzo Husted, of Lyme; Betsey, who married William West, of Fairfield, and Eliza, who married William Burns and moved to Iowa.

Samuel Seymour was killed by the Indians. (See history of Ridgefield township.)

Most of the early settlers located in the first, third, and fourth sections, the second not being in the market. No particular effort was made by the original owners to draw settlers that way, except, perhaps, by the Lockwoods. In 1814, land was held at one dollar and fifty cents per acre. — Blanchard came this year and bought fifty acres of land. Daniel Sherman gave him fifty acres more to induce him to settle, and the year following he began clearing his farm. Mr. Blanchard had no children, except a son by adoption named Samuel, who lived for a time in Sandusky, and from there he went Michigan. Mr. Blanchard died in Sherman. Rufus S. Paine moved into the township during the year 1816 or '17, and bought Blanchard's one hundred acres, on which he settled and lived until his death. Edwin Hanford, an early settler, died in Sherman, leaving three children, George, Edwin, and James. The following are among the early settlers: Valorous Richardson, H. Dascomb, who had a wife, was a baker. He soon removed to Sandusky, and from thence to the west. William Frink, the noted hunter, after whom Frink's run was named, had no family in Sherman. He died many years since in Seneca county, with his trusty rifle by his side. Captain Howard moved on to lots eleven and sixteen in the third section at an early date. He remained four or five years, and removed to Hartford. James Lewis and a man named Samuel Rice were living in the township in 1817.

On May 19, 1817, Jonathan Fitch left Norwalk, Connecticut, for Ohio, in company with Adam Swan and John and Seth Keeler. The three horses owned by the party were harnessed in one team, and with this the journey was performed. Near Morristown, New York, they were overtaken by Captain Husted and Ezra Wood, who were also en route for Ohio by team. The company continued together until June 10th, when, having reached a point near Big Beaver bridge, Messrs. Husted and Wood took the right hand road to Clarksfield, while the remainder of the company continued on to Mansfield, in Richland county. Jonathan Fitch soon after came on to Major Underhill's in Ridgefield township, and from there to Sherman township, where he took up his abode with Burwell Fitch. At this time there were four families on the fourth section. John Chany owned lot number nine, Nathan Shippy lot number three, Burwell Fitch lot number eight, and Jonathan Fitch purchased lot number thirteen. After making some improvements on his farm, Jonathan Fitch returned to Connecticut in the fall to get a helpmate. When near Pittsburg he met the companion of his former "voyage," Captain Husted and family, then "moving" to Ohio. Mr. Fitch married Hannah Raymond on the 2d day of April, 1818, and started soon after, by team, on the return trip to Ohio, which State was reached in due time, without accident or material incident, other than those usually occuring in an over land journey to the western wilderness. We have no history of Mr. Fitch and wife after reaching Sherman township.

Joseph Purdy came from the State of New York to Huron county, Ohio, in 1818, locating in Sherman township in February of that year. In 1822, he removed to Townsend township. Some three years later he went to Cleveland and engaged in merchandising. This occupation was soon abandoned, and Huron county again became the home of the family. The parents finally settled in Branch county, Michigan, where they both died. The children are: Horace, who married Sally Thompson and removed to Michigan, where he died; Ransom, who married Sally P. Bennett, and died in Bellevue, this county; and Major, who married Hannah Bennett, purchased a farm in lot number twenty-four, in section three, and still occupies it. Here the writer found him, hale and hearty; and, although time has changed his once jetty locks to a silvery hue, yet has left his mind unimpaired. He is the oldest settler now living in the

township, and to him the writer is indebted for many items of historical interest. Mrs. Purdy died September 3, 1874. Of the family the following are now living: Charles, Norman, Harriet and Nancy.

Ransom Purdy purchased the farm now known as the Purdy homestead in 1822, and lived upon it until about 1865, when he put his two sons on the farm and removed to Bellevue, where he died March 23, 1872, aged seventy-six years. The family are: Diana, who married Lewis Betterly, lives in Michigan; William S., who married Mary Harris, of Lorain county, lives in Sherman; Daniel M., who married Rachel Davenport, lives in Michigan; Mary, who died in infancy; and Eliza, who married H. L. Harris, M.D., of Bellevue, Ohio.

Reuben Blooomer came to Huron county in October, 1817, and with a family consisting of a wife and seven children, located in Ridgefield township. Here he remained six years, removing in 1823 to Sherman township. He located at Weaver's corners, on the lot now occupied by Jacob Heyman. Here the parents died; Mrs. Bloomer, July 24, 1826, and Mr. Bloomer, June 20, 1836. Of the children, we learn Susan, the eldest, became the wife of Moses Sowers, and now lives in Lexington, Richland county; Coles A., the next, married Charlotte Johnson, and died in 1869; Albert, died in September, 1839; Emma J., is now the wife of Albert Brown, of Monroeville; Charles B., married Caroline C. Dimick, and died in 1865; George, married Sally A. Johnson, and lives on lot number ten in the third section. He is the only member of the family now living in Sherman township; has nine children, and John, the youngest, lives in Galion.

Jabez Brant, a native of New Jersey, moved to Ohio from Pennsylvania, and resided for four or five years at Loudonville and vicinity, and subsequently, for a few months, at Jeromeville, near Ashland. In 1831, he purchased a farm in the southwest corner of Sherman township, and the next year two sons, Clark and John K. Brant, arrived and began the work of clearing. They had a few acres cleared and the logs cut for a house, when the rest of the family arrived. A log house was soon rolled up,—the family, in the meantime, taking shelter under a shed built by the side of a tree. This family made the first improvement in this corner of the township. In 1860, they removed to Branch county, Michigan, where the father died some five years later. Mrs. Brant died in Sherman in 1842. Mr. Brant remarried, his second wife dying in Michigan. Ten children were born, seven of whom are now living. John K., who lives in Greenfield, is the only one of the family now residing on the Fire-lands. He is a progressive farmer, and as president of the Plymouth agricultural society, a position which he has held for the past ten years, has done as much to promote the interest of agriculture as any other man, perhaps, in the county.

Brace Jones came from Windsor county, Vermont, to Ohio, arriving in Sherman township in January, 1838. He purchased a farm in lot number six in the third section the following June, and lived here until his death, September 26, 1848. Mrs. Jones died March 19, 1865. The children are: Lucien and Susan E., who occupy the old homestead; Lucretia, who married Pardon Brightman, and lives in Sherman; and Sarah, who died in 1838.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first death in the township, was a child of R. S. Paine, date not remembered. The body was interred in Lyme township. The second death was the wife of Daniel Sherman, in 1821. She was buried on the farm of her husband, in what is now the burying ground, in lot number six in the third section.

The first frame house in the township, was built by Henry M. Read, soon after 1820. It was located on Slate run. Coles Bloomer built the first brick house in Sherman township. This is now occupied by George Bloomer.

The pioneer "tavern" was opened by Coles and Albert Bloomer, in 1834, in the building now owned by B. Leyman. The present "Sherman House" was established by David Weaver. H. Drake is its present host.

Daniel Sherman received a comission as postmaster, but did not accept the office. Rufus S. Paine was next commissioned, and became the first postmaster. After a few years, the office was removed to Weaver's corners, and C. A. Bloomer was duly commissioned postmaster. The present postmaster, at this point, is M. McCrillis, Esq. In 1871, a mail route was established from Bellevue to Lodi, and afterward an office was established, at the German settlement called Bismark, one mile south of the center, with C. Westrick postmaster, who is the present incumbent.

In about 1835, Messrs. Isaac and David Underhill, of Ridgefield township, established a store at Weaver's corners. This closed out after a few years. The only mercantile establishment in the township is at Weaver's corners,—Peter Roth, proprietor.

The first apple trees were set out by Daniel Sherman in 1817. They were brought from Lancaster by his brother Charles. The second orchard was planted by Horace and Major Purdy, on land now owned by B. Leyman, in about 1819. A number of these trees are still standing.

The first road laid out in the township, was from Mansfield to the center of Sherman, and from there to Venice. This was afterwards vacated. The next, and the first one improved, was from Monroeville, through Sherman to Thompson township in Seneca county.

ORGANIZATION.

At the first meeting of the commissioners of Huron county, held August 1, 1815, Sherman was attached to Greenfield township, and in December of the same year was detached, and together with the south half of Oxford was united with Ridgefield. About the year 1820 it was united with Norwich, but no record

LUCIEN JONES

was born in Barnard, Windsor Co., Vt., March 11, 1812. His father was Brace Jones, and his mother Lucretia Partridge Jones. When he was eight years of age his mother died. In 1819 his father married Mrs. Lucy Beebe, formerly Lucy Sanderson. By his first wife his father had four children,—Amanda, Solon, Lucien, and Stephen; and by his second wife he had three daughters,—Lucretia, Sarah, and Susan. Sarah died in September, 1838, the fall after their removal to Ohio.

Lucien Jones worked at farming with his father in the place of his birth until 1838, when he started with a team and sled for the then far West. He made the journey from Vermont to Sherman, Huron Co., Ohio, in twenty-six days. On starting out he was provided with a set of wagon wheels which could be attached to the sled, but was obliged to use them only two days. There was sleighing for some six weeks after his arrival in Ohio, and he can recall not more than one year since that time when there has been such a long season of sleighing.

He purchased the farm in Sherman, Huron Co., Ohio, on which he has since resided. It contained ninety-six acres of land, of which about ten acres were cleared, and ten or twelve more partly cleared and girdled; the balance of the land was covered with a heavy growth of oak, hickory, and elm, with a sprinkling of other timber common to the country. Two years later he added fifty acres to his first purchase, giving him his present snug farm of one hundred and forty-six acres. A log house was built on his first purchase several years previously by Daniel Sherman, the former owner of the land.

In June of the year he arrived (1838) the rest of his father's family came by way of the canal to Buffalo, N. Y., thence by lake, experiencing uniformly pleasant weather during their journey. His parents lived with him until their death. His father died Sept. 6, 1846, aged seventy-three, and his stepmother March 19, 1865, aged eighty-one years.

The first year after their arrival in the new country all the corn was killed by an early frost, September 1st. Mr. Jones then went with a wagon to the Sciota River, some sixty miles distant, to procure corn and wheat for subsistence until another year should roll around. He paid $1.50 per bushel for corn and $2.25 for wheat. Thereafter he was enabled to raise enough grain to live on except during one year, about 1859, when the grain was killed by a severe frost in June.

The family lived in the old log house two and one-half years, when they remodeled a frame blacksmith-shop that had been built on another part of the farm, and fitted it up as a home; here they lived until 1863, when the present substantial farm-house was built.

During the early years of his life at Sherman, Mr. Jones cut staves and cordwood, which he sold to procure money to pay taxes and furnish needful articles for the comfort of the family.

Lucien Jones has never been a robust man, though he has done much hard labor. He has generally kept hired help, and has been able to work with and oversee them until within the past few years. Some ten or twelve years ago he began to be troubled with sore eyes, and for the past seven years has been unable to perform any hard labor. He consulted eminent oculists in Cleveland, and was treated for several years, without any decided improvement, however. He finally consulted Dr. Graeff, of Sandusky, who at once pronounced his eyes covered with cataract; he made an effort to remove the trouble, and for a time with strong hopes of success, but inflammation set in, and soon all hope was lost. For the past two years he has been unable to use his eyes, and now can only discern the light.

In politics Mr. Jones was a Whig in early days, and is now a Republican, and has been since the organization of that party.

Mr. Jones has never married. His youngest sister, Susan E., remains with him, and assumes the care of household duties. His eldest sister, Lucretia, married, in 1832, Pardon Brightman, who died in November, 1878. Since her marriage she has lived in the southeastern part of Sherman township, and is the mother of seven children.

His life is one of confinement, his only exercise being that which he takes within the walls of his dwelling. He has lived a useful, temperate, industrious life, and now, in the years of his affliction and approaching old age, his youngest sister, in her fidelity and attachment to him, is his comfort and solace.

is given of it. March 6, 1827, Norwich was detached, and Sherman has since remained a distinct township. The first general election, while united with Norwich, was held October 10, 1820. Asa Gilson, Russell Woodruff, and Abraham Blodget were judges, and Naum Gilson and George Woodruff, clerks. Eight votes were cast—all for Ethan Allen Brown for Governor, Lyman Farwell for representative, and Asa Sanford for coroner. Printed tickets at this time were unknown. Those used at this election were written evidently by one hand, and are still on file in the office of the clerk of Huron county. At the State election in 1822 fifteen votes were cast for W. W. Irwin, governor.

During the time that Norwich and Sherman were together there was a lack of harmony in local matters, Sherman complaining that Norwich had all the offices. The first and second election for a justice of the peace was declared illegal. At the third, Russell Woodruff was elected.

The first election on record after the separation from Norwich was held April 6, 1829, at which time fifteen votes were cast, and the following persons elected: Reuben Bloomer, Andrew Hanford, and Joseph La Barre, trustees, and Jonathan Fitch, clerk and treasurer. George Hanford was without doubt the first justice of the peace. The officers for 1878 were: John Garharstein, Jocob Haas, and Jacob Hitz, trustees; Milo McCrillis, clerk; Charles Westrick, treasurer; John Ernst, assessor; Lewis Miller and Coonrod Metz, constables, Milo McCrillis and William A. Heyman, justices of the peace, and eighteen supervisors.

SCHOOLS.

The first school was taught by George Hanford in about 1824 or '25 in a building standing on lot number eighteen in the third section. There were some eight or ten scholars in attendance. In 1827 or '28 the township was divided into two school districts, termed the east and west district. The first school house was built on lot number nineteen in the first section, and the first public school was taught by Sarah Mason, one of the early settlers of Norwalk. She received the first public money that ever came into the township for school purposes, and was paid off in silver half dollars. She had fourteen or fifteen scholars, among whom were the daughters of Burwell Fitch, who lived two and one-half miles away through an unbroken wilderness.

CHURCHES.

The first sermon preached in Sherman township was, without doubt, by Rev. Alva Coe, at the house of Daniel Sherman. We cannot give the date, but are assured it was early in the settlement. The Methodist ministers were early upon the scene, and organized a church. Meetings were held at private houses, usually at Joseph La Barre's and William Williams', the latter being an active member, as was also the wife of the former. The organization was kept up for a number of years. After them came the Free Will Baptists, who became quite numerous.

The Catholic church, which is now the only organization, having religious tendencies, in the township, was formed in 1836, and comprised some fourteen families. Ten years later a meeting house was built. This was of logs, and was occupied until the completion of the present brick meeting house, in 1857. The society have also a school house and parsonage, of brick, and are in a condition satisfactory, no doubt, to themselves.

This church was first attended by —— Bruner, then pastor of the church in Thompson township. John Tomar was the first settled priest. He assumed charge in 1868, and remained some eighteen months. Peter Pitts succeeded him. He was removed in September, 1872. The present priest, Victor Hausner, assumed charge of the church January 10, 1873. The church directors are: Peter Bishop, Michael Phillips and John Swartz.

PHYSICIANS.

There was no doctor in the township previous to 1824, and since then, those who have located here have not remained long. Possibly, the township is too healthy, for certain it is that these medical gentlemen were thoroughly educated, and fully competent to combat disease successfully. Their names are Jackson, West, Hathaway, and M. R. Nichols, who at present comprises the entire medical staff in the township.

SOCIETIES.

There was at one time a large and flourishing lodge of Good Templars in the township. This has gone out of existence. Possibly, the need of temperance societies does not exist in Sherman.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

Under this head the historian finds little to mention. Without doubt the first was a steam saw mill, built by David Weaver, on lot number thirteen, in the third section. A small tanning establishment is in operation near Weaver's corners.

The township did not reach the proud distinction of having a "whisky mill" within its boundaries, until the summer of 1856. David Weaver was the projector of this "institution" which was located near the corners. It was in operation, under different owners, until the spring of 1874, when it was closed. We learn it was never a success, financially. It is now in ruins.

PRIVATIONS.

Few of the present inhabitants can appreciate the privations endured by the pioneer settlers of Sherman township. Their milling was done at Eldridge, Cold Creek, and sometimes Greenfield. Wheat and corn were the principal productions, but there was no

market. At one time thirty-six bushels of corn were paid for one barrel of salt. Not many of the necessaries, and fewer of the luxuries, of life were enjoyed by them. Wolf scalps and Owl creek bills constituted a large portion of the currency. At present (March, 1879,) there are but two of the first residents now living in the township. These are Major Purdy and George Bloomer.

Biographical Sketches.

THE PURDY FAMILY.

Ransom Purdy was born in Saratoga county, New York, July 9, 1795. Not long after the family moved to Ontario county, whence, in October, 1817, the subject of this sketch, together with his parents, five brothers and one sister, emigrated to Huron county, Ohio. They slowly made their way, with teams, through almost unbroken forests and across streams unbridged, until, in the latter part of the following February, they reached what is now Sherman township, and, moving into a deserted house opposite the present Purdy homestead, they began in good earnest the rough and self-denying labors of pioneer life, which secured for the family a competence in later years. Huron county, at that time, embraced all that portion of the State known as the "Fire-lands," together with a part of Lorain county. What is now the main road from Monroeville to Fremont was then but a mere trail, known to the hundred, or less, white families (which, together with the native Indians, constituted the entire population for some ten miles square) as "Strong's Ridge trail."

Monroeville possessed, at that time, three or four houses and a small variety store; but where Bellevue now stands all was an unbroken wilderness. The nearest cabin was one and a half miles to the east, and the nearest settlement two and a fourth miles south, known as the "Woodward Settlement."

During the spring of 1818 a clearing was made on the farm now owned by Mr. Mowry, in Thompson township, and a log cabin built, into which Mr. Purdy's parents moved. Also, during this spring, Ransom and his brothers, Horace and Major, took a contract to cut and split the rails to fence forty acres of land owned by Gurdon Williams, the northwest corner of which was in the center of Bellevue, in front of the old Tremont House. While engaged in this work they boarded in the Woodward settlement, staying out from morning till night, and taking (without thinking it much of a hardship, either) their johnny-cake and jerked venison dinners with them.

It was during this season that the hearts of all the settlers were made glad by the erection of Burch's mills at Monroeville, the "raising" of which necessitated the gathering of all the able-bodied men for miles around, including the subject of our sketch.

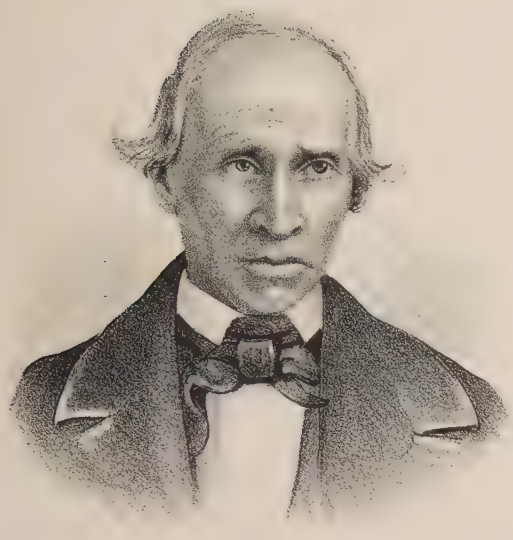
In January, 1821, Mr. Purdy married Miss Sally P. Bennett, whose father's family had moved here from Steuben county, New York, two years before. They at once rented and went to keeping house on the place which they bought the next year, and on which they continued to reside some forty-four years, *i. e.* till 1865, when they rented their fine old homestead to their sons, William and Daniel, and came to Bellevue to spend their remaining days in quiet with their daughter, the wife of Dr. H. L. Harris.

To Ransom Purdy and his wife, four children have been born, of whom brief biographical notices will here be in keeping: Diana, the eldest, was born March 3, 1822. She married Lewis Betterly, of Pennsylvania, and now resides in Kent county, Michigan. William S. was born September 10, 1824, of whom more will be said below. Daniel M., born February 11, 1826, also resides in Kent county, Michigan. Eliza M., the youngest, was born May 25, 1832. She was married to Dr. H. L. Harris, of Lorain county, and now resides, as above stated, in Bellevue.

William S., the second child of the family, married Mary, daughter of John Harris, of Lorain county. They have one child, named Belle, born April 29, 1854, who is now residing at home with her parents. The education of William S. was limited to the common schools of Sherman township. He remained at home until he was twenty-five years old, when he went to Flat Rock, Seneca county, and engaged in the grocery business. He continued in this for five years, when he sold out and went into the dry goods business, in which he was engaged for four years. Again he sold out and went to Amherst, Lorain county, and leased his father-in-law's farm for four years. He then returned to the old homestead, and, with his brother Daniel, worked the farm for about seven years, when he bought out the heirs and became sole proprietor. In politics, he was a whig, till the formation of the republican party, with which he has since acted.

From what has been said, the reader can get an idea of the wonderful changes made hereabout during the last half-century, and of the part worthily performed by the Purdy family in settling this portion of the State, and developing its resources. Ransom Purdy, the principal subject of the foregoing sketch, died at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. Harris, in Bellevue, March 23, 1872, aged seventy-six years, eight months and fourteen days. In all the relations in life, as husband, father, neighbor and citizen, he proved himself honest, upright and just; and he was taken home in the fullness of his years, mourned by all his friends, and respected by all who knew him. His aged widow still survives, enjoying the esteem and affectionate sympathy of the entire community. His four children were all near him in his last days. Of the brothers who accompanied him here, sixty-one years ago, three survive—the eldest, Major Purdy, living in Sherman, in the eighty-second year of his age.

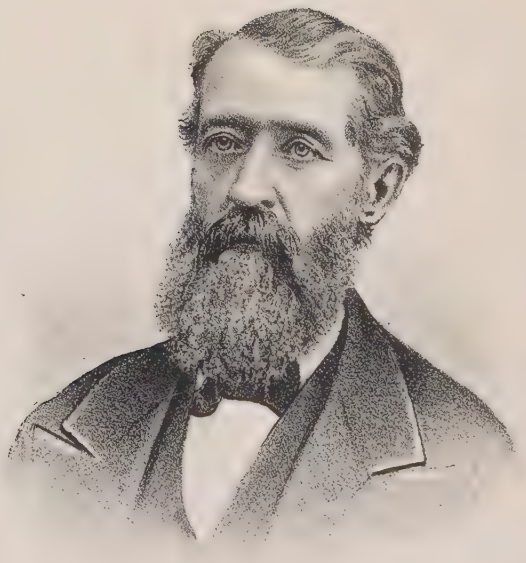
RESIDENCE OF WM. S. PURDY, SHERMAN TP. HURON CO. O.



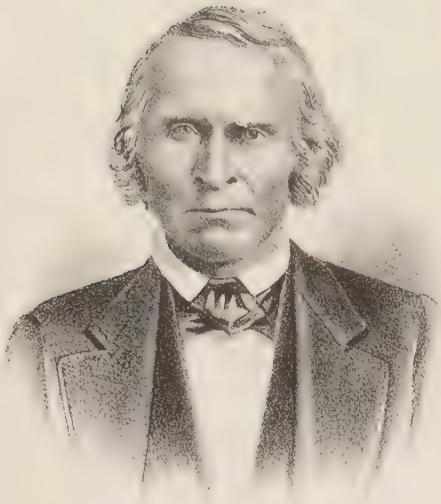
RANSOM PURDY.

MRS. SALLY PURDY.

MRS. MARY PURDY.



WILLIAM S. PURDY.



MAJOR PURDY.

MRS. HANNAH PURDY.

RESIDENCE OF MAJOR PURDY, SHERMAN TP. HURON CO., O.

MAJOR PURDY.

Major Purdy was born in the town of Westfield, Washington county, New York, October 9, 1797, where his father was a farmer. In 1801, his father and mother removed to Argentile, Canada, about fifty miles north of Montreal, on the Ottawa river, he then being some four years of age. Here they remained until he was sixteen years old, when they removed to Chittenden county, Vermont, where they remained three years, then moving to Ontario county, New York, in 1816, where they remained one year. From New York State they removed to Ohio, arriving in Ridgefield, Huron county, in February, 1818. They were detained this side of Buffalo, New York, some six weeks, on account of bad weather. Their journey was begun with wagons and ended with sleds. The family at this time consisted of father, mother and nine children. Of these, two are now living in Michigan.

For some time after coming to Ohio, Major Purdy worked wherever he could obtain work to do, at chopping cord-wood, splitting rails, etc., all of the hardest kind of labor. He was one of four persons to split rails to fence forty acres of ground in the southeast part of the present village of Bellevue, one corner of the lot being near the present bank building on the county line road; the fence running thence to a point near the mill, and south to the cemetery, the west line being along the county line. At this time Sandusky county had not been surveyed, and belonged to the Indians.

Mr. Purdy first bought forty acres of land in Townsend, Huron county, Ohio, but was unable to obtain a title to this property, and lost it. He then bought forty acres of land on what is called Muggs' ridge, in Sandusky county. He sold this property in 1824, and bought his present farm of eighty-eight and a fraction acres, then an almost unbroken wilderness. It had for improvements a log house and a small girdling. For these he paid one hundred dollars. Since that time he has disposed of two and one-half acres, leaving his present homestead of a little more than eighty-five acres.

In 1824 Major Purdy was married, in Sherman, to Hannah Bennett. The fruit of this union was six sons and two daughters, of whom two daughters and two sons are now living. One son lives in Lyons, Rice county, Kansas; one in Toledo; a daughter in Hillsdale county, Michigan, and a daughter, Mrs. Letherer, with whom he now lives, on the old homestead in Sherman, Huron county, Ohio. Mrs. Purdy, his wife, died September 3, 1874, aged seventy-seven years and ten months.

Very few settlers were to be found in the country when Mr. Purdy arrived. No county roads had been made, and not more than one was surveyed. The roads were mere trails through the woods; more timber and swamp than dry land.

Since he came to Ohio he has followed farming, and his present fine homestead was won from a rough country by the hard labor of his own hands, the land being girdled and cleared a little at a time. As the timber became deadened after girdling, corn was planted or grain sown in the spaces between the trees and stumps, until they were removed by burning, or by the more tedious action of the elements that rotted the tough wood. In time the fields became free from stumps and roots, and he could begin to see the results of his hard labor, and now he has a well appointed farm. He erected a good frame barn in 1832, but lived in his log house until 1839, when his present commodious frame house was built.

On his next birthday, October 9, 1879, Major Purdy will arrive at the ripe age of eighty-two years. He is still hale and hearty, and at this writing, May, 1879, is preparing to take a long journey to visit friends in Michigan.

RICHMOND.

In the preparation of the following history, access has been had to John H. Niles's "Memoirs." This became necessary from the fact that none of the pioneer settlers reside in the township, and but few of their descendants.

This township is bounded on the north by Norwich township; south, by Auburn and Cranberry townships, in Crawford county; east, by New Haven township; and west, by Venice township, in Seneca county.

Richmond is divided into upland and marsh. The upland occupies the north half of the township and a strip across the west side. This was covered with heavy timber. The north shore of the marsh is a bluff, and rises thirty or forty feet above the marsh. The soil is a clay loam, the surface generally undulating, except in the northwest part, where it is broken by streams.

Honey creek rises in the marsh on the north side, east of the center of the township, and runs west along the north shore some two miles, where it enters the woodlands. In leaves the township on the west line and empties into the Sandusky river above Tiffin, in Seneca county.

The marsh covers over one-third of the township, and contains about twenty square miles. It is six miles long from east to west, and over three miles in width, covering an estimated area of five thousand five hundred acres in Richmond, three thousand five hundred in New Haven, and three thousand eight hundred in Auburn township, Crawford county. It has the appearance of a large grassy prairie, with clusters of timber and bushes, forming islands. The soil is composed of decayed grass, and is wet and spongy, sinking under the feet, and, where the turf is not strong enough to bear, it is sometimes dangerous.

The Pigeon Roost, the largest of the timber islands, lies on the county line, and is two miles in length, by about one half mile in width, and, from its isolated position, marshy surroundings, and its almost impenetrable thickets of underbrush, has always been the favorite roosting place of myriads of pigeons during the summer season.

On the north side of the marsh, in the first section of Richmond township, is an immense bed of cranberry bushes, covering some two hundred acres. Whortleberries are also found in and around the timber islands.

ORIGINAL OWNERS.

For an explanation of the following table the reader is referred to the history of Wakeman township:

CLASSIFICATION No. 1, SECTION 1.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	s.	d.
Eliphalet Lockwood	721	8	11½	Eliphalet Lockwood	721	8	11½
"	23	18	0	"	23	18	0
Stephen and Hooker St. John	30	1	6	"	8	0	3
William Seymour	93	1	9	"	93	1	9
Jabez Sanders	31	13	11	"	31	13	11
John Cannon	1,913	8	2¾	His heirs	469	4	1½
				Footing of Classification No. 1,	£1,344	7	0

CLASSIFICATION No. 2, SECTION 2.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	s.	d.
John Lockwood 3d	218	4	0½	Andrew Fitch	52	8	2½
John Lockwood	9	12	8	" "	9	12	8
Thomas Fitch	387	14	5¼	" "	77	10	10½
Thomas Fitch's h'rs	415	3	0	" "	11	17	1¾
Hannah Fitch's h'rs	141	2	7	" "	4	0	7¾
Benjamin Merrill	5	0	0	" "	4	0	11¼
John Platt	..	15	6	" "	..	15	6
Nath'l Raymond	4	4	0	" "	2	2	10¼
Uriah Smith	39	9	0	" "	12	11	3½
Esther St. John	2	2	0	" "	1	10	1¾
Peter Sturges	..	14	0	" "	..	14	0
Simeon Stuart, Jr.	8	6	0	" "	2	18	10
Isaac Scudden	661	16	0	Sarah Burt	330	18	0
Benj. Isaacs' heirs	406	8	9	Benj. Isaacs' heirs	316	2	5
John Northrup	142	17	5	Benjamin and Wm. Isaacs	142	17	5
Samuel Olmstead	74	18	8	"	18	14	8
Nathan Keeler	3	7	0	Sam'l Middlebrooks	3	7	0
Matthew Mead	4	19	4	" "	4	19	4
Benjamin Keeler	10	19	4	" "	10	19	4
Clapp Raymond	34	3	10	" "	34	3	10
Abraham Benedict	73	3	11	" "	73	3	11
Peter Betts	180	6	10½	" "	169	3	4¾
Nehemiah St. John	59	9	6	" "	59	14	2
Josiah Wentworth	151	16	0	Nath'l Raymond	..	..	10
				Footing of Classification No. 2,	£1,344	7	0

CLASSIFICATION No. 3, SECTION 3.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	s.	d.
William St. John	38	11	0	Wm. St. John's h'rs	318	11	0
" "	35	12	0	" " "	35	12	0
Stephen and Hooker St. John	30	1	6	" " "	5	0	3
Abraham Gregory	50	9	8¼	" " "	50	9	0¾
John Belden	303	14	6	John Belden's heirs	303	14	6
				John Belden, Jr.'s heirs and Amos Belden	60	3	0¾
Hannah Hanford	60	3	0¾				
John Cannon	1,933	8	2¾	John Cannon's heirs	570	16	6
				Footing of Classification No. 3,	£1,344	7	0

CLASSIFICATION No. 4, SECTION 4.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	s.	d.
John Cannon	1,933	8	2¾	John Cannon's heirs	893	7	7¼
Thomas Fitch's h'rs	415	3	0	Mary Esther Fitch	17	15	9¼
Thomas Fitch	387	14	5¼	and Edward Fitch	77	10	10½
Hannah Fitch's h'rs	141	2	7	(deceased)	6	0	11½
Betsey Hall	22	19	11	Betsey Hall	22	9	11
Daniel Fitch	259	9	1	Jonathan Fitch	129	14	6½
Rebecca Fitch	63	3	0	" "	31	11	6
John Lockwood 3d	218	4	0½	Andrew Fitch	165	15	10
				Footing of Classification No. 4,	£1,344	7	0

The original name of Richmond was Cannon, given in honor of Samuel Cannon, a wealthy merchant of Norwalk, Connecticut, who was one of the "sufferers." He had five sons and one daughter. The latter married a man named Lockwood.

SQUATTER SETTLEMENT.

Before the lands of Richmond were offered for sale, the thousands of bushels of cranberries that annually grew on the marsh allured to the north shore a settlement of squatters numbering perhaps twenty families. An important part of their business consisted of picking cranberries, which were sold to the distant settlers. Hunting necessarily claimed a good share of their attention, and as the deer flocked to the marsh to avoid the flies in the summer and the hunters in the winter, their chances for deer hunting were unusually good. The settlers of the surrounding townships kept large numbers of hogs, that swarmed in the woods and fattened on the untold quantities of mast. The squatters paid no attention to ear-marks or ownership, but "appropriated" whenever in need of pork. The strong arm of the law was sometimes invoked to abate their thievish practices, but if the unfortunate prosecutor got off, by paying the costs, without having his corn-crib, meat barrel, and hen roost plundered in turn, he was extremely fortunate.

With the sale of their cranberries, deer skins, "shack pork," and coon skins, and the produce of a small patch of potatoes around their cabins, they managed to live, but made no improvements to entitle them to the name of settlers, nor did any of them ever become owners of the soil or join in the march of improvement that has since characterized the inhabitants of the township.

But Richmond has long since outlived this gang of outlaws, and with honest industry, liberal churches, and well conducted schools, it now stands second to no township of its age in moral worth and prosperity.

Jutting out from the south shore of the marsh, a mile or so in length, is a point of timbered upland, on the extreme northern point of which stood the cabin of Morehead the trapper, who was the first, and for many years, the only inhabitant of Richmond township. His principal occupation was trapping and spearing muskrats, and in times of high water, made his daily rounds over the marsh in a small boat kept for that purpose. Many a weary hunter has sought his cabin and shared his homely meals, always consisting of johnny cake and venison; laying down at night on a plat of deer skins spread for the purpose on the cabin floor, and arising at dawn refreshed and hopeful for another day's hunt.

SETTLEMENT.

The first land sold for settlement in Richmond township, was by Isaac Mills to William Tindall, in 1825. This was lot number twelve, in the second section, and is now occupied by Ezekiel Buckingham. Tindall cleared a field the same year, built a cabin, and set out an orchard, the first in the township. This consisted of fifty trees taken from Johnny Appleseed's nursery. This orchard is yet standing. Tindall soon became tired of pioneer life, traded his land to Judge Ives, of New Haven, and left the township.

In 1833, Amos Ogden began on lot one, in the second section. He was the first permanent settler in Richmond township, and died in 1850, leaving no children.

Jacob Croninger, the next settler, came into the township October 6, 1835, and began settlement on lot number fourteen, where E. W. Fast now lives. He was born in Pennsylvania, and moved from Westmoreland county, in 1811, to Stark county, Ohio, and from thence to this township. He died in 1862, having a family of three sons and nine daughters.

Reuben Franklin and family came from Herkimer county, New York, to Ohio, in the fall of 1832. He stopped during the winter in Norwich, and, the subsequent spring, located permanently in Richmond, on lot number twenty-nine, in the second section. Here he died four years later (October 16, 1837). Mrs. Franklin died the year following their settlement in Richmond. Of the nine children composing this family, four are now living: Maria, Rebecca, George and Edmond. The latter occupies the old homestead, and is the earliest settler now living in the township.

Philip Upp, came into Richmond in the fall of 1835, and cleared off two acres on lot number sixteen. Upon this he built a cabin, during the winter, and, the third week in February, 1836, moved his family into it. Mr. Upp was a native of Pennsylvania. His death occurred in March, and a family were left consisting of two sons and two daughters. Jacob, the eldest, died in 1862, and left a family in Michigan. Philip, the youngest, now resides in Plymouth, this county. Elizabeth is the wife of Jonathan Croninger, and Hannah lives in Pennsylvania.

Eleazer Day came into the township in the spring of 1836, and commenced settlement on the corner of lot nine, in the third section. The following year his brother-in-law built an addition to the house and opened the pioneer hotel in the township. They both left the township in about 1845, and of their history nothing is known.

William Hutchison came from Monroe county, Ohio, to Richmond, in 1836, and located on lot number four, in the first section, now occupied by a son, James. William Hutchison died in 1849. Mrs. Hamilton is still living.

Daniel Sykes, who was originally from Franklin county, Vermont, came to Huron county in 1832, and first settled in Greenfield township. His wife was Arabelle Butler. In 1836 he removed to Richmond township, and located on lot number twenty-seven, in the second section, where he now resides. He has had seven children, four of whom were in the army. One was killed at Resaca, one died, and one lost a leg at Winchester, Virginia.

Jonas Fackler came into the township on the 30th day of April, 1837, and moved into the cabin with Philip Upp. His younger brother, Jacob Fackler, came with him, and in nine days they had completed a cabin and moved into it. This was on lot number two, in the second section. He had four sons and

one daughter. The sons still live in the township, the daughter in Michigan.

William Johnson came from the State of New York to Hartland, in 1833. Here he remained some four years, and removed to Greenfield. Two years later he located permanently in Richmond township. This was on lot number two, in the second section. Here he died, in 1862. His wife died some ten years before. The family consisted of twelve children. Mary married Huriah Robinson, and lives in Richmond.

Huriah Robinson came with his parents to Norwich, in 1832. January 26th, he married Mary Johnson and the following year came to Richmond township, locating on lot thirty-seven in the second section, where he still lives. Mr. Robinson has been for twelve years justice of the peace. Of the nine children born of this marriage, four only are now living.

In May, 1837, Daniel Sweetland came to Ohio, and eventually located in Greenfield township. The children who came with him were: Elijah and wife, and Daniel, Jr. Elijah settled in Norwich, where he died. Daniel, Jr., married Orphelia Crosby, and settled on lot number forty-five, in the second section of Richmond township, where he now lives. They have had eight children, six of whom are living. Daniel Sweetland, Sr., died February 20, 1848, and Mrs. Sweetland the March following. The following are among the early settlers: Benjamin B. Tanner, lot four, in the second section; George and Elisha Baker, Peris Miner, lot thirty-four, section two; James and Abram Reed, Griffith Johns, lot thirty-three, section two; John Kelsey, lot seven, section three; Henry Rush, lot six, section three; James Lutts, lot eighteen, section three; Michael Lutts, lot seventeen, same section; John Hall, lot one, section two; Robert Moore, Samuel Post, and possibly others.

James Youngs settled in Richmond township in December, 1835. His family, at that time, consisted of a wife and six children, and came from Broome county, New York. When the family reached Richmond, their entire worldly effects consisted of a yoke of oxen and a wagon, some bedding, a dog and gun and a *York sixpence*. They located in the northeast part of the township, near where Chicago Junction now is. Here they lived some three years, then removed to New Haven township, eventually locating in its eastern part. Mrs. Youngs died here, and Mr. Youngs subsequently married and settled in Greenfield township, where he died in July, 1873. The children numbered eleven, three only of whom survive: James J. and Charles, who live in Greenfield, the latter on the old homestead. A daughter, Mrs. Jacob Platts, resides in Michigan.

FIRST EVENTS.

There were births, and probably deaths, among the squatters, of which there is no remembrance; but the first birth among the permanent settlers was a daughter of John and Susan Cline. She was named Savilla, grew to womanhood, married Simon Yetter and moved from the township.

The first marriage was that of Eliza Day to James McManigal. Of this couple we only know that they moved to Michigan soon after marriage.

The first death was that of Mrs. Higley, who resided on lot number one. The body was buried near the house, and some two years later it was disinterred, with the intention of removing it to a more suitable location.

In 1839, a post office was established in the township. John Foglesong was postmaster, and the office was located at his house, on lot number seventeen. This office was finally discontinued and, for years, Richmond township has been without a post office.

Richmond has never had anything in the mercantile line, except two small groceries, and these have long since gone out of existence.

In addition to the hotel already mentioned, Abram Pollinger kept a house of entertainment on lot number seventeen, in third section, for a number of years.

In 1848, Amos Ogden built a steam saw mill in the east part of township, on the Tiffin road (lot twelve). This was burned in 1861. Three other mills have been built and are still in operation in the township.

The Tiffin road was the first opened in the township. It was begun in 1836, and completed four years later, and even then it was often a day's work to drive through the township with a loaded team.

ORGANIZATION.

From 1815 to '36, Richmond township was attached to New Haven. At the April election of 1836, Amos Ogden was elected a supervisor for Richmond township. He was the first sworn officer in the township.

In March, 1836, the householders of the township met at the house of Philip Upp. Eleizor Day acted as chairman and secretary, and it was resolved, on motion of Mr. Day, to petition the county commissioners of Huron county, for an organization of the township, under the name of Richmond. The following persons signed the petition: Eleizor Day, Jacob Croninger, Joseph Anderson, Hugh Carson, Wm. Carson, N. Carson, William Linglefelter, Israel Randal, Godfrey Lake, Elijah Packard, Wm. Hutchinson, George Day, Abram Carey, Amos Ogden, Henry Knavel, James Dailey, Jesse Williams, James Youngs, Charles Skinner, Samuel Spencer, William and Thomas Hill, Solomon Billings, Joseph Light and John Carpenter. The prayer of the petitioners was granted, and an election for township officers ordered, to take place on the fourth day of the following July. The record of this election cannot be found, but it is thought the following persons were elected: Reuben Franklin, William Hutchinson and Jacob Croninger, trustees; Eleizor Day, clerk; Philip Upp, treasurer; among justices of the peace we find the names of Amos Ogden, Amos Roop, Daniel Franklin, Jeremiah Williams, Huriah Robinson, Michael Lutts, Joseph Beelman, Daniel Sweetland, S. N. Sage, John Carothers

DR. WILLIAM ROBINSON.

MRS. HURIAH ROBINSON.

HURIAH ROBINSON.

RESIDENCE OF H. ROBINSON, RICHMOND TP, HURON CO., O.

and John Nesbit. The township officers for 1878 are: Hiram Snyder, J. J. Critchett and Alexander Brown, trustees; John Moore, clerk; Lewis Kirkwood, treasurer; Abner Crawford, assessor; Lewis Ault and Abner Crawford, constables; and sixteen supervisors of highways.

CHURCHES.

In 1840–41, there existed a small isolated class of Methodist people, along the line between Norwich and Richmond, who were compelled, for want of a better place, to hold their evening prayer meetings at the houses of the settlers. Benjamin Tanner, of Richmond, was their class-leader, and in December, 1841, he appointed a meeting at the house of Mr. Johnson standing far into the woods. Contrary to expectation, people flocked in, with torches through the woods, from every direction, and filled the cabin to its utmost capacity. Rev. Samuel Allen, a circuit preacher, had casually heard that John Keesey, a Methodist, was living in Richmond, and he visited him in time to attend the prayer meeting. He preached a fine sermon, and from its good effect he thought best to make another appointment. This was at the school house on Day's Corners, and a class of Methodists were organized at this time, consisting of the following persons: F. D. Read and wife, Seth Read and wife, and John Keesey and wife. The class leader was John Keesey. These meetings continued until the church numbered about fifty members. By deaths and removals this class has become so much reduced in numbers that an organization hardly exists at present. Mr. Allen's sermon at the prayer meeting was the first Methodist sermon delivered in the township.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

In the fall of 1838, Rev. Michael Long, of the Brethren faith, held an evening meeting at the house of Jacob Croninger, and preached the first sermon in the township. In 1849, Jacob Bell organized the United Brethren Church, in the red school house in the east part of the township, with the following members: George S. Williams, James May, Jacob Upp, Henry Weaver, Philip Bash, David Bush and wife, and Reuben Fenton and wife. The same year the church, on lot number eight in the second section, was erected. This is now occupied by this society and the Methodists. The present officers of the United Brethren Church are John Auhmiller, leader; Philip Newman, Margaret Newman and Eliza Dawson, stewards. The membership is seventy.

The class of United Brethren at Union Bethel was organized in about 1870. Meetings were held, for several years prior to this, in the school house in this locality. The members of this class were: P. B. Keesey and wife, B. Hawn and wife, J. Hoyles, wife and daughter, James Thompson and wife, E. W. Fast, wife and two daughters, Mrs. Mary A. McBride, Daniel Rogers, Mrs. Crabb, Mrs. Finley Leonard, Mrs. Hannah Pearch, Sarah Keesey, and Truman and Viola Fuller. The present membership is twenty-five. Church officers: Hewey Blair, leader; J. W. Sage, steward. The Union Sabbath school is presided over by Finley Leonard. The following are among the ministers who have preached to both United Brethren congregations in the township: Rev. G. Hoover, William Nevil, William Mathers, George T. Seyler, John Auhmiller. —— Steamen, —— Bender, —— Ramsey and Klingel.

THE CHURCH OF GOD

was organized by the Rev. William Shafer in about 1855. Constituent members: Abram Pollinger and wife, James Shinaberger and wife, Leonard Allaman and wife, Christian Fetterhoof and wife, Sarah Pollinger and Mrs. Elizabeth Brandt. Meetings were held in the school house in district number five until the erection of the "Bethel" in 1860. This building is located on lot number eighteen in the third section. It was built by subscription, and is open to all religious denominations. The membership of the Church of God is thirty. Officers: Abram Pollinger, elder; Joseph Wolf and Lewis Rapp, deacons. The ministers who have presided over that church, are R. H. Bolton, John Senseneg, John L. Jenner, Martin Mowen, D. S. Warner, Jacob Aukerman, J. S. McKee, George Wilson, W. H. Oliver and William Burchard.

THE ZION LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Meetings were held in the summer of 1857, by the Rev. William Schmakero, in the house of Daniel Drehers. The following summer the church now occupied by this society, on lot number twenty-two, was constructed. This cost one thousand dollars, and soon after its completion, the church was organized with the following members: Peter Lepley and wife, Daniel Dreher and wife, John and Simon Dick and wives, William Miller and wife, W. Albright and wife, William Ritz and wife, Conrad Craft and wife, Frederick Goosh and wife, John Waltz and wife, Lorenz Koutz and wife, Frederick Lander and wife, and Christiana Sissinger. The membership at present (1878) is nearly the same as when first organized. Ministers: Charles Miller, Charles Smith, —— Brownwalt, —— Kramer, O. K. Ulrich and Jacob Kreigher.

SCHOOLS.

In 1837, Richmond township was divided into two school districts, and a frame school house built in each, but a school was only kept in the west one, then standing at Day's corners, on lands now owned by John Waltz. Eliza Day was the first teacher. Her scholars were: Jonathan Jacob, David, Susan, Hannah, and Lydia Croninger, William, Eliza, and Charles Day, Charles, Margaret, and Mary Ann Cline, Andrew and Elizabeth Anderson, and Elizabeth Lingerfelter. The east school house was not completed for a school that winter. These were the first frame buildings in the township, and were well furnished and comforta-

ble. Richmond has now as fine a lot of school buildings as any township in the county, nearly all of brick.

DEFEAT OF THE SQUATTER.

In 1837, Eleizor Day was elected justice of the peace, and served three years. In 1840, W. H. Pond was elected, served three years, and was a candidate for re-election in 1843. He was wholly and entirely in the interest of the squatter element. At this time two parties, equal in numbers, stood sternly opposed to each other morally. Amos Roop was the opponent of Mr. Pond. Two elections had been held, and both resulted in a tie vote. But at the third the Pond party had increased its strength, so that he was sure of receiving two majority. But to his surprise, when the votes were counted the two majority were in favor of Mr. Roop. An investigation was had, and a suit brought before Esquire Coglazier, of Plymouth, contesting the election. The court, however, ruled that Roop was legally elected. The defeat of Pond was the defeat of the outlaw party, and the death blow to squatter rule in Richmond township, a sort of moral revolution, as it were. Her good men breathed freer. The civilizing influence of Mr. Roop's judicial administration scattered the squatters and those who had gathered to their standard, like chaff before the wind, and Richmond assumed a moral position among her sister townships.

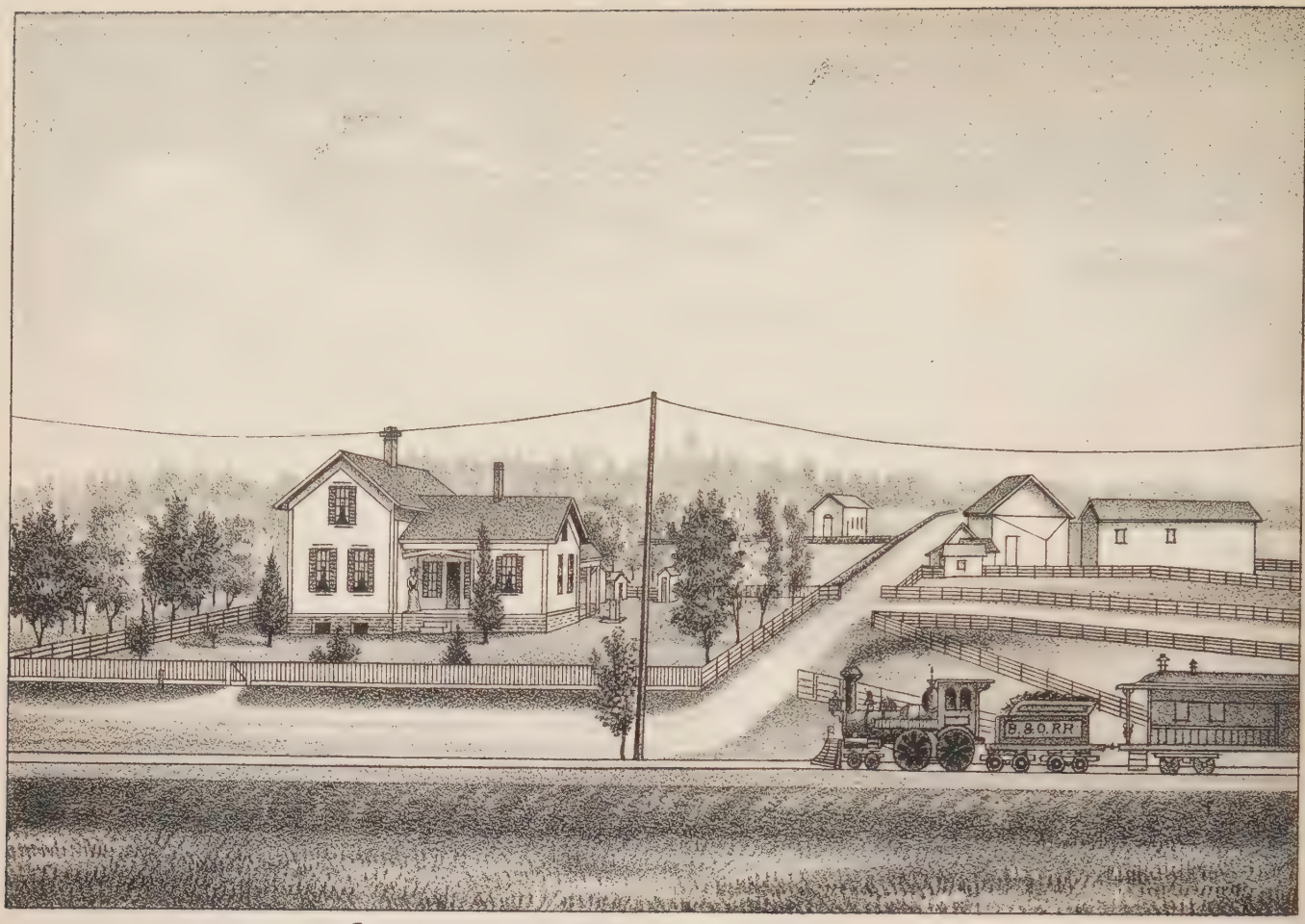
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HURIAH ROBINSON

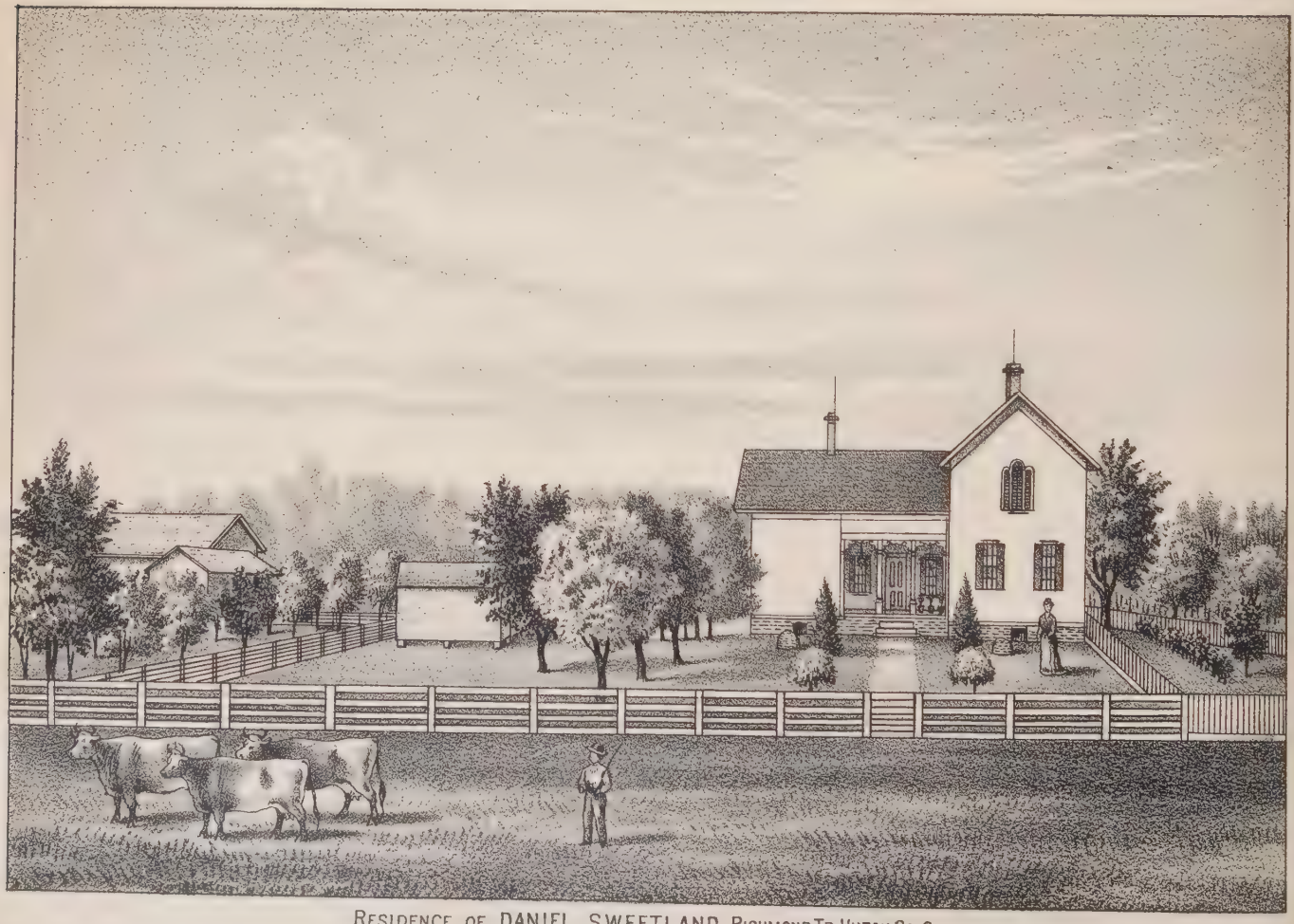
is the sixth child of William and Latitia Coleman Robinson, who removed from Washington county, Pennsylvania, to Ohio, soon after it became a State, first locating in Lenton township, Coshocton county, where the subject of this sketch was born, March 2, 1816. In 1828, the family removed to Marion county, where they remained until 1832, when they came to Huron county, arriving in Norwich township on May 5th of that year. Eventually the parents removed to Fitchville township, where Mr. Robinson died in October, 1864; his wife following him in February subsequent. Huriah derived his education in the common schools of Northern Ohio, and after obtaining his majority he engaged in the vocation of farming. On January 16, 1842, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary, daughter of William and Phebe Wade Johnson, of Richmond township, by whom the following children were born: Hannah, who married John Nesbitt, and resides in Richmond; William J., who is now clerk of the Morton House, at Grand Rapids, Michigan; Emily O., who is deceased; Volney J., who married Emeline Post, of Norwich, and lives in Richmond; Eugene, deceased; Robert, deceased; Frank, who married Caroline Croxton, lives in Richmond; Josephine, deceased; and Martha E., who married F. B. Tanner, deceased, leaving two children.

In January, 1843, Mr. Robinson purchased the farm in lot number thirty-seven, in the second section, upon which he still resides, and which he has brought from a "howling wilderness" to a profitable state of cultivation. He now owns one hundred and forty-eight acres.

Politically, Mr. or Esquire Robinson, as he is usually called, is a firm adherent to the principles of the democratic party. In his township he has always occupied a prominent position in its politics, and beginning with the office of justice of the peace, which he held twelve years, he has held every township office, except constable, and during his service as justice of the peace had but one case appealed. A fine view of his residence appears in this volume.



RESIDENCE OF WM. MOTSON, CHICAGO JUNCTION, HURON CO., O.



RESIDENCE OF DANIEL SWEETLAND, RICHMOND TP, HURON CO., O

NEW HAVEN.

THE time that has passed, since the pioneer first walked in the wilderness by the side of the Huron, is almost three score years and ten. Strange and startling scenes, in life dramas, have been enacted upon its brink, before and since then. The Indian, glorying in his wild freedom and holding undisputed possession of the forest, has here lain in wait for the deer to come and drink, has fought the bear and followed the stealthy panther. Human blood has flowed by the side of the stream. The white man came, and with hard labor rolled together the logs for a humble home. The prattle and the laughter of little children mingled with the musical babbling of the river. The sound of the ax was heard along the shore, and the crushing of falling timber shook the earth. The forest melted away before the march of the army of peace. The country was dotted with human habitations; a village grew up and became a busy mart. The church and school house appeared. Where once were no sounds but those of nature, there had come the hum of industry, the bustle of trade, a hurrying to and fro, the greetings of man with man, the activity impelled by varied human interests. The river was stopped that it might gather strength to turn the mill. There were births, marriages, deaths, the ever occurring joys and griefs of humanity,—the change and mutation of life and time. The village arose and well nigh faded from existence again; houses rotted away; men who were babes when the the country was new, grew old and went down to their graves. In the midst of change only the river went on unchanged, like the poet's brook, for—

"Men may come and men may go;
But I go on forever."

Were the fullfilment of the task possible, it would be a pleasant duty to present to the reader of to-day, carefully trimmed outlines of the characters of those men and women, whose lives were passed in preparing the wilderness for the present generations; but we shall, however, present some of the facts of pioneer life, and strive to perpetuate, at least the names, of those who bore the brunt in the great struggle of subduing a new country—who surmounted its obstacles and faced its dangers bravely.

The history of New Haven has for several reasons a peculiar interest. It was the first township settled, within the territory at present consisting of Huron county. The village was the first one formed and the plat the first laid out within the present limits of the county. Two other villages have been developed —one to a considerable size by a slow growth, since the star of New Haven's hope waned; the other, a small one, recently and quickly. In addition to these facts, the red-man enters prominently into the recital of the first settlers' experience, and Jonathan Chapman—"Appleseed Johnny"—occupies a large share of attention, because New Haven was more of a home for that strange philanthropist of the western forest, than any other he possessed after entering upon the life service that made him famous throughout the country.

SITUATION, STREAMS, SURFACE, FEATURES.

New Haven is township number one, range twenty-three, and was generally so known until it received its name. It is bounded upon the north by Greenfield, on the east by Ripley, south by Plymouth township, (Richland county), and west by Richmond. The principal stream within its limits is the Huron river, which flows in a northerly and easterly direction through the eastern part of the township, and thence on to the lake. Almost one fourth of the township, section number four, the southwest quarter, was originally a wet prairie or marsh, which, until it had been improved by extensive and systematic drainage, was uninhabitable and untillable. It abounded, at an early day, in willow thickets, cranberries and rattlesnakes, of the kind commonly called "Saugers." As the land was improved, the rattlesnakes and cranberries and marsh grass gave place, in a large measure, to the production of other and more useful articles, and now a large portion of the once wild waste is cultivated, and gives the farmer a rich reward for his labor in grass, grain and corn. The marsh feeds a small stream, known as Marsh run, which is a tributary to the Huron river.

Stone appears at the surface in the southern part of the township, near Plymouth village, and has for many years been quite extensively quarried for use in the immediate vicinity. It is most commonly found in thin layers, more suitable for flagging than for building purposes.

The surface of the township is generally level, but in some portions is slightly rolling. The soil in the north and eastern parts is a mixture of clay and sand, unexcelled for general agricultural purposes. In the southwest it is a black sandy loam.

An unusually heavy growth of timber originally covered this territory. The river forms a distinct dividing line between the oak and beech lands. The beech trees are still abundant upon the east side, and oak, hickory, ash, maple and other hard timber upon the west.

ABORIGINAL REMAINS.

Early settlers speak of the remains of an old fortification, plainly visible before the plowshare had

levelled them with the surrounding plain. It was upon land owned by the heirs of David Dow, and situated within the limits of the town plat. The embankments were of circular form, very plainly marked, and trees of a large growth were standing upon them fifty years ago.

THE CONNECTICUT "SUFFERERS" AND THE FIRST OWNERS OF THE SOIL.

For an explanation of the following table the reader is referred to the history of Wakeman township:

CLASSIFICATION No. 1, SECTION 1.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	s.	d.
Samuel Squire, Jr.	83	6	8	Elisha T. & Is'ac Mills	32	11	8
Walter Buddington	..	..	..	" "	20	19	8
Amos Jesup	..	..	..	" "	20	6	0
Horton Reynolds	..	..	..	" "	65	15	10
Richard Camp	..	..	..	Isaac Mills	241	19	0
Samuel Fairchild	..	..	..	" "	131	3	11
Jadock Benedict	67	13	4	" "	4	17	9
Abijah Barnum	..	..	..	" "	7	4	0
Nathaniel Gregory	..	..	..	" "	18	17	3½
Shudduck Morris	..	..	..	" "	10	6	8
Benjamin Shove	..	..	..	" "	2	11	10½
Joseph P. Cook	..	..	..	" "	53	6	8
Elizabeth Henry or Henrick	..	..	..	" "	18	9	8
Thomas Benedict	..	..	..	" "	1	11	6
Caleb Baldwin	..	..	..	" "	2	0	0¾
Aaron Stone	..	..	..	" "	2	11	0
Benjamin Wood	..	..	..	" "	1	5	4
John Porter	..	..	..	" "	2	0	0
Elias Shipman	..	..	..	" "	10	19	6
Jonathan Williams	..	..	..	Committee	6	0	0
Thomas Wilson	..	..	..	Jno. N. Wadsworth	50	18	10
James Lane	..	..	..	" "	9	6	10
Martin Patchin	..	..	..	" "	31	0	6
Lois Wells	..	..	..	" "	8	18	4
Jotham Williams	..	..	..	" "	2	19	9
Thomas Wilmot	..	..	..	" "	2	14	0
Abraham Tuttle, Jr.	..	..	..	" "	27	2	6
Widow Scovil or Scovit	..	..	..	" "	7	0	0
Thos. Punderson, Jr.	..	..	..	" "	14	15	7
Doctor Timothy Mix	..	..	..	" "	16	12	3
Israel Bunnil	..	..	..	" "	9	16	6
Mary Kimberly	..	..	..	" "	20	0	0
Cornelius Thayer	..	..	..	" "	3	17	8
Isaac Thompson	..	..	..	" "	2	16	4
Thomas Benham	..	..	..	" "	10	10	0
James Hull	..	..	..	Wm. J. Vredenburg	9	6	0
Isaac Doolittle	26	17	0	" "	19	12	6
John Goodrich	..	..	..	" "	140	17	4
Abraham Tuttle	4	4	0	" "	2	17	1
Thankful Thompson	23	7	8	Committee	1	0	0
Daniel Wilmot	..	..	..	Joseph Smith 4th	42	16	3
Corn'l's Cunningham	..	..	..	Committee	20	11	0
Rhoda Dennison	..	..	..	"	10	6	0
William Noyes	..	..	..	"	11	14	0
Ebenezer Peck	..	..	..	Ebenezer Peck	23	2	2
Abigail Starr	..	..	..	Committee	14	1	0
Samuel White	..	..	..	"	3	0	1
Daniel Brown	..	..	..	"	5	16	0
William Trowbridge	..	..	..	"	7	4	0
John Whiting, Esq.	158	16	3	"	79	1	3
James Bradley	..	..	..	James Bradley	48	8	10
John Bradley, Jr.	..	..	..	" "	31	6	2
				Footing of Classification No. 1	£1,344	7	0

CLASSIFICATION No. 2, SECTION 2.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	s.	d.
Abigail Andrews	..	..	..	Joseph Darling	2	8	6
David Abbott	..	..	..	" "	4	8	0
Joseph Adams	..	..	..	" "	13	19	5
Lucy Barker	..	..	..	" "	1	12	9
Joseph Bishop	..	..	..	" "	8	4	0
Elias Buck	..	..	..	" "	3	10	0
Peter Bulkley	..	..	..	" "	2	11	0
Phebe Brown	..	..	..	" "	7	10	0
Timothy P. Bonticon	..	..	..	" "	4	4	0
Ama Clinton	..	..	..	" "	4	8	0
Levi Clinton	..	..	..	" "	6	8	0
John Carew	..	..	..	" "	8	14	0
William Doak	..	..	..	" "	15	9	6
Samuel Dunwell	..	..	..	" "	34	2	0
Samuel Dwight	..	..	..	" "	9	6	6
Sarah Davenport	..	..	..	" "	1	2	0
Hamlin Dwight	..	..	..	" "	2	19	0
Amos Gilbert	..	..	..	" "	13	7	0
John Goodsell	..	..	..	" "	8	13	0
Martin Gatler, dec'd	..	..	..	" "	19	6	7
Samuel Goodwin	..	..	..	" "	14	1	0
Hannah Hotchkiss	..	..	..	" "	4	12	0
Ebenezer Hull	..	..	..	" "	5	5	0
Richard Johnson	..	..	..	" "	11	8	6
—— Jack & wife	..	..	..	" "	17	11	11
Elijah King	..	..	..	" "	11	19	10
Mark Leavenworth	..	..	..	" "	7	1	6
Samuel Little	..	..	..	" "	11	8	1
Phebe Miller	..	..	..	" "	15	5	2
William Miles	..	..	..	" "	5	19	8
Mary Miles	..	..	..	" "	2	12	0
William Punchard	..	..	..	" "	26	13	0
Philip Rexford	..	..	..	" "	15	17	3
Francis Sage	..	..	..	" "	34	1	10
Elizabeth Stillman	..	..	..	" "	26	15	6
Timothy Sperry	..	..	..	" "	30	13	2
William Sherman	..	..	..	" "	23	2	10
Moses Thompson	..	..	..	" "	6	0	0
Stephen Tuttle	..	..	..	" "	0	17	3
Michael Vaun	..	..	..	" "	3	13	10
David Austin, Jr	..	..	..	" "	12	6	6
Paul Noyes	..	..	..	" "	2	18	11
Nathan Smith	..	..	..	" "	9	15	6
John Austin	..	..	..	" "	10	6	0
John Pease	..	..	..	" "	18	13	4
Noah Tucker	..	..	..	Isaac Mills	99	17	4
Joseph Tuttle	..	..	..	" "	93	3	6
David Hull	..	..	..	" "	19	14	0
David Phipps	..	..	..	" "	17	6	6
Archibald Austin	..	..	..	" "	71	13	8
Justin Hobart	..	..	..	" "	15	10	9
Ezra Peekit	..	..	..	" "	82	11	5¼
Stephen St. John	..	..	..	" "	20	1	0
Zadock Benedict	67	13	4	" "	62	15	7
Matthew Benedict	176	16	5	" "	101	0	9
Nath'l Lockwood	..	..	..	" "	7	14	3½
Sallew Pell	..	..	..	" "	6	13	4
Mary Greenslate	..	..	..	" "	9	12	0
Rebecca Crowfut	..	..	..	" "	1	11	4
Matthew Crowfut	..	..	..	" "	3	15	4
Thomas Starr	..	..	..	" "	9	5	1
Major Taylor	462	12	2	" "	200	12	0
Benjamin Sperry	113	4	2	" "	14	3	0
Joseph Benedict	..	..	..	" "	7	15	8
Thos H. Benedict	..	..	..	" "	8	15	9
Mary Kilby	..	..	..	" "	0	2	6
				Footing of Classification No. 2,	£1,344	7	0

CLASSIFICATION No. 3, SECTION 3.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d	*Classified by.*	*Am't classed.* £	s.	d.
Isaac Dickerman	32	4	0	Elisha T. & Isaac Mills	32	4	0
Edward Larkin	..	..	..	" "	21	3	0
Frederick Harding	..	..	..	" "	12	4	0
Nehemiah Hotchkiss	..	..	..	" "	14	11	6
Mabel Johnson	..	..	..	" "	6	0	0
Ebenezer Alling	..	..	..	" "	16	0	6
William Eyers	..	..	..	" "	5	6	0
Timothy Jones, Jr	..	..	..	" "	38	4	11
Daniel Goodsell	12	6	0	" "	12	6	0
Samuell Howell	..	..	..	" "	39	5	3
Caleb Gilbert	..	..	..	" "	48	18	8½
Benjamin Smith	..	..	..	" "	3	0	0
Nathaniel Kimberly	..	..	..	" "	2	13	0
David Mulford	..	..	..	" "	7	16	6
Benajah Thomas	..	..	..	" "	7	6	7
Andrew Smith	..	..	..	" "	14	7	0
Jon Allen	..	..	..	" "	15	17	6
Mary Stillwell	..	..	..	" "	13	10	6
Samuel Barnes	..	..	..	" "	13	16	8
Nathan Catlin	..	..	..	" "	8	16	6
Hannah Bingley	..	..	..	" "	10	5	6
John Richards	..	..	..	" "	13	6	0
Hannah Mansfield	..	..	..	" "	8	17	0
Titus Beecher	..	..	..	" "	5	8	0
George Smith	..	..	..	" "	20	1	6
Jeremiah McCumber	..	..	..	" "	20	5	8
Jesse Stephens	..	..	..	" "	18	17	4
Mando Cambridge	..	..	..	" "	14	11	4
William Pheyment	..	..	..	" "	32	14	11
Phineas Andrus	..	..	..	" "	18	7	6
Thomas Davis	..	..	..	" "	21	1	3¾
Lamberton Painter, (two losses).	..	..	..	" "	35	12	0
William Holmes	..	..	..	" "	43	7	0
Isaac Jones	..	..	..	" "	148	19	9
Jonathan Sabin	..	..	..	" "	64	18	6
Samuel Horton	..	..	..	" "	77	6	6
Timothy Tuttle	..	..	..	" "	79	9	5
David Beecker	..	..	..	" "	19	5	0
Philemon Smith	..	..	..	" "	53	0	3
Azel Kimberly, (two losses)	..	..	..	" "	85	6	6
Peter Bonhier, or Bontieon	..	..	..	" "	70	14	9
James Plant	..	..	..	" "	94	17	10
Samuel Tuttle	270	19	6	" "	54	5	5
				Footing of Classification No. 3.	£1,344	7	0

CLASSIFICATION No. 4, SECTION 4.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	s.	d.
Samuel Tuttle	270	19	6	Elisha T. & Isaac Mills	216	14	1
Tim'y & Wm. Jones	..	..	..	" "	167	13	6
Thomas Wooster	..	..	..	" "	590	15	1
Jesse Leavenworth	..	..	..	" "	143	9	0
Abner Austin	..	..	..	" "	56	12	7
Edward Buddington	..	..	..	" "	81	0	0
William Buddington	37	7	9	" "	37	7	9
Samuel Squire, Jr	83	6	8	" "	50	15	0
				Footing of Classification No. 4,	£1,344	7	0

A PIONEER'S EXPERIENCE DURING THE WAR OF 1812.

Caleb Palmer was the pioneer of New Haven. He entered, for the purpose of settlement, what was then an unbroken wilderness, before the war, in 1811, and was, undoubtedly, the first permanent white resident in the territory now included in the bounds of Huron county. He was a typical pioneer, rugged, strong, independent, fearless. He was a surveyor, and in that capacity had tramped through the forests of this part of the country some years before. He bought land in 1810. His family, in 1811, when he made his settlement, consisted of himself, wife and two children. Two men, Woodcock and Newcomb, came at the same time, or soon after, but neither remained long in the township, or was prominently associated with its affairs. Newcomb died in Trumbull county, where he had returned for his family. Woodcock made his home on lot sixty-six, section two, and remained a year or so. No mention of him is made after the close of the war, and it is probable that he did not return to his land after going to Richland county, at the time of the Indian scare. It is difficult to obtain definite information in regard to Palmer, for he seems to have had a peculiar dislike of leaving anything to posterity concerning himself, and is said to have destroyed many papers, which, were they now in existence, would afford interesting particulars of his early life.

The first few years of Palmer's experience was of the kind that would make the stoutest heart quail. Soon after the war began, he went to Lower Sandusky with an ox team, and there learned of Hull's surrender, which left the frontier without defence. He was on his guard on the long drive home, and prepared for the worst. No trouble was, however, experienced. During the war, an almost constant watch was kept by the few inhabitants scattered through the country, and scouts were constantly employed, so that the approach of any large body of redskins might be apprehended, and the settlers given time to flee from their homes. On one occasion, five hostile Indians encamped upon the river bottom, just opposite Palmer's cabin. An attack was momentarily expected, but for some reason, although they were well aware of the existence of the house, they did not come near it, but contented themselves with making a meal from the corn growing near by. The danger may have been overestimated, for it was regularly reported that the woods were full of Indians, and rumors, probably greatly exaggerated, reached the pioneers, of horrible atrocities in various parts of the wilderness.

This family and one or two other settlers in the township, and two or three more in Greenfield, lived in almost constant fear that the terrific war whoop of the savages would be heard about their houses, and that scenes would be enacted about their hearthstones similar to those of which they had heard. The imagination pictured dangers when none existed. Any unusual sound in the forest, the suspicious cry of an owl, or of a wild animal, might be the signal for an overwhelming onslaught and massacre.

Palmer and Woodcock had agreed that if either saw Indians in the vicinity, a rifle shot should be fired, and that on no account whatever, except on such occasion, should a gun be fired. Palmer and "Johnny Appleseed," who was at that time living with him, one day heard the sharp crack of a rifle, in the direction of Woodcock's cabin; almost immediately it was followed by two more reports. Feeling sure that Indians were near at hand, Palmer and his companion prepared for a hasty retreat. The family was prepared to start, the moveables were packed, and then it being thought best to reconoiter, Johnny started, rifle in hand, through the woods. Several hours passed, leaving Palmer and his family in terrible suspense, and then he too, shouldered his gun and went toward Woodcock's, expecting to find that his friends had both been murdered. As he neared the spot, where he judged the shooting had occurred, his mind troubled with all kinds of apprehensions, he saw, indistinctly through the bushes, a dusky form. Supposing that it was an Indian intent upon murder, he raised his rifle to his shoulder, took deliberate aim and was about to fire, when the figure disappeared. Presently it again came in sight, and again Palmer's rifle went to his shoulder and his eye glanced along the barrel. Something diverted his attention and he did not fire. A third time he leveled his gun upon the form, and just as he was about to pull the trigger, he obtained a clearer view and recognized "Johnny Appleseed." The rifle was dashed to the ground and Palmer in a few seconds was embracing his old friend and explaining to him the danger through which he had unknowingly passed. Woodcock having become almost famished for want of meat, and a deer coming close to his cabin, he had shot him, regardless of the agreement that no firing should take place unless Indians appeared. Johnny Appleseed on discovering the cause of the alarm, had remained to help dress the animal, and when seen by Palmer, was on his way back with one of the venison hams hanging by his side.

Not all of the alarms, however, were so soon dispelled as this one. At three different times during the war, Palmer was compelled to fly from his home and take refuge in the block house at Mansfield. Once, in the fall of 1812, the scouts came to his cabin and told him that if he cared for his own life, or the safety of his family, he must lose no time in reaching Mansfield, for the Indians were not far away and were approaching. Early in the following morning, the three horses were caught, all of the household goods, that could be carried, packed upon them; the crops that had been gathered, and whatever could not be taken with them, stored in the house, and the family made the tedious and slow journey to the block house. Palmer returned on foot to ascertain the fate of his log house and his goods, and laying in ambush, saw the the little log dwelling, which had

cost him so much hard labor to build, in flames, while the red-skins, who had applied the torch, stood about, watching its destruction.

Once, when the dread news was given that Indians were about, the Palmers made hurried preparations to go to the block house, and were at a loss to devise a way to carry their children. Finally, after much planning and anxiety, Mrs. Palmer hit upon a novel expedient. She had, among the things she brought to her new home, some window curtains of heavy stuff. These she hastily made into two large bags, and then, putting a child in each, she hung them over the horse, and in that manner the little ones made their journey to a place of safety.

Palmer even went as far south with his family as Knox county, but he liked New Haven, and could not give up the idea of living there, and, as soon as it was considered safe to do so, he returned, and located upon lots fifty-six and fifty-seven, in section two, a little distance northeast of the center, and upon what is now known as the Norwalk road. He was told by the Indians, whom he afterward met, that he might have remained in the woods all through the war, with safety, as the Indians felt friendly toward him and would have done him no harm. They explained that his house had been burnt because it was supposed to contain food and supplies for the army. Palmer lived until 1854, and was one of the leading citizens of the township.

THE INDIANS.

Most of the Indians who were seen by the early settlers in New Haven, were of the Seneca tribe, one of the divisions of the formerly powerful nation known as the Iroquois Confederacy. The southwestern part of Huron county was peculiarly the hunting ground of this tribe. The Wyandots or Hurons were also seen, but not so frequently; and at times, some of the Delawares, the kindred of the Mohicans, about whom Cooper has woven so much of romance, passed through the country, as did small bands from various tribes of the Algonquin race.

Before the settlement of the country some of these tribes inhabited the Fire-lands, and held them as their own. After the pale face came, they, no longer, regarded the territory as their home, and seem only to have wandered through it, tarrying a little while here and there, hunting, fishing and making maple sugar. They had some villages in the northern part of the Fire-lands, but none in the southern. They were peaceable after the war had closed, and in New Haven, as in most other townships, there were no instances of any violence or crime being committed by them. The Senecas passed through New Haven, on their way to the eastern hunting grounds, sometimes in bodies of several hundreds, but more often in small companies which occasionally camped for a few days or weeks near the bank of the Huron. Some rode upon ponies, and some travelled afoot. All were clothed in characteristic Indian style. The warriors wore the peculiarly fierce appearing feathered headdress, and were clothed in buckskin. The squaws were always neatly dressed, in short skirts, beaded moccasins, and gaily bedecked blankets. They brought baskets, deer hams and various trinkets to the settlers, which they were always anxious to barter for bread, flour or meal. There were strong friendships between some of the whites and Indians. Even the little children were so accustomed to seeing the dusky savages that they did not fear them, and, indeed, formed for some of them strong attachments. Seneca John, the famous chief, used to carry the Palmer children upon his shoulders, and they learned to like him and look eagerly for his coming. Sometimes when a band of Indians was seen approaching, they would watch them closely to see if Seneca John was among them, and then if they distinguished his tall, stalwart form, they would run to meet him and vie with each other the honor of a ride, to or from school, perched high up on his shoulder. The pale faced children played with the Indian boys and girls, visited them at their camps, and were upon as friendly terms as with the youthful playmates of their own race.

Several Indians have been buried in the township. Two braves were interred on the south bank of the river, on what is now known as the Keiser farm, and their bones still rest there, unless they have been disturbed in comparatively recent times by the hand of some vandal white curiosity seeker. A little child was buried not far from the place where the two warriors were interred. About forty Indian women and half as many men were present at the sepulture. The body, encased in a small rough coffin, was placed in the ground with the cover unfastened, "so that the little spirit could easily escape," the Indians said, and one of the chiefs uttered a few words in the tongue of his people, after which the grave was closed, and the sad but stoical band returned to the camp. An eye witness says that an observer could not tell by the outward signs of grief, which one of the many squaws was the bereaved mother, but as the same sub-stratum of humanity runs through all races and nations, however they may appear externally, there was one mother's heart which experienced a thousand fold more pain than all of the others.

JONATHAN CHAPMAN—"JOHNNY APPLESEED."

No history of New Haven township could be complete which failed to bring into prominence that eccentric man and great public benefactor, Jonathan Chapman, known more commonly by the sobriquet of Johnny Appleseed. If the man who causes two spears of grass to grow, where but one grew before, is deserving of the meed of praise, "Johnny Appleseed" should receive the thanks of hundreds of thousands of people, whose homes are upon the fertile farms of Ohio and Indiana, for he not only caused the wilderness to blossom as the rose, but to bear fruit for the pioneers' children and their children's children.

THOMAS T. MULFORD.

MRS. THOMAS T. MULFORD.

RESIDENCE OF THOMAS T. MULFORD, NEW HAVEN, HURON CO., O.

Jonathan Chapman, supposed to have been born in Boston, 1775, first made his appearance in the territory of Ohio in 1801, and about ten years later we find him living with Caleb Palmer in the township of New Haven. He remained here much of the time during the war, though he was frequently absent upon pilgrimages to various parts of the country. The great mission of Jonathan Chapman's life was the preparation of the wild western country for the pioneers and their succeeding generation, and through a strange monomania that possessed this singular man, his beneficent feeling toward mankind found expression in only one form and effect: the planting of apple orchards or nurseries in advance of the outposts of civilization. From these nurseries were obtained the trees which formed most of the now old and decaying orchards in Ohio and Indiana. Johnny's plan was to choose a good natural location, in a little glade, or in the thickest part of the woods, it mattered not which. If the piece of ground which suited him chanced to be heavily covered with timber he would clear it off and, with the tops of the largest trees, make a rude fence, inclosing an area of two or three acres. This was done to keep the deer from browsing upon the young trees. Having prepared the ground he would sow his apple seeds broadcast, as farmers do wheat. He believed it wrong to raise trees in any way but from the seeds, and looked upon pruning with much the same species of horror that other men would upon human murder. He procured his seeds from the cider mills in western Pennsylvania and usually carried them through the wilderness in a leathern bag, though sometimes he was known to transport them in a small wagon, to which he would have an old horse harnessed, which had been turned loose by some settler. One of the nurseries planted by old Johnny was in New Haven, near the east margin of the marsh. When the trees were grown sufficiently large to be transplanted Johnny either sold them, or gave them away himself, or left them in charge of a friend to be disposed of in a similar way. Sometimes he exchanged the trees for articles of clothing, but his general custom was to take a note payable at some indefinite time. Having received it he regarded the transaction at an end and bothered himself no further about the matter. He had no business method and needed none, for he had but little use for money. What little came into his possession he soon disposed of in gifts to the poorer settlers whom he met in his wanderings. He was never known to have made but one purchase of land, and that was in Michigan township, Ashland county, the southwest quarter of section twenty-six. With his customary indifference to matters of value, he failed to record the deed, and lost his title to the land, a fact of which he was probably never aware.

The personal appearance of this strange character was in keeping with the peculiarities of his nature. He was small, wiry, quick and restless; his beard, short and unshaven; hair long and dark, and eyes black and sparkling. His dress was generally a medley of the cast-off clothing taken in exchange for trees, but at one time his sole garment was a coffee sack, in which he cut holes for his head and arms. He nearly always went barefooted, even in the coldest weather. His head covering was as economical as the rest of his attire. For a time, he wore the large tin dipper in which he cooked his food when traveling, but, as it hurt his head, he constructed, of paste-board, something between a hat and cap, which he adopted as a permanent fashion.

Religiously, Johnny was a Swedenborgian. He was a most enthusiastic disciple of the great seer, and the zeal with which he endeavored to propagate his doctrines was only equalled by his untiring labor in planting his apple nurseries. He went from place to place, carrying his bag of apple seeds and his Swedenborgian books, and when he arrived at the hospitable cabin of some settler, no matter whether he were acquaintance or stranger, at once lay down upon the puncheon floor, and, while recovering from the fatigue of his long walk, would read what he called "news right fresh from heaven." He purchased books and tracts treating of his favorite system of religion, for distribution among the settlers, and when he had not enough to go around, would often tear one in two and give the halves to neighbors, telling them to exchange when each had read his part. His veneration for the books of Swedenborg was so great that he believed they formed a sure preventive of bodily harm. The morals of the man were as good as his religious belief. He led as blameless a life as a human being could, and compared himself, in his simplicity of attire and habits of life, to the primitive Christian.

Upon one occasion an itinerant preacher was holding forth on the public square of Mansfield in a long and somewhat tedious discourse upon the sin of extravagance, frequently emphasizing his text by the inquiry: "Where now is the barefooted Christian traveling to heaven?" Johnny, who was lying on his back in some timber, taking the question in its literal sense, raised his bare feet in the air and vociferated: "Here's your primitive Christian!" He was a vegetarian, and rigidly opposed to killing any living thing for food. Upon this point his ideas were carried to a fanatical extreme as will be seen by the following incidents, which are well authenticated: One autumnal night, while lying by his camp-fire in the woods, he observed that the mosquitoes blew into the flames and were burned. Taking the huge tin dipper, which answered the double purpose of cup and mush-pot, from his head, he filled it with water and quenched the fire, remarking afterwards: "God forbid that I should build a fire for my comfort which should be the means of destroying any of his creatures!" At another time he made his camp-fire at the end of a hollow log in which he intended to pass the night, but finding it occupied by a bear and her cubs, he moved the fire to the other end and slept in the snow rather than disturb the bears. Walking one morning

over a small prairie he was bitten by a rattlesnake. Some time afterwards, a friend inquired of him about the matter. He drew a long sigh and replied: "Poor fellow! he only just touched me, when I, in an ungodly passion, put the heel of my scythe in him and went home." Again, while assisting in the construction of a road through the woods, a hornet, whose nest had been destroyed in the operation, found lodgment underneath Johnny's shirt. Notwithstanding the fact that he was repeatedly stung by the enraged insect, he removed it with the greatest gentleness. His companions laughingly asked him why he did not kill it, receiving in reply, "It would not be right to kill the poor thing, for it did not intend to hurt me."

Among his other eccentricities was that of a remarkable stoicism, an indifference to physical pain. To demonstrate this, he would often stick pins into his flesh; and he cured wounds by cauterizing them, and then treating them as burns. This fortitude, or nervous insensibility, whichever it was, led the Indians to look upon him as a being peculiarly gifted, a "great medicine man," and they treated him with great kindness. "Johnny Appleseed" made his home with Caleb Palmer through the war, visited the settlement very often afterward, and was as well known here as in any part of Ohio.

About 1838, he left the State and pushed further into the west, still laboring in his self-imposed mission, impelled perhaps wholly by his philanthropic monomania, but probably by a gnawing misery of the heart as well, for it was commonly believed that some bitter disappointment in a love affair, had, in his young manhood, changed the tenor of Jonathan Chapman's life. If so, a great good was accomplished through the thwarting of one human being's happiness, for the strange, heroic, generous, humane character, whom the pioneers of Ohio and Indiana knew as "Johnny Appleseed," by his self-sacrificing toil did a vast service to the settlers whom he preceded in the wilderness, and to their succeeding generations. It has been well said of him, that "as a hero of endurance, that was voluntarily assumed, and of toil, the benefits of which could only be reaped by posterity, the name of Jonathan Chapman deserves a perpetuity beyond that of a generation of lesser lights passed in the glare and romance of the tomahawk and scalping knife period."

But little is known of the early life of this pioneer nurseryman, but there is every reason to believe that it was one strangely in variance with his after years. That he was a man of fine education is beyond doubt, for it is testified to by those who knew him in New Haven and elsewhere. At a very early day he delivered a Fourth of July address at Bronson, which, it is said by those who heard it, was masterly in matter and manner, a splendid piece of eloquence and a model of thought, such as only a mind of fine order could give birth to.

In 1847, after nearly a half century of devotion to his chosen mission, and at the age of seventy-two years, Jonathan Chapman died in the cabin of a settler near Fort Wayne, Indiana. The physician who was present said that he had never seen a man in so placid a state at the approach of death, and so ready to enter upon another life.

THE PIONEERS AND EARLY SETTLERS.

New Haven was settled by a superior class of men. Many of them had enjoyed unusual educational advantages, and a number were much better endowed with material goods than the pioneers in a new country generally are. As the village was formed at an early day, there were many who came in without experiencing the pleasures or pains of pioneer life. This class did not, as a rule, take up land. They were not, in the proper sense of the term, early settlers. They located in the village and followed trades, and their number was so great that many are not even mentioned, while others are barely referred to.

Beginning with the pioneers, there was Caleb Palmer, of whose first years in New Haven, an account has already been given. He was born in Horse Neck, Connecticut, in 1775, went from there to New York, and then to Trumbull county, Ohio, and removed from there to New Haven, as has been heretofore stated, in 1811. His first wife was Harriet Smith. He had by her, four children: Maria, (born before he settled here, and now dead.) Meigs, (now sixty-eight years of age, a resident of New Haven, lot thirty-nine, section two.) Ruth, (Mrs. Jessie Youngs of Tompkins county, Michigan), and Electa S., (now Mrs. C. C. Harding, of New Haven.) She married, first, Jacob Guyselman. Meigs Palmer married Betsey Curtiss. Caleb Palmer's first wife died in 1818, and he married, several years later, Mrs. Sheldon, the mother of the famous Methodist preacher, Harry O. Sheldon.

Who came next after Palmer, Woodstoock and Nemcomb, cannot be definitely stated, and, in fact, it is impossible to state precisely the year in which the first settlers arrived, for memory errs, and there is naught to depend upon in this matter but the recollections of the oldest residents of the township. The settlement increased quite fast during the years 1814 and 1815. During these two years, Josiah Curtiss, Reuben Skinner, Jas. MacIntyre, David Powers, Samuel B. Carpenter, John Barney, Samuel Knapp, Martin M. Kellogg, the Inschos, Henry Barney, Royal N. Powers, Chism May, Calvin Hutchinson, George Beymer, Wm. Clark, Jacob Speeker, Rouse Bly, Joseph Dana, John Alberson, George Shirel, Matthew Bevard, William York, Prince Haskell, Stephen Stilwell, and many others cast their fortunes with the settlement.

James MacIntyre and his son by the same name, with their wives, came from New York State. The old gentleman, whose family included several girls, took up lot ninety, section one. At the same time

came two sons-in-law, Samuel Knapp and Daniel Pratt, the latter of whom, located upon lot one hundred and four, section one, east of the river. Knapp lived with MacIntyre for a time, and then he and Pratt removed to Seneca county. Samuel Tooker, a prospective son-in-law, came also with the MacIntyre family. Josiah Curtiss, a native of Vermont, and his wife, Mary Rockwell, made their home on lot fifty-six, section two. Curtiss took as his second wife, Margaret DeWitt. David Powers located upon lots sixty-eight and sixty-seven, section three—the Jesse Snyder farm. His brothers, Royal N. and Lemuel, came into the county later,—the last named, considerably so. They had a sister, who married Millard Fillmore. Chisim May came from Georgia, and it is said that the prime cause of his immigration was the fact that he had bitten off the ear of a man and brother. He died about ten or a dozen years after coming to New Haven, leaving a large family. Martin M. Kellogg was for a short time a resident of the place, and probably the first wagon maker in it. He removed to Bronson, (the history of which township contains more extended mention of him). Samuel B. Carpenter, of New York, took up lot forty, section two. He left about the year 1820. Prince Haskell, noted as a mechanical genius, a native of Vermont, came in, and remained a short time, and removed to Bronson, where he died in 1852.

Matthew Bevard, of Muskingum county, settled first upon lot forty, section two, and afterwards removed to lot sixty-four. It is related of him that being with his brother in the war of 1812, and the latter being taken sick after Hull's surrender, he carried him upon his back from Cleveland to Zanesville. Bevard went from New Haven to Missouri where he died. His children were: Hiram, William, Sydney, George, Emery, Julia Ann and John. Joseph Dana was an early resident who was prominent from the fact that he was a fine scholar, and for many years, taught a school which afforded excellent advantages to a large number of youth. He at first took up the Mulford farm, but was unable to pay for it, and afterwards resided upon the Henry Trimner farm. He removed some time after 1835, to Sandusky county. John Alberson, a brother-in-law of Dana, came in company with him to New Haven, and also lived a while upon the Mulford farm. George Shivel who arrived about this time, was noted as a great maker of shingles. Jacob Speeker, a great hunter and trapper, located upon the edge of the prairie, and remained there several years, after which he went to the mouth of Pipe creek (near Sandusky) where he died quite recently. William York, a native of Virginia, removed from Fairfield county, Ohio, to New Haven, in 1815, and located upon lot one hundred and twenty-eight, section one. By his wife, Fannie Ettzler, he had several children, three of whom, Hecotor, Ruth and Abraham came to New Haven. Ruth is dead; the other two reside in New Haven. William York died in 1858, and his wife in 1853.

Reuben Skinner came to the township in 1814, bought land, and made preparations to move his family. He took up lot one hundred and three and a part of one hundred and four in section one, and made his home there. In February, 1815, he brought his family from Knox county, Ohio, where they had been for some time residing (he was originally from New Jersey), and began life in the new settlement. He was rich in the possession of about forty head of cattle, the same number of sheep and eight or ten horses and colts. His wife's name was Sarah Coleman. The pair had eight children: Rebecca, James, Joseph, Alfred, John, Ruth, Asel Harrison and Harriet. Father, mother and all of the descendants are now dead, but John, Ruth and Asel Harrison. John lives upon the old homestead. He married for his first wife, Emeline Frisbie, and as his second, Maria Reubens. Their children are: Harriet (deceased), William, Edward and Ann, all residents in New Haven. Ruth married St. Clair Beymer, and is now living in Iowa. Asel Harrison is in Michigan.

Benjamin Barney settled in the year 1826; his two sons, Henry and John, taking up respectively lots one hundred and fifty-one and one hundred and sixty-one, both in section one. There was also a third son, Benjamin, who was insane. He once wandered into the prairie or marsh, was lost and not found until he was almost dead. There were several girls in the family, among them Julia and Sophia, the latter the wife of Luther Coe, and after his death the wife of Rouse Bly. The Barneys were from Lucerne county, Pennsylvania. They removed to Michigan. George Beymer, of Franklin county, settled in 1815. He died in 1817, leaving a wife, Christina Beymer, and five children: Louisa (Lisle), Fanny (Burns), William, MacIntyre and St. Clair. The mother died in 1849. George Beymer had the honor of establishing the first line of stages in Ohio, running from Wheeling to Chillicothe, and received a gratuity from the government for doing so.

Stephen Stilwell settled upon the town plat in 1815. His wife's name was Lydia. She lived until quite recently, and, at the time of her death, she was in her ninety-ninth year. Selden Graves also located in the village about this time, but not long after moved to Seneca county. Joseph and Moses Incho, of Knox county, settled, respectively, upon lots fifty-one and twenty, in section three, and a brother, Robert, settled in Greenfield. Moses removed to Ripley about twelve years later.

In the year 1816, there were quite a number of arrivals. Luther Coe, a brother of the widely-known Rev. Alvin Coe, settled on lots one hundred and twenty-seven and one hundred and thirty-eight, in section one. He married Sophia Barney, and they reared a family of six children. Coe died in 1827, in Indiana. His widow married Rouse Bly. Ezekiel Rooks and William Ellis settled near the marsh (section four) in the same year—Rooks upon lots one hundred and forty-eight and one hundred and forty-

nine, and Ellis adjoining him upon the latter. Ellis died in 1824. Isaac Powers came about the same time and took up the lot north of Rooks, but removed to Michigan with his family as early as 1821. All these families were from New York State. Rouse Bly, who came in sometime during 1816, took up lots one hundred and thirty-seven and one hundred and thirty-eight, section one. It was probably about this time that Joseph Darling, of Connecticut, came into the township. He married Sophia Dana, and lived in New Haven till his death, which occurred about 1855. John Myers located, not far from the year above mentioned, on the town plat, and Benjamin West, Gasper and Matthew Smith, John Middleton and several others, arrived in the township. Henry Granger came in about 1817, and built a tavern. Benjamin McFarland came from New York the same year, bringing with him his mother. He resided for a number of years on the town plat, and is still living in the township, aged nearly ninety. He never married. Wm. Clark, who came at this time, or earlier, perhaps, took up no land for a permanent homestead, but bought various parcels upon speculation. David Dow, of New York, came in 1817, bought land of Clark, and afterwards went into the shoemaking business. He married Louisa Beymer. Medad Woodruff was another arrival during the same year. He was drowned some time after.

Enos Rose was one of the first who entered the settlement in 1818. Elisha Steward, a native of Connecticut, but for some time a resident of Pennsylvania, took up lot one hundred and twelve, section one. He married Mary Rice. Wm. Bunn, of Maryland, came in the same year. A Mr. McEwen arrived about the same time, and Bunn married one of his daughters.

Thomas T. Mulford arrived in 1819. His parents had lived on Long Island, but Mr. Mulford's last place of residence, before coming to Ohio, was in Lucerne county, Pennsylvania. He was a single man when he came to New Haven, but in 1821 he went to Connecticut, (New London county,) and married Phoebe Steward. Then returning, he engaged, with Mr. Steward, in the tanning business, and in 1827 bought the farm upon which he at present resides, lot eighty-nine, a part of lot eighty-eight, and a part of lot eighty, section one. His wife died in 1860. The children of this couple were: Lewis, Polly, (Mrs. T. M. Chapman, of New Haven,) Emeline, Almira, (wife of Dr. William Smith, of Van Wert,) Marion, (who married Elizabeth Born, of Buffalo, New York,) residing upon the old homestead, and Harriet, (wife of Dr. Charles Richards, of Joliet, Illinois). Lewis and Emeline are dead.

Enos Ayres settled a mile and a half south of the village, in 1819, and engaged in cabinet-making.

After 1820 the settlement increased very slowly for a number of years. It had grown with considerable rapidity until then, but Judge Wells, the principal owner of the land, in that year raised the price to about three dollars per acre, and there seemed but little inclination among would be settlers to take it at that price.

Judge Ives, of Wallingford, Connecticut, one of the ablest men New Haven had among its many able citizens, came to the village in 1820, married Polly Frisbie, and resided there most of his years. He died in 1864. Moses S. Beach came the same year, and at a later date brought his family to the then growing and active little town. Dr. John B. Johnson came also in 1820. He was from Southington, Connecticut. He married Roxanna Andrews, settled down in the village to follow his profession, and was doing very well, with prospect of fine success in the future. He died, however, in 1824, leaving a family of four children—Jane E., Hermie, John B. and Wallace. Jane E. is the wife of William F. Knight, himself an old resident of the county. Wallace is in Buffalo, and the other two are dead. Richard Frisbie came to the township about this time. He married Emma Andrews, a sister of Mrs. Johnson.

Ives Rice, of Wallingford, Connecticut, came to New Haven in 1821. He married Elizabeth Johnson. J. B. Lewis, of New London, Connecticut, came into New Haven in 1822, but returned east and remained until the spring of 1823. He lived upon the town plat, and was a tanner, until 1833, when he bought a farm—lot eighty-one, section two, and made his home there. His first wife was Louisa White, and his second, Susan Head. He has three children living: Oscar, (in Illinois,) Leander H., (in Knox county, Ohio,) and James S. (at home. John Loveland came into the township in June, 1822. He was a native of Vermont, but moved into Ohio from Pennsylvania. He took up lots thirty-four and thirty-three, section two. He was engaged for several years in the production of whisky, and distilled peppermint and other essences. He married, in 1824, Flora, a daughter of Joseph Dana, and several years after her death married Calista Curtiss. His children, by both wives, are: John B., (in Fremont,) William W., (in Michigan,) Rockwell, (deceased,) Almira Jane, (Mrs. Woodworth, New Haven,) Flora A., (in New York,) George W., (in Richland county,) and Oscar A., on the old homestead.

The Brewbakers, from Pennsylvania originally, but directly from Mansfield, settled upon lot nine, section two. The old gentleman's name was Andrew, and his sons were Andrew, Jacob, and John. Peter and John Lang were among the early settlers. They came from New York, and lived in the village. The first named was an odd and original character, who had a hand in almost every harem-scarem adventure that was enacted in his time. William B. Moore was a prominent citizen, who arrived in 1819. He married Mary Graham, of Greenfield. Dr. Philo P. Hoy, Ira Towne, John D. Loomis, Merrit Clark, George Knight, and several others, who took a leading part in the affairs of the village, became residents about this time. Henry Moore, of New York State,

also arrived in 1819. Christian Culp settled about the year last mentioned in the southern part of the township, lot one hundred and fifty-four, section one. He was originally from Virginia, but had lived in Ohio some time before coming to New Haven. He married, in Fairfield county, Eleanor Burton. They had eight children, three of whom—Mary (Mrs. E. Sherman, of Plymouth), Henry, of Ripley, and Jacob, of Plymouth, are living. Mr. Culp built a saw and grist mill upon his property about 1834. He died in 1849, and his wife in 1870. John W. Johnston came also in 1822, or the following year, from Pennsylvania. He married Temperance Andrews. Their children were Elizabeth (now in Allen county), Lucretia (in Iowa), and John W., who died young. Jesse B. Frost, who came in at this time, bought first the F. M. Chapman farm, and afterwards went on to the Frisbie place. John Fulkerson, who became a settler about 1820, or possibly several years before, was generally accredited with bringing the first *rat* into the township. At least the one which jumped from his wagon when his goods were unpacked was the first ever seen in New Haven. In 1822, Horace Hough, who arrived from Connecticut, bought the Lemuel Powers farm. Ebenezer Frisbie, of Wallingford, Connecticut, came during the same year, and after occupying for a short season several pieces of ground, took the MacIntyre farm. Jasper M. Smalley came in about 1823, and built a distillery. During the same year came Bazaliel Rice and his son-in-law, Jesse Gaylord, from Connecticut, and the former took up lots one hundred and four and one hundred and five in section one. Enoch Conger, the Presbyterian preacher, came from New York; arrived in 1824. Henry Steele, a blacksmith, located the same year in the village. William C. Enos, a lawyer, came in also in 1824, and lived in the township for several years. The fact that he was at one time carried in an uncomfortable and undignified position upon a rail, by a number of his fellow citizens, may be taken by some as an indication that he was not popular among the people. He had the satisfaction of prosecuting a number of those who had indulged in the sport of giving him a ride. Colonel Elam Weeks, of New York State, became one of the community in 1825. He married a daughter of Horace Hough.

After 1825, the arrivals became more frequent; the land was rapidly taken up by farmers; the village developed; the newness of the country was gone; the best of the pioneer days passed, and the era of staid, sober life, without the privations, the pleasures, or the excitements of former years, was begun. Newcomers were given a welcoming, but it was not such as those arriving before '20 had received—not so warmly hospitable or cheering.

HOUSEHOLDERS IN 1826.

In the year 1826 there were, as is shown by the clerk's copy of the trustees report, eighty-six householders in New Haven township. We give the names by school districts:

District No. 1.—Joseph Darling, Jr., Joseph Dana, Josiah Curtiss, William Babcock, Isaac Fox, Rufus Love, Nicholas Doile, —— Birge, Matthew Smith, John Loveland, Jacob Brewbaker, George Livengood, Joseph Inscho, Stephen Stilwell, Francis Stilwell, John Brewbaker, Joseph Price, Elen Lightner, Zuriel W. Harris, John Stobz—20.

District No. 2.—Caleb Palmer, Matthew Bevard, John Falcurson, Bazaliel I. Rice, Arthur Sinclear Beymer, Elizabeth May, Wm. Beemer, Lydia Pratt, David Powers, Jesse B. Frost, Benjamin McFarland, Leroy Reed, Phebe Hardin, Henry Steele, John Myers, George, Shirel, James B. Lewis, Andrew Forbes, Almira Ives, Moses S. Beach, David Dow, James Skinner, Jason C. Ames, Richard Johnson, Benj. M. Bartow, Sarah Stuffey, Richard Frisbie, Roxanna Johnson, Elisha Steward, Elam Weeks, Ebenezer Frisbie, Enoch Conger, Jesse Gaylord, Joseph Skinner, Reuben Skinner, Horace Hough, Benjamin Barney—37.

District No. 3.—William York, Luther Coe, Rouse Bly, John Barney, Henry Barney, Benj. F. Taylor, William Gould, Lemuel Powers, —— Gilbert, Martin M. Kellogg, Joseph Wilson, Hugh Long, Matthew McKelvey, William C. Enos, William Dixon, Samuel Gilchrist, John Shaw, Christian Culp, John Moore, Hannah Moore, Villiers Morrell, Ezekiel Rooks, William Ellis, Hepsabeth Redington, Charles Hills, Alfred Tubbs, Joseph Cain, Eunice Cain, — Linzey—29.

INITIAL FACTS.

The first white child born within the limits of New Haven township, was Ruth, daughter of Caleb and Harriet Palmer. She was born April 29, 1813. She married Jesse Youngs, and is still living in Michigan. Judge Isaac Mills gave her father ten dollars to be held in trust for her until she was of age.

George Beymer was the first person who died in New Haven. He settled in the township in 1815, and died June 24, 1817, after a long illness, contracted while he was in Franklin county, Ohio. A large family was bereft of a father when he was removed, and because of this fact, and also as it was the first time that death had invaded the settlement, the occasion was one of the intensest sorrow. An old settler, speaking of the funeral, says that it was one of the most agonizing experiences that he can recall to mind, and one of the most solemn. The women who were present gave expression to their grief in the most heart-rending manner, wailing and sobbing during the whole of the sad service. The sermon was preached by the Rev. James McIntyre. A strange sight it must have been to have seen that uncouth, earnest man, speaking in his peculiar way of religion, to the little group of people who stood by the first grave opened in New Haven.

The first couple married in the township, were James Skinner and Harriet Beymer. They were

married in June, 1817, at Reuben Skinner's house, by Caleb Palmer.

The first Masonic funeral in New Haven was that of Dr. John B. Johnson, who died in 1824.

The first school was taught by Sophia Barney, in 1815. Joseph Dana taught the first singing school, about 1820.

Caleb Palmer's was the first log house. The first framed building was a small barn built by Royal N. Powers. The first brick house was that of J. K. Partello.

Mrs. Joseph Darling, (a daughter of "Priest" Edwards, of Ripley), taught the first Sunday school about the year 1830, upon what is, at this writing, known as the Henry Trimner farm.

The first saw mill was built by William Clark, on lot sixty-five, section two, in the year 1816. It was afterwards owned by Moses S. Beach. It has long since passed away, but the old race can still be seen.

The first grist mill was built by Caleb Palmer, in 1816, or the year following, upon lot fifty-seven, section two.

The first Fourth of July celebration of which any information can be gleaned, was in 1822. It was held upon the square, where a green bower was erected over the speaker's stand and dinner tables. Speeches were made, and toasts responded to, Caleb Palmer having one which caused much merriment. Colonel Elam Weeks was marshal of the day, and George Beymer got up the dinner. There was a large crowd present, and in the evening the young people had a dance.

The early settlers went to Truxville, (now called Ganges), in Richland county, to have their milling done. It was quite a formidable undertaking to make a trip there and back, and occupied at least two, and sometimes three or four days, although the mill was but ten or a dozen miles distant.

The first salt obtained was packed from the mouth of the Huron, upon horses, and cost those who bought it about twelve dollars per barrel.

The first deed of land in New Haven township was made early in 1815, to David and Royal N. Powers. It conveyed the land at the center of the township upon which the village of New Haven was laid out.

The first cemetery laid out in the township was the one on John Skinner's farm, lot one hundred and three, section one. It lies upon a sandy knoll. The location is a beautiful one, and the cemetery is, and has been, kept in good condition. The earliest death recorded upon its many stones was in 1817.

The township records, which date back to 1815, when the first election was held, are still in existence, and fill a ponderous volume. The records for the first six years were transcribed in 1821 by David Powers, then township clerk.

The first justice of the peace, Caleb Palmer, elected November 24, 1815, served until 1822, when he was succeeded by Elisha Stewart. Palmer was also the first postmaster in New Haven, and one of the first commissioners of Huron county in 1815.

The first lawyer who located in the township was Wm. Clark, Esq., who settled as early as 1815.

The first chopping in the township, for the purpose of improvement, was done in 1810, by William McKelvey, upon what is now known as the John Keiser farm, lot sixty-five, section two. McKelvey was one of the pioneers of Greenfield township.

The first wheat was sown by Caleb Palmer in 1810—before he became a settler—upon the ground where he afterwards located his home.

The first orchard was put out upon the farm of Reuben Skinner. Mr. Skinner and his son took a quantity of cranberries, which they picked upon the marsh or prarie, to Knox county, and exchanged them for one hundred of very small trees. The Skinners made their settlement in 1814. Some of the trees, which were set out soon after this date, are still alive and in bearing condition. The orchard is now the property of John Skinner.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWNSHIP.

The first election in New Haven township was held on the 17th of August, 1815. John Barney was chairman; Josiah Curtiss and Stephen D. Palmer, judges; Daniel Powers and James McIntyre, Jr., clerks. Following are the names of the officers at that time elected: Samuel B. Carpenter, clerk; Robert Inscho, John Barney, Martin M. Kellogg, trustees; James McIntyre, Chisim May, overseers of the poor; Samuel Knapp, Reuben Skinner, fence viewers; Stephen D. Palmer, Henry Barney, supervisors; Calvin Hutchinson, Samuel Knapp, appraisors; Calvin Hutchinson, constable; Caleb Palmer, treasurer.

The officers in service in 1879 are as follows: B. T. Dimm, clerk; Theodore Mills, treasurer; Abner Snyder, assessor; James Fitch, A. J. Seydel, Alexander Clark, constables; Phillip Upp, E. Skinner, George Strimple, trustees; A. Snyder, George Nichols, Jacob Culp, justices of the peace; Jesse Snyder, F. M. Chapman, E. S. Case, Charles Ganung, S. S. Snyder, George Nichols, Cyrus King, James Hatch, members of school board.

SOCIAL AMUSEMENTS.

New Haven having, in early times, a larger population than any of her sister townships, it followed naturally that the people led a more jolly, social life than in most other communities. Almost every Saturday afternoon was given up to amusement, and nearly the whole population was there gathered upon the square to indulge in various games, such as ball, pitching quoits, wrestling, running, jumping, etc. Many a royal frolic was had at the taverns, and many a jovial crowd assembled to engage in some hilarious but harmless merry-making. Wild pranks were played by the young men upon each other, and often the fun was carried into the solemn ranks of their elders. Liquor was used more or less freely on all oc-

casions, and perhaps, some things were done under its exciting influence which would not have been done without it. Those who remember the "old times" in New Haven, however substantiate the commonly accepted idea that, in spite of the general use of stimulants, there was not an excess of baleful result. On one occasion nearly the entire population of the village went out in sleds to a locality by the side of the prairie, to have a winter picnic, and after having a good dinner and a happy time, returned to the village with the sled stakes bearing each an empty jug. Nearly all had partaken of the contents of these jugs, but not a person was unduly or indecently affected by it. The weddings and parties were occasions of unbounded enjoyment. There was a lack of formality and of the artificial but plenty of honest, homely hospitality and good feeling. A number of men and women would often go in an ox cart to the house of a friend where they had been invited, and there meeting many other guests, would enjoy in a genuinely sociable way the whole of a long, but seemingly short evening. Sometimes the accommodations were apparently insufficient for the number of guests. There would, perhaps, be no table large enough to hold the substantial supper or dinner that had been provided, but it was an easy matter to take a door from its hinges and lay it upon a couple of barrels, and the ladies and gentlemen of the olden time probably enjoyed the various good things, set forth upon this improvised table, as their descendants do the luxuries now more elegantly served. Some of the weddings were great "social events," and others were noted as many are now-a-days only for their oddity. When Elisha Steward was married to Mary Rice, a boisterous, bacchanalian crowd took forcible possession of the groom, put him upon a sled, where they had placed a keg of whisky and compelled him to drink while they drove away and around the country.

One of the novelties in marriages was that of Charles Hooker and Hermie Johnson by Dr. Benschooter, justice of the peace. He met them, and the following brief conversation ensued:

"Charlie, do you want to marry Hermie?"

"Yes."

"Hermie, do you want to marry Charlie Hooker?"

"I do."

"Then," said the squire, "I pronounce you, according to the laws of the State, man and wife."

DEATH FROM "DAMPS."

Great excitement was caused in 1822 by the death in a well of two men named Pace and Hatch. They had dug a well for Henry Barney, and, when all was in readiness to begin the work of stoning it up, Hatch descended in a tub, and just as he reached the bottom he was observed to fall and become apparently insensible. Pace immediately descended to rescue his friend, and he, too, fell and expired. It was not until then that the bystanders thought of the "damps," or noxious gases in the well. They knew, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that both men were dead. After several hours had passed, their bodies were recovered. Hatch left a wife and several children; Pace was a single man, and had, only a short time before, come into the township from Pennsylvania. This casualty was, we believe, the first that occurred in New Haven. It cast a gloom over the whole community.

DISTILLERIES.

Whisky being an article of common consumption and in use, practically, as a legal tender, it followed naturally that the township should not be without places for its manufacture. A distillery was built within the present limits of Plymouth village in 1825 by Lemuel M. Powers and Martin Kellogg. In 1827 a number of men who had been engaged in the exciting, if not dignified act of giving a fellow citizen a ride upon the rail, took refuge from the sheriff in this distillery, and it was from that time generally known as "Fort Defiance."

John Loveland was engaged in the production of ardent spirits at a small distillery near the site of his present residence, and as many of the preachers in the surrounding country were among his patrons it is reasonable to infer that he made a very good article of whisky. Several ministers were in the habit of drinking at his distillery and of going to it to have their bottles filled. Mr. Loveland once paid his share of support to the Rev. Enoch Conger in liquor, giving him fifteen gallons from his still. Jasper W. Smalley was also engaged in distilling.

ROUSE BLY AND THE FUGITIVE SLAVES.

One of the numerous ramifications of the "Underground railroad" passed through New Haven. Rouse Bly was one of the brave, humane spirits who risked all, even life itself, in befriending the poor, fleeing slaves, during the troublesome times beginning about 1840. His house was one of the depots upon the road where many a weary traveler, who only knew he was going toward the north star and freedom, stopped for rest and refreshment. Dozens of times Rouse Bly took men and women through to Norwalk or Oberlin from his house in New Haven. He often had bands of blacks secreted about his house or outbuildings, and his ingenuity invented some shrewd methods of concealment. It is related that on one occasion a number of southern slave owners, who had lost some of their human property, stopped at Bly's place, probably having suspicion that he was one of the "nigger runners," and made a careful search of the premises, looking, in the course of their examination, into the smoke-house where, unknown to them, and hidden by the thick clouds of smoke, the very slaves they had lost, crouched, trembling with fear.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS—EARLY AND LATE.

It is altogether probable that the first sermon delivered in the township was by that eccentric, but good man, Rev. James MacIntyre. He was the only

son of an early settler, who bore the same given name, and came into the county in 1814, from New York State, being then a young man. He was without other education, theologically, than that which he had secured from reading diligently the few books that fell into his possession. He was awkward, uncouth, illy clad, had a poor voice, was comparatively ignorant, but he was in earnest. The Bible was his great study, argument his forte. His style was dry, plain, but forcible in reason and convincing. He was a Methodist, and the creeds which he combatted most persistently, strongly and successfully, were those of Calvanism and Universalism. His argumentative artillery fired some telling shots into the forts of these faiths. He was never stronger than when doing battle against some advocate of one or the other belief, in debate. In his utter disregard of dress and personal appearance, MacIntyre bore some resemblance to another strange character—"Johnny Appleseed"—of whom an account is given elsewhere in this history. The first impression created by the appearance of MacIntyre was, invariably, one of surprise. Those, however, who were disposed to judge too hastily, from his appearance, that he lacked ability, were soon convinced to the contrary when they heard him speak. Early settlers describe him as a remarkably tall, gaunt, ungainly figure, with thin, peaked face, small, deep set eyes, and sandy hair. He usually appeared at the place where a meeting was to be held, attired in a tow cloth shirt, often worn in the manner of a frock, tow cloth pantaloons, one tow cloth suspender, with a "buckeye" hat upon his head, and *barefooted*. He was the last man a stranger would have picked out in the little group as the preacher. He would begin speaking in a cracked, squeaking voice, and those who had never seen him or heard of him before, would imagine that they saw before them some poor, cracked and crazed fanatic. Wonder would soon change to admiration, as the pioneer preacher proceeded with the argument of his sermon. He was, although poorly educated, naturally smart, energetic and earnest. His converts were numerous, and the amount of good he accomplished, great. *Apropos*, of his extreme carelessness in the matter of dress, it is related that once upon a time, when MacIntyre and some others had sent woolen cloth away to be dyed, that he marked his piece with the initials of his name, and when it was returned, had it made into a coat, which bore conspicuously upon the back the large letters "J. M'I." Although the marking could have been easily removed, the letters being merely coarse yarn stitched upon the cloth, MacIntyre never took them off, and they were visible to the people of New Haven until the garment was worn out. The preacher could plead law as well as religion, it is said, and was frequently employed to do so.

Among the other early preachers who are remembered in New Haven, were Benajah Boardman, Benjamin Wooley and Harry O. Sheldon, of the Methodist denomination; Revs. Enoch Conger, William Matthews, Alvin Coe, ——Wolf, and Ludivicus Robbins, Presbyterians. Conger was a resident, for a time, of New Haven. Coe settled in Greenfield, and Matthews in Ashland county.

Presbyterian meetings were held at John Barney's house soon after the period of Rev. MacIntyre's Methodist meetings. These meetings were addressed by Rev. William Matthews, and it is probable that he was the first Presbyterian minister who preached in New Haven. The church of this denomination was organized, however, by Rev. Enoch Conger, who united with the presbytery of Huron in 1824, and for a time served in New Haven, Greenfield and Plymouth townships. He was installed as pastor. This church had only a short existence. Whether it was organized earlier or later than the first Methodist class, cannot now be determined. No records of these bodies are in existence, and no authentic information can be gleaned in regard to either of them.

The historian presents herewith such sketches of the churches, alive and defunct, as he has been able to glean from records and from interviews with old residents.

M. E. CHURCH.

The Methodists had an organization at a very early day, but owing to the disappearance of the records (if any were ever kept), no facts are obtainable except those which relate to the comparatively recent history of the church. The house of worship was built in the season of 1841 and 1842 at New Haven village, at a cost of about fifteen hundred dollars, and was for that time a commodious structure. Rev. S. M. Allen was the preacher in charge of the Paris circuit at that time. The trustees or building committee were John Ganung, William Howard, Jacob Loar, Le Roy Reed, and S. R. Parker. The present stewards of New Haven circuit (having in charge the churches at New Haven and Plymouth, and one other) are the following: F. M. Chapman, J. L. Young, J. K. Southard, John Emmerson, William Kirkpatrick, Marvin Seaton, George Weaver, William Dawson, and Samuel Hook. The class leaders of New Haven Methodist Episcopal church are F. M. Chapman, J. K. Southard, E. Dickinson; trustees, Erastus Dickinson, George Mead, J. L. Young, J. K. Southard, and George Hough. Rev. D. D. T. Mattison is at present the preacher in charge.

FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

May 9, 1838, a number of persons assembled at the school house near Josiah Curtiss' house, and organized themselves into a church bearing the above name. The original members were ten in number: Josiah Curtiss, Ira Selden, Amasa Blanchard, Elial Curtiss, Reuben R. Curtiss, Ephraim Heller, Jeremiah Woodmansie, Julia L. Selden, Ann Heller and Calista Loveland. Elder John Wheeler was moderator of the meeting. Reuben R. Curtiss was elected as the first clerk, and Josiah Curtiss and Ira Selden as deacons. Elial Curtiss, became the first pastor of

the church. Meetings were held for a time in the school house; but, in 1843, the present church edifice was built, where it now stands, on the southwest corner of lot thirty-three, in section two, at a cost of eight hundred dollars.

The church has experienced many revivals, and has had numerous accessions to its membership therefrom. The first was under the preaching of Kinsman R. Davis, and twenty persons converted by his preaching joined the flock. Other notable revivals were had under the preaching of the Revs. Cyrus Courtland, Oscar Baker, John Chambers, James Ashley, Elder Moore, N. R. George, Ezra Ashley and others. The present pastor is Elder Thomas Dimm; John Loveland, Thos. Clark, deacons; John Loveland and Thos. Clark, trustees of the incorporation; John Loveland, clerk.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH

was at one time a flourishing society, and had upwards of one hundred and fifty members. A neat church building was erected in 1841, which the Baptists still own and allow other denominations to use, though having, at the present writing, but a small membership, they do not themselves have regular services. The church was organized in 1840, at Deacon Stowe's house, and its constituent members were: Elder John Kelley, Horace Hough, Horace Stowe, Wm. Ganung, Seldon Jones, Timothy Austin, Wm. Trembly, George H. Sparks, Esther M. Kelley, Martha Sparks, Rebecca Skinner, Emily Rooks, Freelove Gardner, Louisa Linsey, Sarah Stowe, Freelove Woodworth, Sarah Ann Trembly, Martha Harkness. In 1858, the church having become defunct, it was re-organized with following members: Ezra Stewart, W. R. Partello, W. D. Ganung, J. Guyselman, J. J. Shivel, J. J. Knight, Electa Guyselman, Mrs. Woodworth, S. Knight, Polly Ives, Eliza Lisle, Sarah Stewart, Sophia Partello, Ellen Cleland, and George A. Knight.

THE CHURCH OF GOD.

In 1871, an organization was effected, which, rejecting all other appellations, was termed by its members the Church of God, and by outsiders, the Winebreunarian Church. The church was organized by D. S. Warner. Joseph Wolf was its first ruling elder, and Solomon Kline the teaching elder; J. C. Colwell and T. S. Charity were deacons. The present officers of the church are: M. A. Artman, ruling, and H. M. Linn, teaching elder. The church when organized had nearly fifty members, but at the present writing, has considerably less than that number.

THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

This church was organized December 15, 1878, with the following members: E. S. Case, Harriet S. Case, Nettie Case, Alinda Gleason, William Graham, Sarah Graham, Newell Curtiss, Mary M. Curtiss, D. H. Young, Angeline Young, Hersilia J. Young, George Strimple, James K. Lowther, L. Courtland Heller, Elizabeth Cusack, George Graham, and J. H. Lowther. Rev. T. S. Rice is pastor; L. Courtland Heller, president; George Strimple, treasurer; E. S. Case, Angeline Young and Sarah Graham, trustees.

SCHOOLS.

The first school taught in the township, was by Sophia Barney, (Latham Coe's second wife). This was as early as 1815, or the year following. The school was held in a small log building, put up by Caleb Palmer, upon lot fifty-seven, section two.

John N. Sloan taught, a little later, in a log building which stood near the present school house on the town plat. Among the pupils were, James, Joseph, John, Alfred and Harrison Skinner, and MacIntyre and Minerva Beymer. Mr. Sloan had an assistant,—Louisa Beymer.

Joseph Dana was for many years the teacher of an excellent school at the village. He was a man of fine scholarship and had a peculiar ability in, and fondness for, his profession. He labored, however, against many disadvantages. One of them was the absence of the conveniences for writing, which are now thought indispensable. The pupils had no paper, slates or blackboards, upon which to exercise their chirographic abilities, and traced their "pothooks" and rude letters in sand strewn upon smooth boards.

A school house was built quite early in the history of the township, which was, for the time, an unusually good one. It was originally but one story high, but another was added by the Masonic fraternity. Good schools have been maintained at this building, at the village, almost constantly since the earliest recollection of the oldest residents, and just at present there is one, which under the management of Wm. F. Dimm, is kept fully up to the high standard long ago established. The district schools throughout the township compare favorably with those of other places.

PHYSICIANS.

Unlike most of the early settlements New Haven had a resident physician during the first years of its existence. Dr. Samuel B Carpenter began practice with Royal N. Powers as a partner, about 1814. The population increased very fast up to 1820, and they enjoyed a lucrative practice. Neither of them, however, depended entirely upon success in the profession for a living. Dr. Selden Graves came into the community not long after Doctors Carpenter and Powers, remained a short time, and then removed to Seneca county. Dr. John B. Johnson arrived in 1820, and continued in practice until his death. A Dr. Brown was for a time in partnership with him. Dr. Richard Morton and Dr. Thomas Johnston were next in order of arrival. Dr. Lemuel Powers, a brother of Royal N., practiced for several years, as did also Dr. Dimmock. Dr. Philo P. Hoy was prominent in the township for some time, professionally and otherwise.

Dr. Price followed the profession alone, and also in company with Dr. Johnston. At a later day came Drs. Buck and Myers, E. Lewis, E. L. Austin, of Plymouth; Dr. Cope, Dr. Ormsby, Dr. F. G. Armstrong, Dr. Nathan Buckingham, Dr. Charles Richards and Dr. John Krehbiel.

The present resident physician of New Haven is Dr. D. W. Vail, of the Allopathic school. He was born in Bronson township, graduated at the Western Reserve Medical College in Cleveland, and has been located here since 1869.

NEW HAVEN LODGE NO. 41, I. O. O. F.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows effected an organization in the township in 1845. The lodge above named was instituted on July 28th of that year, by Thomas Spooner, a special deputy, assisted by several other officers. The charter members were: Thomas Johnston, Abijah Ives, Sumner P. Webber, Jacob W. Cleland, Robert Y. Askin, D. H. Brinkerhoff, J. Graham and William V. B. Moore. Following is a list of the first officers elected and appointed: N. G., Thomas Johnston; V. G., William V. B. Moore; Secretary, Sumner P. Webber; Treasurer, Abijah Ives; R. S. to N. G., William W. McVitty; L. S. to N. G., J. W. Cleland; R. S. to V. G., Bro. Jones; L. S. to V. G., Bro. Benson; I S. G., Merritt Clark; O. S. G., Ezra Stewart. William V. B. Moore resigned as V. G., and was appointed conductor. Alonzo Powers was made V. G.; Warden, Charles E. Bostwick; Chaplain, Dyer F. Webber. This lodge had a large membership, and was for many years in a very flourishing condition. Many of the lodges in neighboring villages were an outgrowth of New Haven, among them, Plymouth Lodge of Plymouth, North Star of Fairfield, Rome, Sharon of Shelby, Venice of Attica, and Centerton of Centerton. New Haven Lodge began to decline when the business interests of the village waned. It never lapsed, however, from activity, and though its strength has been severely tried, still has an existence and prospects for a perpetual lease of life. Its present membership is twenty-seven. The officers are as follows: N. G., D. W. Vail; V. G., A. Snyder; Recording Secretary, O. F. Cole; Permanent Secretary, F. Layer; Treasurer, L. S. Heller; R. S. to N. G., George Strimple; L. S. to N. G., J. L. Miller; R. S. to V. G., Jesse Snyder; L. S. to V. G., S. L. Abbott; Warden, A. H. Smith; Conductor, W. Severance; Chaplain, Rev. J. R. Hall; O. G., J. Williams; I. G., C. Kurtz.

EARLY MAIL CARRIERS—STAGE ROUTES—ROADS.

It is probable that a mail was carried through New Haven as early as 1809 or 1810, and as late as 1813, by a man named Facer. His route was from Mansfield to the mouth of the Huron river. Andrew Brewbaker succeeded Facer as custodian of the mail, and made trips over the road, or rather trail, for two years. It is said that during the whole of that time he saw only three or four white persons on the route, though Indians were met very frequently. They made him no trouble, however, and were never so much a cause of fear as were the wolves. The country was full of these disagreeable and dangerous animals, and it is said by old settlers that Brewbaker seldom dismounted from his horse, because afraid that he would be molested if he did so. He was accustomed to pour grain into a basin, shaped hollow, which he had chopped in a fallen tree, and sit in the saddle while his horse ate.

It was some time during Brewbaker's period of service that a post office was established in the township. The first was a box nailed upon a post, and thus litterally a *post* office. Joseph Dana was the first postmaster. His duties were not arducus. People who expected mail matter were accustomed to go to the box, open it, examine the contents, and, if they found any letters addressed to themselves, to carry them home—a system which would hardly answer at the present time. Although Darling is generally spoken of as the first postmaster, there is no doubt but that Caleb Palmer was the first man regularly commissioned to fill that office. An old receipt addressed to him, and bearing the date May 9, 1816, and the autograph of Return J. Meigs, is still in existence. Abijah Ives was postmaster at a later day.

A stage route was laid out through the township, north and south, in the year 1819. It was only a short time anterior to this date that the roads had become worthy of the name. They were at first mere trails, winding through the woods, but the spirit of improvement was abroad, and regular roads were laid out, the timber cut and travel made less tedious.

The first petition ever presented to the commissioners of Huron county was from New Haven township, and read as follows:

HURON COUNTY, August 15, 1815.

To the Commissioners of said County at their September meeting:

Petitioners, of the inhabitants of New Haven, humbly showeth, That there is no laid out road in these parts; Therefore, gentlemen, we pray you to appoint viewers to lay out a road from the south boundary of the township to the mouth of Huron river, beginning at, or near, the house of John Barney, thence northward to the center of New Haven, thence northward to Middlefield's or Seth Brown's on the west branch of the Huron river, thence near the bank of the river to Charles Parker's, thence north, on the most suitable ground for a road, to the mouth of Huron river.

(Signed)

JAMES MCINTYRE, JR.,
S. D. PARMER,
JOHN BARNEY,
JOSIAH CURTISS,
JNO. MCINTYRE, SR.,
SAMUEL B. CARPENTER,
SAMUEL KNAPP,
DAVID POWERS,
WILLIAM YORK,
MARTIN BURKE.
DANIEL PRATT,
JAMES TOOKER,
HENRY BARNEY,
DAVID INSCHO,
CHISIM MAY,
LUTHER COE,
TITUS BROWN,
MARTIN M. KELLOGG,
CALVIN HUTCHINSON,

The second road petitioned for in the county was by Isaac Powers and others, to run from the Great Road to the Prairie. This road was also located. John Concklin, Beldon Kellogg and James McIntyre were viewers, and Luther Coe, surveyor.

The third and the seventh roads petitioned for were also asked by residents of New Haven township.

NEW HAVEN VILLAGE.

The village of New Haven was laid out by David and Royal N. Powers, upon the 8th of April, 1815. The plat was constructed upon the plan of the town plat of New Haven, Connecticut, and the village was as tastefully and conveniently laid out as any in the State of Ohio. This was the second town plat laid out upon the Fire-lands. The center of the plat, an open space, of diamond shape, was just north of the township center. Streets were laid out, north, east, south and west, from the angles of this open common, and these were intersected, at right angles, by other streets, all at an equal distance from the center of the plat. Alleys were laid out, sub-dividing the blocks. There were one hundred and eighteen lots, over sixty of which were sold and improved within the first few years of the existence of the village. In 1820, New Haven was regarded as a rival, in matters of trade and manufacture, of Norwalk and Mansfield. This rivalry was maintained until the completion of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark railroad, when, from a combination of causes, it began to decline.

INCORPORATION.

New Haven village was incorporated in 1838 or '39, but it is said that officers were not regularly or properly elected until several years later. Wm. V. B. Moore was mayor in 1839. No trace of any official mention can be discovered before that date. The first and second pages of the corporation record are gone, and the first date shown is 1843. Under this date, by reference to various entries, we find that the officers were at that time as follows: P. R. Hoy, mayor; R. L. McEwen, recorder (or clerk); J. K. Partello, J. C. Towne, Wm. John, D. F. Webber, James Graham, trustees (members of council).

The officers during other years are given as taken from the record:

1844—R. L. McEwen, mayor; D. F. Webber, recorder; William John, Philo R. Hoy, Wm. B. Ames, John D. Loomis, Jacob Guyselman, town council.

1845—Dyer F. Webber, mayor; Thomas Johnston, recorder; Wm. V. B. Moore, Solomon Place, James Graham, Merrit Clark, William McVitty, town council.

1846—Charles E. Bostwick, mayor; Thomas Johnston, recorder; Wm. V. B. Moore, Sumner F. Webber, William John, J. K. Partello, John B. Johnson, town council.

1847—Henry Buck, mayor; Thomas Johnston, recorder; J. K. Partello, Sumner P. Webber, Phillip Green, Francis M. Chapman, Merrit Clark, town council; Cyrus Dow was appointed treasurer; and Ambrose S. Mallory, marshal.

1848—Ralph L. Phelps, mayor; R. H. Tryon, recorder; James Deaner, Francis M. Chapman, Truman W. Crowel, Elias C. McVitty, Frederick W. Clark, town council; Oscar A. Deaner was appointed treasurer, and George Burns marshal.

1849—James Deaner, mayor; R. H. Tryon, recorder; Wm. Kelley, Wm. V. B. Moore, Wm. John, David Lewis, John J. Vail, town council; Oscar A. Deaner was appointed treasurer, and Lucius C. Brown, marshal.

Only one or two elections were held after the year above shown, and the record, having been mutilated, it is impossible to ascertain what officers were chosen. The corporation went out of existence with the decline of the village, and no further interest seems to have been taken in the matter of town government until 1868, when the village was reincorporated. The officers then elected were: Jesse Williams, mayor; Caleb Palmer, recorder; Joseph Mills, Harvey Meleck, Alanson Clark, Harrison Skinner, Stephen Page, town council; James K. Southard was appointed marshal. This was the only election held under the new incorporation.

NEW HAVEN'S BEST DAYS.

In "old times," no grass grew in the streets of New Haven. The mercantile business, in which Royal N. Powers was a pioneer, fast increased in magnitude. Hopkins, Hinman & Williams soon opened a large stock of goods. Ives & Haskins followed. Other merchants, engaged in business at New Haven at the same time and afterwards, were T. W. Crowell, Benjamin Gosling, James Hannan, T. C. McEwen, Sumner Webber, John W. Johnston and Dr. Brown.

Martin M. Kellogg built a two-story hewed log tavern, in 1816, or the following year, and George Beymer became its first proprietor. Soon after, two framed buildings were erected for use as the lodging places of the "wayfarer and the stranger." Royal N. Powers, his brother Lemuel, Caleb Palmer, William D. Mann, Stowe, Fleming, Barlow, Snow, John Lang, Mosher and a Mrs. Henderson, are the best remembered inn-keepers.

Manufacturing was started at an early day. Shoe making was one of the principal industries, and at one time there were from forty to fifty journeymen of this trade in the little village. In those times, shipping shoes to New Haven would have been regarded in the same light as sending coals to Newcastle. A Mr. Andrews embarked in the tanning business, and was soon bought out by Steward and Mulford. The business was prosperous. Other trades were established, and their followers flourished. An iron foundry was established by Towne and Loomis, and a building erected in 1832. It was afterward bought out by John Skinner, and became, successively, the property of a Mr. Frost and of William John. Bostwick's fanning mill and valve factory, at a later day, added largely to the business of the village. Beside extensive manufacturing interests, there were cabinet shops, a steam mill, an ashery, run upon a large scale, etc. The principal business of the place, however, was the mercantile. There were at one time five dry goods stores, and it was not an uncommon thing for the largest of them to have sales amounting

to five hundred dollars in a single day. The groceries and other places of business, had their proportion of receipts, and were coining money.

New Haven village was on the direct thoroughfare from the south to the lake, and the merchants had not only a good home trade, but received the liberal patronage of the hundreds of teamsters who drove through with loads of produce from Mansfield and other points in the vicinity. Goods were, in those days, hauled by teams from Baltimore and Philadelphia to the lake ports north of New Haven, and the teamsters upon their back trip gave the preference to this village, over all others, as a place to purchase those articles they needed for personal use, and goodsf or people living along their line of travel south.

These teamsters were men of considerable character and ability. They transacted their affairs in as business-like a way as does the captain of a vessel, or the officer of a freight line, taking bills of lading, etc. They drove six-horse teams in front of their immense wagons, called "land schooners," and were thus able to transport heavy loads of produce and merchandise. Sometimes the roads for several miles would be filled with these turnouts, presenting the appearance of an immense procession or caravan. Many a time the diamond, or square common, in the center of the plat, was so filled with these teams, and those of farmers in the vicinity, who came in to trade, that it was impossible, well-nigh, for a pedestrian to cross from one side to the other.

Early in the history of New Haven, when there were few banks in the country, when money was scarce, and the skins of animals, beeswax, and salts or ashes, were the principal articles of traffic, David Powers, Royal N. Powers and Martin M. Kellogg, established a banking house and issued notes, the lowest denomination of which, were valued at twenty-five cents. These notes were put into circulation, but after a short time they were not receivable at par, and finally they were taken in exchange for goods by Royal N. Powers, when he opened a store.

THE DECLINE.

New Haven's prosperity began at an early day, increased rapidly and ceased suddenly. Fortune is fickle with communities as well as men. She smiled upon this one in its infancy; withdrew her favor and put the past and present conditions of the village into a forcible and saddening contrast. The Sandusky and Newark railroad was built in the years 1843 and 1844. New Haven lay directly in the way of the proposed road, and its people were called upon to aid the enterprise to the extent of a few thousand dollars. The amount asked for would probably have been subscribed, had it not been for the counsel of Judge Ives. He regarded it as impossible to build the road by any other route than through the village, and advised against extending any financial assistance to the railroad company. The tavern men, too, fought the proposition to have the road come through the village, thinking that their business would be damaged, when the teaming was superseded by the iron-horse. The managers of the company became angered at the coolness shown by the New Haven people, and instead of running the road straight through from Sandusky, south, as they could have done most easily and cheaply, made a curve to the westward and, leaving New Haven and Greenfield center in the lurch, entered the village of Plymouth, then a smaller place than New Haven, much to its future advantage.

Even after this discrimination against them, the people of New Haven might have secured a greater benefit from the railroad than did Plymouth, had they been able to look a little way into the future. The track was but a short distance west of the village, and had warehouses been built *there*, New Haven would, doubtless, have led Plymouth to-day, for she had the advantage of prestige and of business already established, and the village would have grown *toward* the railroad. In these days, however, a railroad was thought to be of no advantage to a town or village unless it ran through its principal street. Warehouses were built upon the village plat, and a track laid upon spiles, was run up to them from the main line, cars were run over them a few times, and then the track and the warehouses were abandoned, and then began the decline that has left the village only a shabby vestige of its former superiority.

The decay of villages, as well as the deterioration of men, is always a melancholy sight. New Haven, to-day, has many deserted, dreary, weather-stained and windowless houses, which silently attest that "better days" have been. Many houses were moved away, and are now answering the purpose of farm out-buildings, some were torn down and others burned. Only a few of the old edifices remain in use at the village.

New Haven has, however, retained the school and the church, while losing so large an amount of business, and her people are of the class who, while they deplore the loss of activity which the place has experienced, have social, moral and religious resources, perhaps in a larger degree than in more bustling communities, and make the best of what remains.

Frederick Layer is postmaster, and was commissioned in 1874. There are three stores; that of Theodore Mills and Frederick Layer being the largest. L. S. Heller and Thomas J. Cusack divide the balance of the business, in the grocery line. The harness maker is A. J. Seydel; blacksmiths, Orrin T. Cole, T. S. Charity, J. K. Partello; wagon makers, Kurtz & Cole; pumps are manufactured by —— Smith. There are no other mechanical industries in the village, except a saw mill built many years ago by S. K. Ruth and M. Kieser, and which has been run, since 1862, by L. Pennington.

MRS. MARIAH RICHARDS.

R. G. RICHARDS.

RESIDENCE OF R.G. RICHARDS, CHICAGO JUNCTION, HURON CO., O.

PLYMOUTH VILLAGE.

Plymouth, then called Paris, was laid out in 1825, at the junction of latitude forty-one and Beal's military road, by Abram Trux, Jonn Barney and Lemuel Powers. * It consisted of forty-one in-lots, and lay partly in New Haven township and partly in Plymouth township, (Richland county). The village had a rapid growth. All of the original forty-one lots were sold within two years' time, and several additions were made to the town plat. The first frame building in the village was erected by William Crall, and the second was built by three young men from Pittsburgh, by the name of Wilson. The third frame was erected and inclosed by Sylvester Kellogg, but was sold to, and finished by Matthew McKelvey, who moved into it the first stock of goods opened in the place. When the plat was laid out it included sixteen log cabins, occupied by Abram Trux, Patrick Lynch, Benjamin Woolly, —— Young, Enos Rose, Abner Harkness, A. D. W. Bodley, Harlow Barney, John Barney, Henry Barney, Christian Culp, Hugh Long, B. F. Taylor, W. C. Enos and Lemuel Powers.

Lemuel Powers was the first physician in the village; W. C. Enos, the first lawyer; Mr. Curtiss, the first taylor; W. B. Moore and John Skinner, the first shoe makers; Hugh Long, the first tanner; Patrick Lynch, the first blacksmith; Robert Morfoot, the first bricklayer and plasterer; A. D. W. Bodley, the first wheelwright; and Anthony McLaughlin the first cooper.

A saw and grist mill was built by Abram Trux, soon after the village was laid out.

The first tavern was built by James Drennan. Two others were established soon after this one, by Jacob Heller and a Mr. Lindsey. Two distilleries were started—one by Lemuel Powers and the other by M. McKelvey. The latter was obliged to discontinue his business because of an injury which he received, and the former, being converted to the total abstinence view, changed his distillery into a hat factory, which he conducted successfully for many years.

Among the oldest settlers of Plymouth village are, Robert Morfoot, W. W. Drennan, B. B. Taylor and B. F. Day. B. Taylor came in, in the year 1821. Drennan, in the year 1825; he was from Pennsylvania, orignally, and married Hannah Brinkerhoff, of Owasco, New York. Morfoot came from Trumbull county. His wife's maiden name was Sarah Heller. B. F. Day arrived in 1836. Another old settler was Andy McLaughlin; his wife, Rhoda, is still living in the village,—Mrs. Marshall.†

THE VILLAGE INCORPORATED.

About the year 1834, the village of Plymouth was incorporated, but as the records previous to the year 1855, are not in existence, the early officers cannot be given. The first mayor was probably A. D. W. Bodley, and the clerk, at the same time, Robert Morfoot. We give the officers elected in 1878, as a matter which will sometime be of interest. They are: Mayor, Jacob Culp; clerk, J. C. Beekman; members of council, W. B. Cuykendall, Wm. McClinchy, H. M. Parker, Phillip Upp, J. N. Fleming, L. B. Gunsaullus; supervisor, Alexander Clark; treasurer, Daniel Wyandt; marshall, C. A. Beelman.

When it was proposed to change the name of Paris to that now in use, it was opposed by some, because "Plymouth was a damned Yankee name," "a cursed Puritan name," etc. But the name was adopted, nevertheless, and with it much of the principle which is always associated in imagination with the word. The village took an early stand upon the temperance question, and for many years was avoided by a certain class, because it was "fanatical upon the drinking question." Robert Morfoot raised the first building in Plymouth, that went up without the aid of whisky.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

In the same year it was laid out, the people of Paris, built a small house, which, according to the terms of the subscription, was to be used for school and religious purposes. All denominations were entitled to its occupancy. Aaron B. Howe was the first teacher, and is said to have had an excellent school, which was so well appreciated that many came from a distance of from two to three miles to attend it. A Mr. Brown succeeded Howe as pedagogue.

Mr. McKelvey, in 1830, erected a small building and established a seminary for young ladies. He procured competent teachers, and the school became quite popular and useful. The young ladies of the surrounding country, very generally took advantage of the opportunity offered them of acquiring an education at this seminary. An additional school house was built in 1832, and this, with "the old red school house," as the one first built was called, subserved the needs of the village until 1851, when the union school house was erected. This building, it is said, gave the children of Plymouth better accommodations than were at that time afforded in any of the villages of Huron or Richland counties. This was replaced with the present structure in 1875.

PLYMOUTH PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The superintendents who have had charge of the schools since their organization as union schools—April 6, 1849,—have been as follows: In 1850, C. L. Royce was chosen as the first superintendent, and continued as such until August 4, 1853, when Solomon Spaulding was elected as his successor. J. Markham was elected June 22, 1854; J. B. Getman, June 6, 1857; Allen Armstrong, March 4, 1864; J. Markham, re-elected September 5, 1865; W. A. Gunsaullus, elected August 9, 1866; Richard Parsons, July 24, 1871, and C. W. Butler, the present superintendent,

* For the facts here given, in relation to the early history of Plymouth village, the historian is largely indebted to W. W. Drennan, Esq.

† Other early settlers are mentioned in the history of the township, which includes half of the village.

July 6, 1875. On September 13, 1875, the schools were opened in the new building, six rooms being occupied, and an enrollment of three hundred and fifty pupils. There are six teachers employed, beside the superintendent. The system of instruction followed is similar to that of the most approved schools, very simple, yet practical, the main object being,—first—to give the pupils a good, common business education. There is not a rigid adherence to the *plan* of any particular text book, the work being provided by the superintendent each month. The course of study consists of thirteen years; after eight years are spent in the study of the common branches, there remain five years for the completion of the higher studies of the course. The schools are in excellent grade, there being two grades, of one year each, in each room, except in the high school, which has three grades. Since the re-organization of the schools and adoption of a course of study, in 1875, there has been one class of six graduated—in June, 1877. Hereafter there will be a class each year. A concise report of the schools has been issued each year, since 1875, showing the condition of the schools at the end of the particular year.

The schools are in a thriving condition. The corps of teachers, at the present time, stands as follows: Superintendent, C. W. Butler; high school, Mrs. C. W. Butler; A grammar, Miss Kate Tubbs; B grammar, Miss Nora Reed; A primary, Miss Stella Billstein; B primary, Miss Sarah Tucker; C primary, Miss Mary Culp.

Board of Education: S. Bloom, president; Solomon Spear, secretary; Wells Rogers, treasurer; Josiah Wyandt, George Hoffman and A. F. Plank.

SCHOOL BUILDING.

At a meeting of the Board of Education, March 4, 1874, it was decided to submit to the voters the propriety of building a new school house. The vote was taken, April 14, and resulted by a large majority in its favor. The building is a brick structure, three stories high, and a basement. There are, at the present time, six regular school rooms, a recitation room and a superintendent's office in use. The rooms are all well furnished, lighted, heated and ventilated; halls wide and roomy, and the building, as a whole, one of the finest in the State. Its cost was about twenty-five thousand dollars.

DEMOSTHENEAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

This society was organized in the fall of 1875, in connection with the high school. It enrolls about one hundred and fifty members, counting both present and absent members. Its efforts have been attended with a marked degree of success. Its hall is well furnished. Since its organization, the society has purchased an organ, chandeliers, books, and a complete set of Zell's Encyclopedias. It is regarded with much pride by the patrons of the school.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF PLYMOUTH.

The First Presbyterian church, of Plymouth, was organized by Rev. William Matthews, February 22, 1819, and consisted of the following named members, there being forty-one in all—twenty males, and twenty-one females: Mr. and Mrs. Levi Bodley, Mr. and Mrs. Abram Van Houten, Mr. and Mrs. George Mack, Mr. and Mrs. John Bodley, Mr. and Mrs. William Vanfleet, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. David Bodley, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Dewit, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Bodley, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Conklin, Mr. and Mrs. William Guttery, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bodley, Mr. and Mrs. James Davis, Mr. and Mrs. George Garret, John Conklin, William Bodley, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Gunsaullus, Levi Gunsaullus, Abram I. Brevier, Sophia Bodly, Hannah Bodley, Dinah Bodley, Jane Bodley and Mary Morrow.

Nearly all of the above named persons came to Ohio from the State of New York. The following named persons were the first elders of the church—ordained as such July 10, 1819: Mr. Levi Bodley, John Conklin, Abram Van Houten and David Gunsaullus.

As first organized, the church was under the care of the Richland presbytery, but in August, 1838, it withdrew from that body and united with the presbytery of Huron. It continued to hold this relation until September 16, 1876, at which time it returned to its first love, uniting with the presbytery of Wooster, which embraces in its territory the greater part of what was once known as the Richland presbytery. This relation the church still holds. The first church edifice was a log building, erected in 1824 or '25. It stood about a mile and a half south of the present village of Plymouth.

In 1823, fourteen members, two of them being elders in the church, withdrew, and formed the Associate Reformed church, which has since ceased to exist.

Worship was continued in the log "meeting house" until about 1836, at which time the church began to hold its services in the brick school house, situated within the present village of Plymouth, and now occupied as a dwelling house. In 1839 the present church edifice was begun, and finished in the fall of 1840. It was remodeled in 1870, and is now a very convenient and comfortable building.

In 1853, twenty-two members withdrew, and formed the Congregational church of Plymouth. The organization of the Associate Reformed church, in 1823, for a short time seriously retarded the growth of the church. The same is true in regard to the organization of the Congregational church. But for the most part, during its sixty years of existence as a church, it has been greatly prospered. It has enjoyed a number of very interesting revivals, one of especial interest in 1866, which resulted in the addition of over fifty persons to the church. Another during the winter just closed, of equal interest; up to the present date,

RESIDENCE OF JOHN [illegible] NEW HAVEN [illegible] TOWN CO.

forty-one have united with the church, and more will follow soon.

The following is a list of ministers who have served the church since its organization, with their time of service, in cases where it could be ascertained. The dates, possibly, may not be exact: Rev. Wm. Matthews, from 1819 to 1822: Rev. Robert Lee, 1823; Rev. E. Conger, from 1824 to 1827; Rev. Jacob Wolf, eighteen months; Rev. E. P. Salmon, for only three months; Rev. James Robinson, two years; Rev. Daniel Higgins, four months; Rev. E. Conger, from 1836 to 1848; Rev. Jonathan Cochran, twenty-two months; Rev. William Dempsey, from 1850 to 1851; Rev. William Bridgeman, two years; Rev. J. M. Hayes, from 1853 to 1856; Rev. J. B. Fowler, from 1857 to 1862; Rev. J. S. Edwards, one year; Rev. T. J. Keep, six months; Rev. John D. McCord, from 1865 to 1868; Rev. J. K. Kost, from 1868 to 1873; Rev. E. W. Childs, one year; Rev. J. H. Jones, from 1874 to 1878. The Rev. C. E. Barnes, serves the church at present, having commenced labor with the charge in July, 1878. The present officers are as follows: Elders, Caleb Brevier, Charles Conklin, James Reed, A. Bodine, J. H. Packer, Dr. T. S. Seeley; trustees, Thomas Willett, T. S. Seeley, A. H. Hutchinson. The church has a membership of one hundred and fifty-one persons, and has no debt.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH

was organized in the year 1840. Its original members were: S. H. Trangor, Felix Fenner, Jacob Harmon, John Gross, David Ganoung, Charles W. Powers, Simon Turner, Felix T. Fenner, A. T. Hills, G. A. Hills, A. Denison, Jacob Plank, Peter Miller, William Miller, Jacob Miller, Elizabeth Fenner, Matilda Fenner, Caroline Light, Maza Light, Mrs. J. Miller. The first officers were: Deacons, C. W. Powers, David Ganoung; elders, S. H. Trangor, Felix Fenner. The pastors of the church have been, P. P. Lane, Erastus Eastman, J. Crouse, G. H. Peters, D. Summors, J. Selmser, J. O. Hough, M. T. Willhelm, S. F. Breckrenridge, J. H. Slough, G. W. Miller, (the last being in charge at the present writing). The church was built in 1843, at a cost of one thousand and six hundred dollars, and has been improved and repaired several times since. An addition was made in 1860, at a cost of three hundred dollars, and two years later the auditorium was frescoed at a cost of five hundred dollars. The membership of the church is fully two hundred. Present officers: Elders, S. H. Trangor, Samuel Fenner, J. Brinkerhoof; deacons, Tobias Trangor, C. Fenner,

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

of Plymouth, came into being at an early day, but not until sometime after an organization had been effected at New Haven. The first house of worship was erected about the year 1831, and answered the needs of the congregation until 1867, when a fine brick structure was raised, at a cost of about eight thousand dollars. S. R. Parker donated a one and a half village lots, and another was purchased by the society. Rev. D. D. T. Mattison is, at the present writing, in charge. The officers are as follows: Trustees, S. R. Parker, Jr., Amos Upp, B. Runnells, J. W. Bell, S. S. Holtz, G. M. Eidt, John Emmerson; class leaders, Joseph Beachan, Amos Upp, G. M. Eidt, David W. Slocum; stewards, John Emmerson, William Kirkpatrick, Marvin Seaton. The church has a membership of about ninety persons.

PLYMOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized at the Lutheran meeting house in 1846, the members then subscribing being: Thomas Bodley, Ephriam Robbins, Harley Thair, James Doolittle, Luman Knapp, William Enderby, Joshua Rutman, Barbara Rutman, Susan Petit, Sarah Rutman, Sarah Enderby, Betsey Rutman, Eliza Robbins, Emily Robbins, Prudence Case, Louisa Case, Ann Knapp, and Susan Inkes. This church has at present no organization.

THE CONGREGATIONAL

is another of the now inactive churches in Plymouth. It was an outgrowth of the Presbyterian church, and was organized in 1851 with twenty members. Rev. E. P. Salmon being its first minister. A house of worship was built in 1853.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic, was organized in 1872, by Rev. Father M. Pitts. A neat frame church building was erected the same year. Those who were active in starting the movement, which resulted in its establishment, and who have since been the prominent supporters of the church, were: Joseph Mitlenbuler, Wentzel Waller and Jacob Stracker.

SOCIETIES.

PLYMOUTH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This society was organized June 15, 1855, with the following corps of officers: President, John Bodine; vice presidents, Messer Barker and Levi B. Sharer; treasurer, R. McDonough; secretary, D. R. Locke (Nasby). In 1870, the organization was made a joint stock company. It has thirteen acres of land, located in the northwest part of Plymouth. The grounds are nicely laid out, und the company holds, annually, fairs which are regarded as among the most interesting in this part of the country. The present officers are as follows: President, J. K. Brant; vice president, Joseph Conley; treasurer, A. B. Gilson, with S. W. Thomas and Wesley Robinson as assistants; secretary, J. Frank Beelman; general superintendent, Philip Upp.

HURON ENCAMPMENT, NO. 36, I. O. O. F.

Early in the history of Odd Fellowship there was instituted an encampment, called Huron Encamp-

ment, No. 36, located at New Haven, and dividing the jurisdiction between Norwalk, on the north, and Mansfield, on the south. For many years the organization flourished, but finally, by reason of its funds becoming low, and because of dissensions among the members, it became feeble. It was removed to Plymouth, with the hope that it might there have a more vigorous life; but its misfortunes followed, and about the year 1856 its charter was surrendered by W. W. Drennan, J. W. McLaughlin and William Knott, who were the principal officers at that time. The charter was returned upon the petition of J. M. Beelman, William Davis, C. Eschbaugh, John Wetz, John E. Hunter, H. B. Silliman, John H. Ferguson, F. Portman and J. W. McLaughlin, and the encampment was re-instituted, July 1, 1875. The following officers were at that time elected : C. P., H. Beelman; H. P., C. Eschbaugh; S. W., J. M. Beelman; J. W., John Ferguson; scribe, J. M. Lazier; treasurer, F. Portman. Present officers : C. P., J. M. Lazier; H. P., G. Gilbert; S. W., John Metz; J. W., F. Portman; scribe, G. Miller; treasurer, H. B. Silliman. Night of meeting—first and third Wednesday of each month.

PLYMOUTH LODGE, NO. 93, I. O. O. F.,

was instituted by Thomas Spooner, G. M., August 25, 1847. The first officers were : N. G., Robert McDonough; V. G., R. O. Pier; recording secretary, A. Powers; permanent secretary, J. W. Beekman; treasurer, Walter Burns. The lodge was in good condition until 1864, when the charter was surrendered. It was returned in 1871 by John A. Lee, Deputy G. M., and the lodge was again organized, with the following charter members : Daniel Bremer, Christian Eschbaugh, John Metz, Jacob Buck, T. Portner, J. W. McLaughlin. The officers elected were as follows: N. G., C. Eschbaugh; V. G., John Metz; recording secretary, D. Brenner; permanent secretary, J. W. McLaughlin; treasurer, Jacob Buck. The officers in position March 1, 1879, are: N. G., John Metz; V. G., John Snyder; recording secretary, William Jones; permanent secretary, J. W. McLaughlin; treasurer, William McClinchy. Night of meeting, Friday of each week.

RICHLAND LODGE NO. 201, F. AND A. M.

The charter for this lodge was granted October 19, 1851. The original members were: James Drennan, Erastus S. Spencer, Rouse Bly, H. L. Kirtland, B. F. Day, Marshal Webb, Messer Barker, Samuel Buchanan, John Weldon. First officers: W. M , James Drennan; S. W., Erastus S. Spencer; J. W., Rouse Bly. The hall and charter of this lodge were destroyed by fire in May, 1871, and the charter was reissued October 19th of the same year. The present officers of the lodge are: W. M., J. W. Webb; S. W., G. Burgoyne: J. W., Solomon Spear; Treasurer, G. W. Hoffman; Secretary, J. W. McLaughlin; S. D., T. J. Webber; J. D., Jacob Culp; Stewards, Jacob Beelman and C. W. Buller; Tyler, William McClinchy. Stated communication on Monday evening on or next preceding full moon in each month.

PLYMOUTH CHAPTER NO. 118, R. A. M.

The charter was granted for Plymouth Chapter October 16, 1869. Charter members: O. W. Williams, D. B. King, P. L. Brink, Wells Rogers, H. Graham, J. G. Street, Solomon Spear, J. K. Kost, J. T. Barr, J. W. McLaughlin, J. W. Webb, T. L. Barr, B. F. Day. The first officers were: H. P., O. W. Williams; King, J. W. McLaughlin; Scribe, H. Graham. Following are the present officers of the organization: H. P., J. W. Webb; E. K., J. K. Smith; E. S., L. S. Heller; C. O. H., P. S. Brink; P. S., G. Burgoyne; R. A. C., J. C. Fenner; G. M. 3rd V., J. G. Street; G. M. 2nd V., William McClinchy; G. M. 1st V., W. H. Bullock; Treasurer, Wells Rogers; Secretary, Solomon Spear; Chaplain, J. W. McLaughlin; Stewards, W. H. Burke and L. D. Vinson; Guard, J. W. McLaughlin. Stated communications on Friday evening, on or next preceding full moon.

PLYMOUTH LODGE NO. 70, K. OF H.

The charter members of this body were: J. W. McLaughlin, A. Hershiser, H. B. Silliman, H. Saviers, C. Eshbaugh, S. R. Bloom, S. S. Smith, C. Waite, J. H. Ferguson, J. N. Beelman, O. Tyson, J. Westfall. They organized January 28, 1875, by the election of the following officers: P. D., J. W. McLaughlin; D., H. B. Silliman; V. D., A. R. Hershiser; A. D., S. S. Smith; Guide, J. W. Beelman; Reporter, J. H. Ferguson; Financial Reporter, C. Eshbaugh; Treasurer, H. Saviers; Sentinel, S. R. Bloom. Following are the officers of 1879: P. D., D. H. Seiler; D., M. B. Beelman; V. D., S. R. Bloom; A. D., C. W. Butler; Guide, C. A. Beelman; Chaplain, J. G. Rhodes; Reporter, Solomon Spear; Financial Reporter, J. A. Beelman; Treasurer, J. M. Lazier; Guardian, J. F. Beelman; Sentinel, G. Gebert.

THE PLYMOUTH GIRLS' LITERARY SOCIETY

was organized November 12, 1873. The members were thirteen girls, from twelve to thirteen years of age, their object being to procure a library for their own use. The first officers were : Ida Getman, president; Arte McDonough, vice president ; May Culp, secretary; Celia Schonberg, assistant secretary; Rena Billstein, treasurer. Meetings were held each week. The first effort to raise funds was a fancy fair held December 17, 1873. The net profits of this fair were forty-five dollars, with which a book-case and a few books were purchased. By means of socials, festivals, etc., the number of volumes has been increased to six hundred. The present officers are: Lou Strong, president; Rena Billstein, vice president; May Culp, secretary; Jennie Culp, treasurer. The society has now a pleasant room, over the First National bank, and the library is open to all.

MANUFACTURES.

The village has always been a progressive one. To-day it possesses acquired advantages, unexcelled by those of any place of its size. It has fine schools, flourishing churches, a well ordered population to support them, varied manufacturing interests, and a live class of business men. Following are the most important of the manufacturing establishments:

MARBLE WORKS.

The first marble works in Plymouth were established in 1850, by B. Vinson, who did business in an extensive way, operating in Bucyrus, Norwalk, and other towns, as well as Plymouth, up to the time of his death, in 1874, when his son, L. D. Vinson, took charge of the industry. Afterwards, it came into the possession of H. S. Vinson, who at present conducts it. He has both a theoretical and practical knowledge of marble working, and has made many improvements in this branch of manufacture, introducing, among other things, a new, and superior polish, and a system of monument models, to be supplied to dealers, and by which they can take orders for work. Many handsome specimens of Mr. Vinson's work are to be seen in the towns of northern Ohio.

THE NOVELTY WORKS.

This establishment, known also by the name of "Northern Ohio Bracket Works," occupies the upper portion of the foundry building, near the B. & O. R. R. station. It was started in 1871, by Beelman and Bros., and is now managed by B. F. Beelman & Bro., who have composed the firm for the past three years. The articles manufactured are brackets, mirror frames, etc., and they are sold largely to dealers throughout the United States.

THE PLYMOUTH MACHINE WORKS.

The firm conducting this manufacture, H. J. Kroenke and J. S. Farr, took possession, in 1876, of their present building, near the B. & O. R. R. station, erected in 1869 by a joint stock company, for a handle factory, and has since then done an active business in the production of portable and stationary engines, saw mills, road scrapers, lifting jacks and miscellaneous machinery.

WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKING.

Among the oldest followers of this branch of manufacturing is S. R. Parker, who began in Plymouth in 1857. The business is now conducted by his son, S. Parker. Other firms in the same trade are Webb, Burgoyne & Co., and Lynch & Clark.

CORN PLANTER MANUFACTURERS.

Two establishments are engaged in the manufacture of corn planters. S. S. Smith began in 1864, and A. Medsker & Co. in 1876.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cabinet making is carried on by John Beelman and the firm of Kaylor & Sweet. The planing mills are operated by Andrew Clark and James Tubbs. J. N. Slater is engaged in the manufacture of harness. Milling is carried on by Ross Cuykendall and Henry Wolf.

BANKING.

The First National Bank of Plymouth was established December 15, 1871, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars. The following gentlemen composed the board of directors: H. C. Breckenridge, John DeViney, D. W. Slocum, L. L. Kilburn, S. M. Robinson, William Cuykendall, Moses Billstein. H. C. Breckenridge was chosen president, John DeViney, vice president, and F. B. Tucker, cashier. The company's present organization is as follows: President, J. Brinkerhoff; vice president, S. M. Robinson; cashier, W. B. Cuykendall; board of directors, J. Brinkerhoff, S. M. Robinson, M. Billstein, D. W. Slocum, D. Wyandt, H. P. Stentz, Phillip Upp.

PROFESSIONS.

The law is represented by W. W. Drennan, Esq., John W. Bell, Esq., and F. Dow Gunsaullus, Esq. The physicians in practice are Doctors R. Bevier, W. H. Sykes, J. A. Tucker, James M. Fackler, Samuel Holtz, T. S. Seeley, (dentist).

BUSINESS HOUSES, 1879.

HOTELS.—National House, George Connell; Daniels House, George M. Daniels.
DRY GOODS.—F. W. Kirtland & Co., D. B. King & Co., Kilburn & Co., W. O. Hutchinson & Co., H. M. Parker.
GROCERIES.—D. & J. Wyandt, J. O. Brewbaker, J. G. Streit, G. M. Eidt.
DRUGS.—E. L. Austin, Long & Lobb, John B. Gilman, T. J. Webber.
BOOTS AND SHOES.—George Hanick, J. H. McCormick, Wells Rogers.
HARDWARE.—A. Upp, H. C. Gallup, (tin and sheet iron), G. J. Rhodes, L. W. LaDow.
EGGS, POULTRY, BUTTER, ETC.—Jacob Culp, James K. Smith, Shupe & Dubois.
HARNESS.—Schaeffer & McKean, Seiler & McClinchy.
CLOTHING.—Spear & Shield, William Miller.
PHOTOGRAPHS.—Joseph Forward.
MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.—C. J. Poncefor.
BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC.—M. Webber.
LIVERY.—Corr T. Smith, Smith Lofland.
JEWELRY.—George W. Hoffman.
MEAT MARKETS.—Bachrach Bros., A. Knappenberg, Adam Mayers, Christian Ericson.

The present postmaster of Plymouth is Myron Webber who was commissioned March 13, 1869.

The first cemetery in the village was where the Lutheran church stands. The present cemetery, which is naturally one of the most beautiful in the country, was purchased and laid out, in 1874, by the Greenlawn Cemetery Association.

CHICAGO JUNCTION.

This village of phenominally sudden development, owes its existence to the railroads. It was formed in the spring of 1875, at the junction of the western, or Chicago division of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad with the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark road, as it

was then called, which is now operated also by the Baltimore and Ohio company. It was thought by many that a city would soon grow here in the woods, and in fact there was much to induce such opinion. The railroad company erected extensive repair shops and a round-house, employed a large number of men, and projected other works, which, had they been accomplished, would have rendered necessary the employment of many more. William Watson, a farmer who had considerable land at the Junction, laid out nine acres, in forty-three lots, and they were quickly sold at from one hundred to five hundred dollars per quarter acre. John Miller, L. Kontz, T. F. Frazier, and Mr. Hampshire, also laid out village lots which, like Mr. Watson's, were eagerly taken up at fancy prices by people who flocked in from all directions expecting to realize a fortune. The village thus formed had a rapid growth for a year and a half, but then the railroad industries diminished in importance and things came to a stand still. There has been no increase in population or business since, but instead a falling off. Houses that once brought a large rent now, (March, 1879), stand unoccupied; the railroad company give employment to a comparatively small number of men, and as there are no manufacturing establishments to maintain the business activity of the village, it has settled into a condition of dullness, in strange contrast to its former brief bustle and buoyancy. The people, however, are still hopeful, and believe that when the railroad is finished through to Pittsburgh that there will result an improvement in the condition of Chicago Junction, which will rival its most palmy days.

The people of the place, as soon as it had commenced to grow, built a school house and a church, the former at a cost of about one thousand dollars. The church is of the denominatlon known as

THE CHURCH OF THE UNITED BRETHEREN.

It was started in 1876 with seven or eight members and now has eighty or ninety. The first minister was the Rev. W. A. Keesey. He preached in the congregation for three years, when his place was filled by John W. Aumiller, the present incumbent. The house of worship was built in the summer of 1876, at a cost of about thirty-six hundred dollars. W. S. Snyder, W. A. Keesey, Russell Raynolds, Phillip Faulkner and Richard G. Richards, were the trustees. The first class leader was Daniel Cain, and the first steward L. D. Sweetland. The present class leaders are Charles Coulthard and Daniel Cain, and the stewards, Avis Richards and Alice Burge.

PROFESSIONS, BUSINESS HOUSES AND TRADES.

The postmaster at Chicago Junction is W. B. Keefer, who was commissioned January 23, 1875.

The physicians are A. R. Kaufman, D. H. Young, Jr., and R. N. Raynolds.

Samuel Bowleby put up the first building in the village, and had the first store and hotel in the village. Besides the raildroad eating house, there is now one good hotel, the Junction House, of which William Oehm is proprietor.

Following are the business firms and individuals engaged in the trades in 1879.

GROCERIES.—A. M. Fry, W. S. Beelman, E. M. Nichols, Allen Silcox, Miss H. M. Jeesup.
DRY GOODS.—King & Warner.
DRUGS—E. A. Sykes, Elias Mason.
HARDWARE.—John Trego.
MILLINERY.—Mrs. Flickinger and Mrs. Snow.
BOOTS AND SHOES.—M. J. Bell, William Lenamacher.
TAILORING.—S. Snyder.
MEAT MARKETS.—Kellogg & Auway, Lang & Grushaber.
BAKERY AND RESTAURANT.—Mrs. R. F. Officer.
LIVERY.—A. J. Crawford, Charles Stotts.
BLACKSMITHS.—M. K. Trembly, F. Hemrich.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THOMAS TILLINGHAST MULFORD

was born in Kingston, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1798. He is the third, in a family of four, the children of Nathan and Polly Tillinghast Mulford, who were natives of Long Island. They married there, and eventually removed to Pennsylvania, as above stated, where they passed the remainder of their days.

The education of the gentleman who is the subject of this sketch, was acquired at the common school, which, in the new and sparsely settled locality where the family resided afforded but meager facilities. The opportunities were, however, fully utilized and a fair education obtained.

In the fall of 1819, Mr. Mulford, in company with four young men of his immediate neighborhood, came on foot to Ohio. The journey was an arduous one, but in due time it came to an end. The Mecca of their pilgrimage was reached. Soon after arriving in New Haven township, Mr. Mulford and Elisha Steward purchased a tannery in what is now New Haven village, and this business Mr. Mulford prosecuted for some sixteen years.

In the fall of 1820, Mr. Mulford visited Connecticut, where, in Lyme township, New London county, he was united in marriage to Miss Phebe, daughter of Elisha and Mary Calkins Steward, March 25, 1821, and in a few days subsequent returned to Ohio. The children of this marriage are: Lewis, who was born June 13, 1822, deceased; Polly, who was born October 15, 1824. She married George Moore, who died, and she became the wife of Francis Chapman, now living in New Haven township; has six children. Emeline, who was born January 19, 1828, and died in infancy; Almira, who was born March 23, 1830. She married Dr. William Smith, and now resides in Van Wert county, Ohio; her children, living, are seven. Marion, who was born March 19, 1833. He married Elizabeth Born, of Buffalo, New York, and now resides on the old homestead; have three children. Har-

RESIDENCE OF JOHN SKINNER, NEW HAVEN TP., HURON CO., O.

riet, who was born March 19, 1835, and married Dr. Charles Richards, now residing at Joliet, Illinois.

In about 1827, Mr. Mulford purchased one hundred and nine acres of land, in lots number eighty-eight and eighty-nine, in the first section of New Haven township, upon which he located when he retired from the tanning business, and upon which he still resides, in the full enjoyment of those improvements and comforts he has wrought a lifetime to consummate. He is now the possessor of one hundred and eighty-two acres of land. Mrs. Mulford died September 1, 1860.

Politically, Mr. Mulford has been a life-long member of the democratic party. In his township he has held numerous offices, among which is the responsible one of trustee, an office he has held many years. His elegant house, a fine view of which appears in this volume, was erected in 1876, and cost some three thousand dollars.

JOHN SKINNER

was born February 24, 1805, in the State of New Jersey, and is the fifth child of Reuben and Sarah Coleman Skinner. When John was one year and a half old his parents removed with their family to Wheeling, now West Virginia. Here they lived some two years, and removed to Knox county, Ohio, locating near the village of Fredericktown. They lived here until 1815, in February of which year they came to Huron county and made a permanent settlement in New Haven township, purchasing some one hundred and forty acres in lots one hundred and three and that part of one hundred and four west of the river, in the first section. This was then an entire wilderness. A log house was soon constructed near the site now occupied by the residence of the subject of this sketch, a fine view of which appears in this volume. Upon this place the parents passed the remainder of their days, the mother dying March 4, 1841; the father died April 22, 1861.

John, of whom these lines are written, was educated at common school. He has been twice married: he married Emeline, daughter of Ebenezer and Deborah Frisbee, of New Haven township, in 1832, and, soon after, purchased a small piece of land in the fourth section, with the intention of adding to it as opportunity or necessity demanded. The death of his wife, which occurred in 1835, frustrated his plans, and he sold his lands, and, with a brother, went into the business of merchandising at New Haven. Soon becoming dissatisfied with this avocation, he abandoned it, and assumed charge of the old farm. This he still occupies. He was married to his present companion on May 4, 1836. One child was born of the first wife: Emeline, who married Eayer O. Stiles, and located in the State of New Jersey, where she died. The children by present wife are: Ambrose, who died in infancy; William H. H., who is unmarried and lives at home; Harriet, who married John Blanchard, is now deceased; Edward R., who married Ellen Woodworth, and lives in New Haven township; Annie M., who married Ralph C. Snyder, and resides in New Haven township; and an infant son, who died unnamed.

Some thirty-five years since, Mr. and Mrs. Skinner became members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of New Haven, and Mrs. Skinner still continues a member. Mr. Skinner has ever been an honest, upright citizen, of the unpretending kind, but has been selected by the inhabitants of New Haven township for some of its most important offices.

Mr. Skinner, on attaining his majority, wheeled into line with the old whig party, and, on the formation of the republican party, became a member of it, and is to-day a staunch supporter of its principles. During the Rebellion he was so outspoken in favor of the old flag, that he was singled out for assassination by the rebel society known as Knights of the Golden Circle, then having an organization in New Haven township.

RICHARD G. RICHARDS.

Prominent among the citizens of New Haven township is the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch. He was born December 18, 1819, in Newport, Herkimer county, New York, and is the fifth of a family of fourteen, the children of Richard and Nancy Newton Richards. His education was acquired in the district school of his birthplace. At the age of eighteen he went to Joliet, Illinois, where he engaged in farming, an occupation in which he has since acquired the handsome competency he now enjoys. After a sojourn of less than two years in Joliet he returned to his native place. Here he remained until October, 1839, when he came to Ohio and purchased, on February 6, 1840, the farm of ninety-nine acres, a portion of which he still occupies. Some eighty-four acres of this land is platted, and comprises nearly the entire portion of the village of Chicago Junction lying southwest of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. This farm, when first located by Mr. Richards, was entirely unimproved, and heavily timbered, but by hard work has been brought to a profitable state of cultivation. February 22, 1842, Mr. Richards was united in marriage to Miss Mariah, daughter of James and Eunice Felton, who came from Wayne county, New York (where the daughter was born February 15, 1820), locating in Norwich township, immediately south of Havana village, in 1831. The children of this marriage are: Two infants who died soon after birth; Ethelbert, who died in infancy; Avis, who lives at home; John H., who married Emma Fry, he died July 9, 1875; Charles, who married Mrs. Emma Richards, and now resides in Will county, Illinois; Frank, now fitting for the legal profession at the Theological University, Eving-

ston, Illinois, and Aaron, who resides with Charles in Illinois.

Mrs. Richards deceased May 4, 1874, of apoplexy. Some twenty-two years since Mr. and Mrs. Richards became christians, and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in Richmond township, with which Mrs. Richards continued a faithful and consistent member until her death, and Mr. Richards until June, 1878, when, for convenience in attending worship, he withdrew by letter and united with the United Brethren Church at Chicago Junction, toward the erection of whose church edifice he aided materially.

In politics Mr. Richards was first an old line whig and afterward a republican, one of the staunch and unwavering kind.

Richard Richards, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was one of several brothers, natives of Wales, England. He married there and reared three sons and one daughter. He came to the United States immediately subsequent to the close of the war of the Revolution, and settled not far from Utica, New York, where he remained during his life. The children were: David, who died while crossing the ocean and was buried at sea; Richard, the father of the present Richard G., who came to Ohio in June, 1839, locating in New Haven township, where he died in December, 1842; his wife died in July, 1844; John, who married Sally Tanner, and died in New York, December 18, 1869, and Gwyn, who married John Jones, and died in Newport, New York.

JOHN LOVELAND.

Prominent among the early settlers in New Haven township, is John Loveland. He was born in Norwich, Windsor county, Vermont, July 29, 1798. The youngest of thirteen children. His parents were Joseph and Mercy Bigelow Loveland, who were both natives of Connecticut; were married in that State in 1772, and removed to Vermont four years later, where they passed the remainder of their days. The father died in 1813 and the mother in 1834.

John Loveland was educated in the common school of his native place, and the winter of 1815 he went to Pennsylvania and lived with an older brother until attaining his majority. During the winter of 1821–22, he came to Ohio, and, on June 29th, arrived in New Haven township, and for about two years lived in what is now Plymouth village. January 24, 1824, he purchased a distillery, and mill connected with it, located on Huron river, on the corner of lot thirty-three, in the second section, in New Haven township. On May 24th, of the same year, he was married to Flora, daughter of Joseph and Elsa Dana, of New Haven township. She died July 6, 1831, leaving two children, John B., who married Martha Watts and lives in Fremont, and William W., who married Susan Scott and lives in Van Buren, Michigan. Mr. Loveland was married a second time on November 3, 1831, to Calista, daughter of Josiah and Polly Curtis, of New Haven. The children of this marriage are: George W., who married Delila Parker and lives in Plymouth township, Richland county; Mary E., who married Augustus Calvin (deceased); Elizabeth C., who married Jesse Snyder (deceased); La Fayette, who married Mary Cook (deceased); Rockwell R., who married Roxy Knight (deceased); Almira J., who married Edwin Woodworth, now living in New Haven township; Oscar A., who married Hattie Mallory and lives on the old homestead, and Flora A., who married Henry Loveland and resides in the State of New York.

After prosecuting the business of distilling ardent spirits for some years, the avocation became odious and was abandoned. Mr. Loveland next built a saw mill, which he operated some time. In the meantime, he had purchased a farm of a hundred acres, in lot thirty-four, in the second section, and, upon discontinuing the milling business, he began farming, and in this he has been eminently successful. He now owns one hundred and eighty-nine acres of land. Mr. and Mrs. Loveland are life-long and worthy members of the Baptist Church. Politically, he is a rigid adherent to the sterling principles of the republican party.

WILLIAM MOTSON,

son of George and Elizabeth Motson, was born in Boston, England, February, 13, 1827. His father died when he was eight years of age, and his mother in 1862. He married Mary Cooper, of Burn, England, who was born in February, 1827, and in 1852 emigrated to the United States. He worked at ditching and under-draining in New Jersey, for three years, when he came to Huron county, Ohio, and purchased twenty acres on lot number twenty-four in the third section of New Haven township, building his log cabin near the location of his present frame house. This was the first building erected on what is now the town plat of Chicago Junction, and Mr. Motson is properly regarded as the founder of that enterprising village, having struck the first blow there for the purpose of improvement. He added to his first purchase of twenty acres, at various times, until he obtained one hundred acres, on the east side of the railroad, forty acres of which he laid off into village lots, when the question of a town was no longer a matter of speculation. He bought, at a more recent date, sixty-one and a half acres on the west side of the railroad, which lies in the township of Richmond, and has platted four acres of this. He has paid for his land, which he has purchased at different times, from twelve to one hundred and twenty-five dollars per acre, and has sold a large number of lots, the price of which has ranged from fifty to five hundred dollars. While Mr. Motson has been greatly benefitted, financially, through the circumstance of an

active railroad village having grown up where he was the first to locate, yet his success and prosperity are largely attributable to his own industry and prudence. He began here without a dollar, and before a village was thought of he had his land paid for. Mr. Motson still follows farming, although a cousiderable of his time is occupied in looking after the interests of his village real estate. He possesses the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens as to his capacity and character, as attested in the fact of his election at various times to township offices, having served as supervisor of highways for a period of ten years. Mr. and Mrs. Motson have never been blessed with children.

RIPLEY.

RIPLEY is township number one in range twenty-two. It is bounded upon the south by Richland county, east by Greenwich township, north by Fairfield, and west by New Haven. The township is generally level or gently rolling, and the soil is a fine, rich clay loam which originally was covered with a very heavy growth of timber, and now returns bounteous harvests to the farmer. The township is generally regarded as one of the most valuable, agriculturally, in the county. No streams of importance flow through, or rise within its bounds.

INDIANS.

The great abundance of maple trees made this part of the county a favorite camping place for the Indians. They were accustomed to come regularly in the spring and make maple sugar. For a number of years after the whites came, the red men carried on this harmless and not excessively laborious occupation, the nearest approach to anything like industry that they ever undertook. Some of their bark sap troughs were found in the woods as late as 1830. The Indians also hunted here, but their principal object in visiting what is now Ripley township was to make maple sugar. There were other and better hunting grounds farther east, and their tribes often passed through upon a trail which led to the Black River country, where game was more abundant. The game consisted of deer and occasional bear, and the various smaller animals common to the northern part of Ohio and the entire west. There were wolves, too, and "shack hogs"—both great annoyances to the first settlers. The remains of their habitations found by the early settlers, and the dams still existing, indicated that beavers were quite numerous. No remarkable stories are told of experience with the Indians or adventure with wild animals.

ORIGINAL OWNERS.

For an explanation of the following table the reader is referred to the history of Wakeman township:

RIPLEY, TOWN NUMBER ONE, IN THE TWENTY-SECOND RANGE.

CLASSIFICATION NO. 1, SECTION 1.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	*s.*	*d.*	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed* £	*s.*	*d.*
Jonathan Sturges	748	2	6	Jonathan Sturges	748	2	6
Jonathan Lewis	921	11	7	Lathrop Lewis	596	4	6
				Footing of Classification No. 1,	£1,344	7	0

CLASSIFICATION NO. 2, SECTION 2.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	*s.*	*d.*	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	*s.*	*d*
Elizabeth Thorp	401	6	1	Lewis B. Sturges	265	15	7
Jos. Sturges' heirs,	339	15	2	" "	70	6	2
" " "	..	..	..	" "	65	12	0
David Jennings, 3d	255	3	5	" "	80	7	6
" " "	..	..	..	" "	174	15	11
John Wasson	161	5	10	" "	161	5	10
Stephen Jennings,	195	5	5	" "	97	12	8½
Grace Spalding	90	4	4	" "	22	11	1
Elipralet Thorp	401	6	1	" "	135	10	6
Elizabeth Sturges	150	0	0	" "	150	0	0
Mary Gardner	123	16	0	Isaac Bronson	30	5	5½
Titus Huributt	1961	3	0	" "	90	4	3½
				Footing of Classification No. 2,	£1,344	7	0

CLASSIFICATION NO. 3, SECTION 3.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	*s.*	*d.*	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	*s.*	*d.*
Peter Burr	282	9	1	Peter Burr	282	9	1
Moses Jennings	599	12	9	Moses Jennings	599	12	9
Samuel Beers	96	8	5	David Osborne	48	4	2½
David Osborne	21	9	0	" "	21	9	0
Wm. Abigail Burr	58	17	9	Samuel Wakeman	19	12	7
Wm. Abigail Burr, Jr	50	2	6	" "	50	2	6
Alep Kent	185	0	7	John Wozord	185	0	7
John Disbrow	15	14	0	" "	15	14	0
James Bennitt	26	3	0	" "	26	3	0
Joseph Bennitt	56	0	7	Joseph Bennitt	56	0	7
Elias Bennitt	19	15	4	" "	19	15	4
Joseph Crossman	5	12	2	" "	5	12	2
Stephen Jennings	195	5	3	Jabez Perry's heirs	14	11	2½
				Footing of Classification No. 3,	£1,344	7	0

CLASSIFICATION NO. 4, SECTION 4.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	*s.*	*d.*	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	*s.*	*d.*
Rev. Hezek'h Ripley	368	19	2	Rev. Hezek'h Ripley	368	19	2
Thomas Staples	247	4	7	Aaron Turney	247	4	7
Esther Lord	7	4	0	" "	7	4	0
Jonathan Lewis	921	11	7	Lathrop Lewis	18	3	3
" "	..	..	..	Caleb Bruster	307	3	10
Sturges Lewis	52	11	2	" "	26	5	7
Stephen Turney	88	5	4	Aaron Turney	50	8	9
Sturges Lewis	52	11	2	Lathrop Lewis	26	5	7
Lathrop Lewis	27	5	2	" "	27	5	2
Andrew Jennings	210	0	0	" "	210	0	0
Abigail Jennings	49	16	1	" "	49	16	1
Shubael Gorham	4	15	0	Shubael Gorham	4	15	0
Mary Penfield	139	14	1	Jome Knapp	0	16	0
				Footing of Classification No. 4,	£1,344	7	0

EARLY SETTLERS.

There was a settlement in the southwest part of Ripley township, in 1820. Seth Foster, a man by the name of Decker, and another by the name of Jaralman, and a son of the latter, lived there in the year mentioned, according to the statement of T. T. Mulford, of New Haven. Foster and Decker, who were from New York State, returned there after a short residence in the new country. Jaralman died, and his son moved away. Nothing is known in Ripley of those few men, who were its transitory pioneers. The first permanent settlement was made by the families of Moses Inscho, D. Broomback, and James Dickson, in 1825, and the following year. Broomback took up lot thirteen, in section four. He did not remain long in the township. Dickson settled upon lot ten, near Broomback, but not long after moved into the eastern part of the township.

The Inschos, Moses and his wife, Jane, came into Ripley from New Haven township, whither they had emigrated from Knox county, Ohio, and settled on lot sixteen, in the fourth section. Several years later the whole family went to Illinois, where the father died in 1837. The descendants of Moses and Jane Inscho were: Harriet, (deceased,) John, (in Wisconsin,) Charity, (Mrs. Myram Crawford, now in New Haven,) Thomas, Tracy, (deceased,) Jane, (deceased,) E. H., resident upon the old place, and David, (deceased.)

Abraham Stotts, of Virginia, came into the township in the fall of 1825, and purchased land in lot twelve, section three. John Stotts, his son, came in the spring of 1826, and located on lot eleven, in the same section. Another son of Abraham Stotts, William, came a little later, and still another, Isaac Stotts, arrived a number of years later, and located in section two, lot twenty-one. John and Eve Stotts (Winter) reared a large family, of whom A. D., a prominent citizen of the township, was the eldest. The other members of the family are Isaac, (in Indiana,) Elizabeth, (Mrs. M. Keiser, in the same State,) Sarah, (Mrs. M. Mills, New Haven,) Martin K., (in Ripley,) Daniel, (deceased,) Catharine, (Mrs. W. T. Place, in Michigan,) and George, in Ripley. By his second and third wives, John Stotts had two children —Mary Ann and Dessie, the former of whom is in Michigan, and the latter in Fairfield. The descendants of Isaac and Jane Stotts are: Mary M., (Mrs. W. Starkey, in Ripley,) Betsey (Mrs. M. Day), Eliza, (Mrs. S. Howard, Ripley,) Abraham, (who died under age), James and Vilanda. Jacob Stotts and his wife, Matilda, also came to the township at an early day, from Guernsey county, and he has one son, Reuben, living here now upon the old homestead, lot six, section two. William Stotts was killed in the woods, a few years after his settlement, by the fall of a burning tree or stub.

Simeon Howard and his wife, Mary Wineburner, came from Pease, Belmont county, Ohio, in 1826, and settled on the northern line of the township. Their children were: Stephen, who married Eliza, daughter of Isaac Stotts, now resident in Ripley, William, Abby (Mrs. C. Crowell), Mary (Mrs. I. Case), and Anna (Mrs. Noecker), all three of Ripley. Philip Wineburner, a brother of Simeon Howard's wife, came about the same time, but did not take up any land.

Samuel Case and Aaron Service came into the township at an early day—some time previous to 1827. They all settled in section four. Samuel Case married in Ripley his third wife, Margaret Doyle. He had, by his three wives, eighteen children, six by each, eleven of whom are now living, Reuben, Ransford, and Sydney are in New York State; Samuel in Michigan, James and Western in this township, Ira in Greenwich, engaged in the milling business; Stephen L. in Henry county, Ohio, Lucy (Young) and Eliza (Howard) in this township, and Polly in the West. Of Stephen Case's descendants, five are living, viz.: Reuben, in Indiana; Nathan, in Michigan; Ethan, in New Haven township, where he is proprietor of a grist mill; Israel in Ripley, and Sarah (Mrs. E. H. Inscho), also resides in this township.

Rev. Joseph Edwards, a native of Connecticut, who had been for two years a resident of Greenfield, came into Ripley in 1828, and bought a tract of land which consisted of about nine hundred acres. His home was upon lot twenty-eight in the first section, where he remained until his death. He was a presbyterian minister of the old school, a man of large ability, and led an active life and one full of benefit to the community in which he dwelt. His descendants were: Elizabeth A. (Mrs. Darling), in Missouri; Sarah W. (Mrs. J. Brown), Oberlin; Harriet (Mrs. J. Russ), in Illinois; Francis H. (Mrs. Hubbard), deceased; the Rev. Joseph S. Edwards, deceased, and Cynthia J. (Mrs. George Paine), of Ripley.

Daniel G. Barker, a son of Ephraim F. Barker, of Greenwich, who had settled there in 1818, came to Ripley in 1828, and settled upon a farm in lot nine in section two, which he had bought four years previous. He married Eliza Baker. The children of this pair are: Uri W., deceased; Laura P. (Mrs. J. H. Donaldson), of Ripley; Charles R., also in the township, and Amos T., deceased. Daniel G. Barker is still living upon the farm upon which he settled over fifty years ago.

By this time there had come into the township, besides those already mentioned, James and Conrad Lutts, Lazarus Evans, William Tanner, Michael Artman, James Smith, Thomas Walling, Benjamin Holliday, Ephraim Powers, and Dudley Scott. The Lutts brothers settled upon lots five and ten in section two, and remained in the township only a few years. J. Smith and Holliday were squatters from Belmont county, Ohio, and did not own any land. The latter lived for many years, however, opposite the home of A. D. Stotts. Lazarus Evans had his residence upon lot six in section three. Ephraim Powers settled upon lot twenty-three, section two; William

Tanner upon lot twenty-two, and Thomas Walling, his nephew, upon lot twenty-four. These three were from New York State.

Deacon Timothy Austin, a man of fine character, and for a number of years one of Ripley's most honored residents, came from Hampshire county, Massachusetts, in 1830, and bought a large tract of land—about one thousand acres—north of Delphi and lying along the new State road. It was his intention to found an Austin settlement, but by one of those seemingly unaccountable reversals of fortune, he failed in his project. And now not one of the family remains in the township, and even the bones of those who were buried where the old Deacon owned so large an estate have been removed. Timothy Austin's wife was Rebecca Harris. Their children were: Horace S., Dexter, Minerva, all three deceased; Homer J., in Kansas; Addison A., in Wisconsin; Edward L., in Plymouth; Martha (Stanley), in Illinois; Mary, Sarah, Dwight and Frances, all deceased; and Eliza (Eaton), in Missouri.

John Bare and his sons, David, Thomas and John, of Niagara county, New York, came to Ripley in 1832. The father and David took up lot eighteen in section two, Thomas located on lot seven, and John upon lots twelve and seventeen: John Bare, Jr., married Amy Stout and they reared a family of fifteen children—ten boys and five girls—all of whom are living. The eldest, Cornelia, (Mrs. R. Morehead) is in Crestline; David, in California; Hermon, in Ripley; Jane, in Michigan; Jonathan, at Greenwich Station; Wellington, in Ripley; Marietta (Mrs. J. S. White), in Ripley; Henry, in Michigan; Ira, in Ripley; James, upon the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis railroad; Corvis Minor, county clerk of Hillsdale county, Michigan; Dwight Mortimer, in Ripley; Josephine (Hildebrand), in Michigan, and Jessie at home.

The Fowlers—Dennis, Harvey and Caleb—came also in 1833. They all located in the second section: Dennis and Caleb upon lot thirteen and Harvey upon twenty.

Walter Paine and his wife, Mary (Ink), of Tompkins county, New York, came in in 1833, and made themselves a home upon lot one section two. These parents, both of whom are dead, had a large family of children, as follows: Maria (Mrs. Hinkley); of Bronson; Almira, (Mrs. J. Slates); Ira, who married Lydia M. Knowlton, and resides in Ripley; George, deceased; F. C., a farmer at Delphi, who married Mary A. Jennings; Cyrus, Edwin and Warren, all three deceased; and William C., in Clinton, Illinois.

Sanford Sisson, his wife and a family of twelve children, eight boys and four girls, moved into Ripley from Wayne county, New York, in 1833, and settled upon the Michael Artman place. Father and mother and seven of the children are now dead. Several of the descendants live in Michigan, one in Indiana, and but one, L. P. Sisson, of Greenwich township, remains in Huron county.

During the years 1832–3–4 the settlement grew more rapidly. It had then become evident that the township would be well populated, and the fine soil, good character and reputation of the inhabitants, and other favorable conditions, were inducements to emigrants to locate here. Deacon Isaac S. Ketcham came from Manlius, New York, and took up lot fifteen in section one. Alonzo Slocum and Andrew Campbell, of the same place, located respectively upon lots sixteen and one in the above designated section. Lewis Ingersoll came about this time. Christopher Stimple, of New Jersey, took up a small farm and afterwards exchanged for the one upon which he at present resides. Francis Rogers, the veteran mail carrier, came in 1832.

David Maynard and wife and their sons, D. F., Derauzel Z., Thomas, Ira and John had all arrived before 1835,—the first having come in 1831.

Among those who arrived a number of years later were Jesse Hopkins, John C. White, Timothy Stevens, now of Fairfield, the Parrotts and J. R. Knight, a resident of the county since 1824, and of whom full particulars are given in the history of Bronson.

Jonathan H. Sterling came into Ripley in 1837 and located upon the town line in the northeast corner. He lived there three years and then removed to Bronson township and located at Olena, where he has since resided. He was from Wilton, Connecticut.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWNSHIP.

The township was organized as soon as there were a sufficient number of voters. April 2, 1827, the first township election was held. The electors who, upon that day, exercised their rights of franchise, were: Abraham Stotts, James Dickson, Aaron Service, Samuel Case, Daniel Broomback, James L. Lutts, Michael Artman, Moses Inscho, Simeon Howard, James Smith, John Stotts, William Stotts, Lazarus Evans and Conrad Lutts. The judges were Aaron Service, Michael Artman, Abraham Stotts, and the clerks, Samuel Case and Benjamin B. Holliday. The fourteen votes cast elected the following officers: Clerk, Samuel Case; trustees, Michael Artman, Abraham Stotts, Aaron Service; treasurer, Daniel Broomback; fence viewers, James Dickson, James Smith; constables, Lazarus Evans, James Dickson; poor masters, James Lutts, John Stotts; supervisors of highways, Moses Inscho, Wm. Stotts, Conrad Lutts.

The first justice of the peace, Simeon Howard, was elected August 4, 1827. He did not serve in the office, and accordingly, upon November 12th, of the same year, another election was held, and Benjamin B. Holiday was chosen to fill his place. He remained in the office several years, and discharged its duties very satisfactorily. The present township officers are as follows: Clerk, J. S. White; treasurer, James R. Knight; trustees, S. E. Peck, J. C. Boardman, Frank Watts; constables, Alfred Nooker, William Robinson; justices of the peace, J. J. Carney, J. P. Houfstater; board of education, William P. Noble, Frank

Watts, Thos. Pettit, Wm. Lewis, C. W. Hale, Enos L. Marsh, David Truxell, Geo. Ellis, Isaac Atyeo, Arthur Stevens.

NAME.

The township was named after the Rev. Hezekiah Ripley, of Connecticut, who was one of the "Sufferers," and who located land in the third section.

THE FIRST TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

was formed in 1831, or the following year, and consisted of the family of the Rev. Joseph Edwards. A short, terse constitution was drawn up and signed by Joseph Edwards, Clarissa Edwards, Elizabeth A. Darling, Sarah W. Edwards, Harriet Edwards, Frances H. Edwards, Joseph S. and Cynthia J. Edwards. Soon after a larger society of which nearly all the families in the township became members, was formed. It was a direct outgrowth of the Edwards' family society. The township has always had an enviable character as a temperance community, and during most of the years of its existence no places for the sale of liquor have had an existence within its limits.

OTHER ITEMS.

Henry Broomback was the first child born in the township. He now lives in Plymouth.

The first framed house was built by Deacon Timothy Austin, one mile north of Delphi, in 1834, or the following year, and the first brick house was that of John Stotts, which stands upon lot eleven, section three.

The first orchard was planted by Aaron Service.

The first tavern was built by D. E. Merrill at the center, about 1835. It was a log building.

The first mill was built about the year 1828, southwest of Delphi, upon a small creek, in which there was usually insufficient water to turn the wheel.

RELIGIOUS.

The Rev. Joseph Edwards was the first ordained minister who preached in the township. He preached in 1827, to the first audience gathered for religious instruction, and consisting of twenty persons, representatives of seven families. This meeting was held at the house of Abraham Stotts.

Beside the Congregational and Methodist Churches still in existence, there have been formed in Ripley, churches of the Presbyterian, Christian, Disciples, Baptist, Wesleyan, Methodist and United Brethren denominations. Nearly all had an ephemeral life. The Presbyterian Church was organized at Rev. Joseph Edwards' house in 1830. The sermon on that occasion was preached by Rev. E. P. Salmon from the text:

"Fear not little flock, for it is your Father's good pleasure to give ye the Kingdom."

This church had quite a flourishing life for a number of years, but began to decline, and about twenty years from the time of its formation, was supplanted by the Free Congregational Church.

THE GREAT REVIVAL.

Early in 1836, there were several conversions. Three small churches were in existence at this time, and meetings were held with more or less regularity at the houses of their members and at the log school house; but there had been, up to this time, no general religious awakening—no movement that could properly be designated a revival.

F. C. Paine, who was at that time, to use his own language, "a wicked, vain and almost thoughtless boy, while some forty miles from home, and alone upon the highway, was led, by God's spirit, to both see and feel himself a lost sinner." Having reformed his way, sought and found the comfort of Christian religion, he was anxious that others (especially his fellow youth) should walk in the way he had chosen. He exhorted and entreated them to serve God. Prayer meetings were held at different places on Sunday and other days of the week, and a general interest on the subject of religion was created. The meetings were continued through the summer and autumn, and, when the first month of winter had come, the impression prevailed that extra means should be resorted to and an organized effort made for the propagation of Gospel truth. But when, where and by whom, did not appear an easy matter to decide upon. Finally it was decided to hold a two days' prayer meeting. The time was fixed and the place selected. The meeting was held at the school house east of Edwards' corners, upon the knoll overlooking the swamp. The dimensions of the building were eighteen by twenty feet. Foreign help was called. A messenger was sent to Fairfield, where "there were giants (morally) in those days."

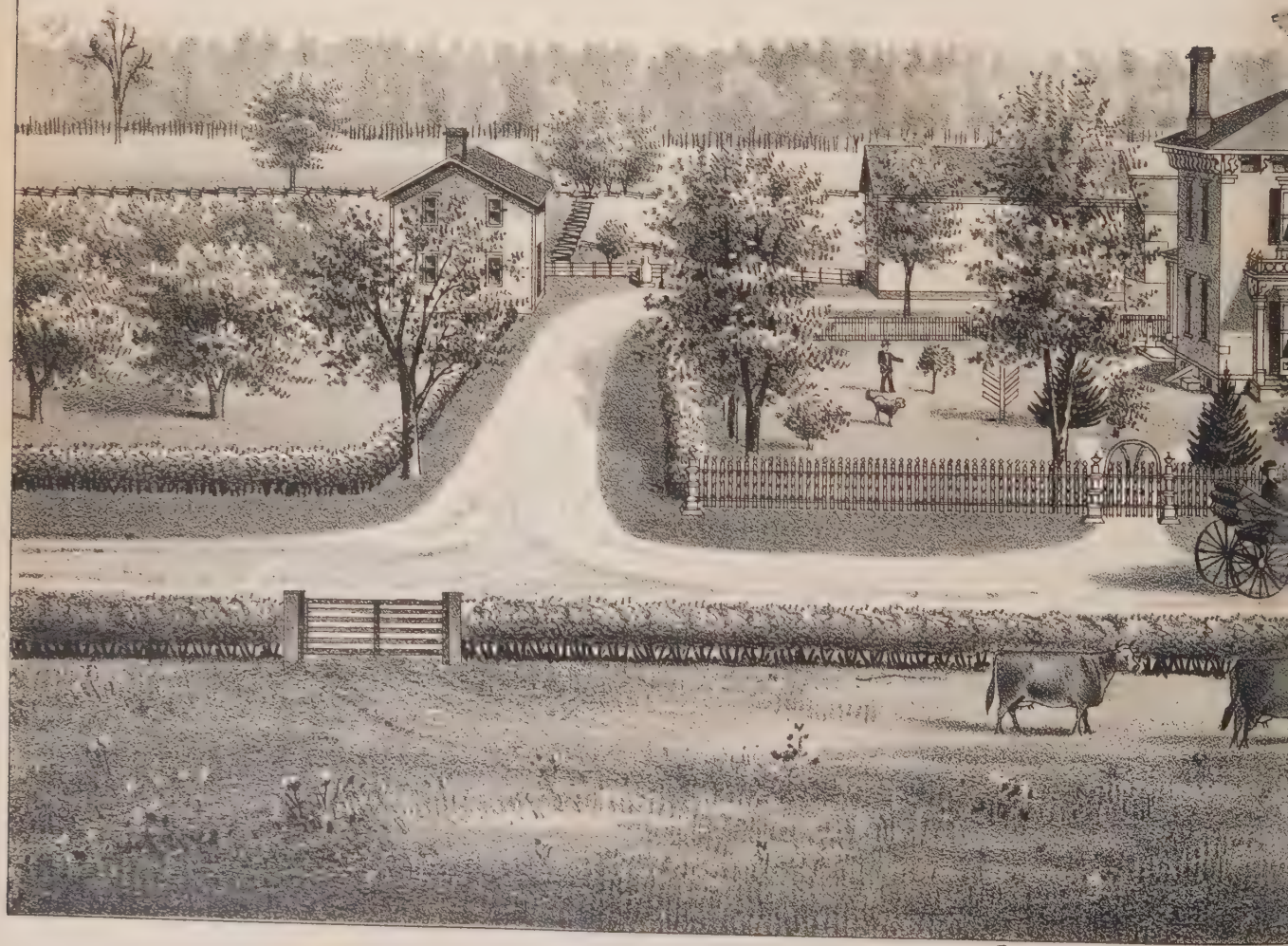
On one Saturday in February, a clear, warm, beautiful day, the people assembled. Ere long, a group of men were seen coming from the north—from Fairfield. As they drew near they were recognized as Father Owen, Elisha Savage, William C. Huestis (afterwards a minister of the Methodist Church, North Ohio Conference), Harrison Wakeman and Alvin Allen, all strong, earnest men, accustomed to the work which was to engage them here.

Father Owen led the first meeting, and before the people dispersed to attend their home duties, all felt that a good beginning had been made. Elisha Savage had charge of the evening meeting, and various others took part. All of the services were marked with deep solemnity. Mr. Huestis made a powerful exhortation, and, when he closed, sighs and sobs were heard from every part of the house.

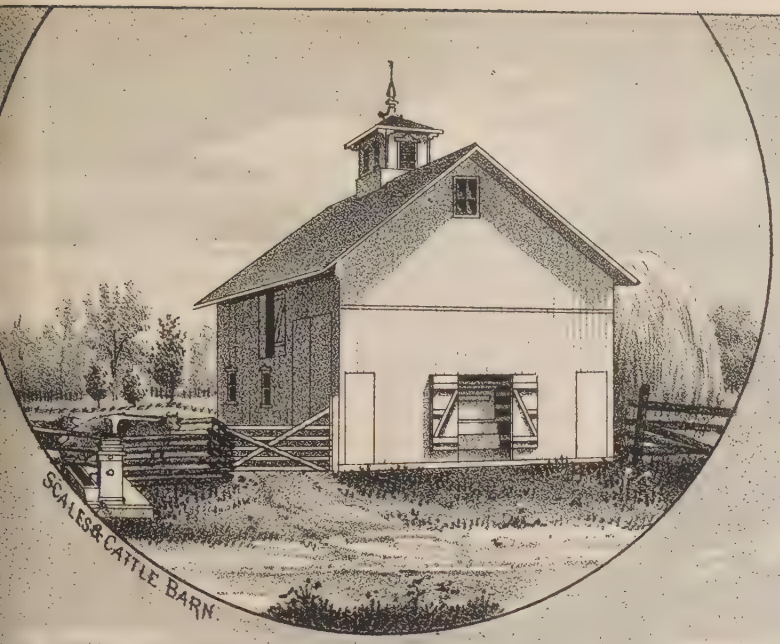
Sunday morning dawned clear and pleasant, and long before the hour of service, groups of people could be seen coming from all directions to the place of meeting. Some were from the immediate vicinity and came on foot, others came on horseback from a greater distance, and many with ox-teams. The seats were

A. D. STOTTS.

RES. OF THE



RESIDENCE OF A. D. STO



MRS. A. D. STOTTS.

PLEY, HURON COUNTY, OHIO.

all taken; every available bit of standing room within the house was occupied and a crowd stood at the door. In the evening more were present than in the morning. The door was taken from its hinges and the sash from the low windows, that those who were unable to obtain entrance might hear. Rev. H. G. Dubois was present, and took charge of the meeting. His theme was "redemption," and "he spoke," says Mr. Paine, "as only H. G. Dubois could speak under such circumstances and to such an audience." At first a death-like stillness pervaded the room, but as he proceeded it was broken by sighs and groans and prayers. "God be merciful to me, a sinner," fell from lips unused to supplication. Notice was given that school would be discontinued and more meetings held. The service was concluded and a meeting appointed for the next day, but the audience did not disperse for an hour. Nearly all seemed reluctant to leave.

The Monday meetings caused an increase in zeal, and those who had labored in the cause were rewarded by seeing many results of their work. A large number of young people were converted, among them George Paine, afterwards a local preacher in the Methodist church. The day closed with rejoicing on every side. Many were led to take an interest in the services who seldom, if ever, had attended meetings before. Among them was one who had said that "he preferred his gun and the woods to any of their Methdist pow-wows." He came to one of the meetings; went away in a thoughtful mood; returned the next day, and before the meeting was over he was found on his knees, unconscious of all that was passing around him. The meeting closed and he remained. A few tarried with him and prayed. While the hymn "Alas! and did my Saviour bleed," was sung, the nervous system of the hale, strong man gave away; he was overpowered and lay as one dead, prostrate upon the floor. The news spread that Austin Taft was converted, and had the effect of increasing the already widespread interest in the revival. The attendance increased. People came from Greenwich, Fitchville, Fairfield, New Haven, Plymouth, and Blooming Grove. The meeting was divided and subdivided, some going north a mile and a half to a house on the farm of D. G. Parker, and others gathering at private houses in different parts of the township.

One evening meeting was remarkable for the number of the conversions. The excitement seemed to reach its culminating point. The young converts were zealous and enthusiastic; old professors caught their spirit. Among them was the Rev. Joseph Edwards, or, as he was more commonly known, "Priest" Edwards, a Presbyterian minister of the old school. He was severely opposed to anything like excitement in religious gatherings, but on this occasion seemed to have become so thoroughly infected with the popular feeling as to forget his theory and practice. He praised God in a loud voice, shouted hallelujah, clapped his hands, and finally fell from his seat to the floor. Many others were affected in the same manner.

L. D. Seymour (since the Rev. L. D. Seymour of the North Ohio conference) was, by birthright, a member of the society of Friends. He had lapsed from the teachings of his fathers and had broken away from all restraint, so far as religion and morals were concerned. He was proud, profligate and profane. He went to the meeting to make sport, soon became deeply interested, and began in a course of thought which speedily led to his complete conversion. John Bare, still a resident of Ripley, was another of the converts of this meeting. The tavern keeper was persuaded to cease selling liquor, and the family altar took the place of the bar in his house. The whole country for miles around, was thoroughly aroused by the wonderful revival, and after it was over its fame spread farther and farther, and in places at a considerable distance religious teachers engaged themselves in similar movements. The meetings were discontinued on the eleventh day. Over one hundred persons, young and old, had been converted. Most of them joined the infant churches of the new settlement. Some of the converts were from the neighboring townships, and they carried home a religious enthusiasm which caused good results in their communities. This memorable revival, interesting alike from the secular and religious point of view, was commemorated thirty-three and a third years after by a reunion held in Ripley. Only eleven of the one hundred persons converted were present. A few had fallen from the faith. others had removed to distant parts of the country, some had died still in the enjoyment of the religion they had first found at the meetings in the winter of 1837. The majority were still members either of the church militant below or of the church triumphant above.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was originally known by the name of the Free Congregational Church, and was an outgrowth of the Presbyterian Church. It was founded upon the principle that slavery was wrong, and that it was a part of the duty of the church of God to discountenance it and work for its suppression. The church was organized on the 18th day of June, 1851, and, in the main, owed its existence to the Rev. Amos Dresser, of Oberlin, who afterward became very popularly known through the whipping he received at the hands of a number of chivalric southern gentlemen, because of his anti-slavery opinions. When the question of slavery was forever decided, the church dropped the distinguishing portion of its title and retained only that by which it is known to-day—the Congregational Church of Ripley. The original members of this church were: Harvey Hubbard, Henry E. Brown, Sarah Hall, Francis H. Hubbard, Sarah W. Brown, Joel Hall, Mary Hall, Justice Brown and Clarissa Edwards. Rev. Joseph Edwards gave a piece of land for a church lot and cemetery, and a house of worship was built upon it in 1853, at an expense of one thou-

sand dollars. Three hundred dollars were furnished by the New England Congregational Union, and the balance was raised by subscription. The church is, at present, in a very prosperous condition, and has a membership of over sixty persons. The pastor is Rev. A. H. Leonard; deacons, John Carney, J. H. Donaldson, J. C. White; Sunday school superintendent, John Carney; assistant, Enos L. Marsh; secretary, Louie Carney. The church trustees are: A. Hostler, D. S. Bell, E. L. Marsh; clerk, John Carney; treasurer, Ambrose Frayer.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first Methodist class in the township was organized at General Barker's house some time during the year 1835. Rev. James Wheeler officiated. The class remained in existence for some time, but no record has been kept, from which the names of the constituent members or other matters of interest can be obtained. The present Methodist Episcopal Church was organized November 14, 1862, the service upon that occasion being conducted by the Rev. L. S. Johnson, then of Plymouth. The original members were F. C. Paine, Mary A. Paine, Sarah Truxell, her son, Homer Truxell, and daughter Mary Truxell, Hannah Long, George Robbins, Olive Jane Robbins, her daughter Kate Robbins, Atwater Hough and Mary Hough. F. C. Paine was the first class leader. William Robinson succeeded him two years after the organization of the church. The pastors of the church down to, and including the present, are as follows: L. S. Johnson, three years; J. T. Kellum, one year; A. K. Owen, three years; H. G. Du Bois, one year; C. C. Ball, one year; George MacKillipps, one year; John McNab, one year; John McKeen, one year; J. F. Brant, one year; C. J. Russell, one year; P. F. Graham, one year. The whole number of persons connected with the church since its organization has been one hundred and fifty, and the present membership is one hundred and twenty. The trustees are: S. E. Peck, M. K. Stotts, J. C. Boardman, Atwater Hough and J. C. McLaughlin; stewards, J. C. Boardman and E. H. Inscho; class leaders, E. H. Inscho, Joseph Gleason and John Hale.

SABBATH SCHOOL UNION.

The Sabbath school union of Ripley township, auxillary to the county union, was organized February 6, 1875, since which time, meetings have been held quarterly for the consideration of modes of Sunday school work. F. C. Paine was the first president of the society, L. S. Gibson, secretary. The present officers are: S. E. Peck, president; J. J. Carney, vice-president; A. Frayer, treasurer; Mrs. Belle Gates, secretary. The union is, and has been, one of the strongest, most active and most useful in the county.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

Mrs. Harriet Russ, formerly Miss Harriet Edwards, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Edwards, then living in Greenfield, taught the first school held in the township, in the year 1827, for the sum of fifty cents per week, paid not in money, but labor at clearing land. This school was in the southwestern section of the township. The first school meeting was held also in 1827. A school house was erected in 1832, near the northeastern corner of the township, principally through the efforts of Daniel G. Barker. Sallie Fowler was the first teacher at this school.

PHYSICIANS.

The first practitioner of medicine known in the township, was Dr. Moses Saunders, of Peru. He, for a number of years, had the whole of what little practice there was in the settlement. Afterwards, Dr. Wm. M. Ladd, of Fitchville, and Dr. Morton, of Greenwich, practiced in the township. The only resident physician of any note, in Ripley, was Dr. Cyrus Paine, who began here in 1833 and continued in practice for about five years, giving very general satisfaction.

DELPHI.

Delphi was once quite an active little village, and its future looked roseate enough to satisfy nearly all that it would one day be a thriving place. It had two or three taverns or hotels, in its most prosperous days, and several well-stocked stores. The railroads, however, developed other places at the expense of Delphi, and for the past score of years or more, its interests have waned. It has, at present, two stores, kept by "Uncle William" Robinson and George E. Miller, a wagon and blacksmith shop, kept by James Irwin, and another by Charles Harrison. The first store in Ripley township was opened here by Uvat Close.

ROADS.

For a number of years after the first settlement was made there was but one road in the township upon which travel was possible. This was the one running east and west through the center. The timber had been chopped along the line, but the road was unimproved, and it was only with difficulty that vehicles could be moved over it. The road cut through the township for Harrison's army to pass through, was grown over with bushes and small timber, and it was allowed to remain in this condition for some time after the settlement was commenced. Many of the early settlers cut their way into the township through the primeval forest.

POSTAL MATTERS.

There was a mail route through Ripley before the township was settled, upon which a man went once a week, between Mansfield and Norwalk. The first eastern mail was carried from New Haven through Ripley, Greenwich, Ruggles and Sullivan. For a few years the settlers were obliged to go to the older settled townships for their mail; but about 1830 a

RESIDENCE OF F.C. PAINE, RIPLEY, HURON CO., OHIO, 1879.

post office was established at the locality now known as Edwards' Corners, and the Rev. Joseph Edwards was made postmaster. When Delphi begun to be a place of trade, the post office was removed there, and designated as Ripleyville—the name by which it has ever since been known. There is another post office in the township, upon the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis railroad, named Carson.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

The water power of the township being insignificant, there have never been any very successful flouring or saw mills run by this power, and for the same and other reasons no branch of manufacturing has ever been extensively carried on. There are now two saw mills in the township—one at Delphi, at present owned by David Truxell and John Howard, built in 1860, and one in the northern part of the township, upon lot twenty-one, section three, owned, for the past three years, by Robert Maynard. These, and a small manufactory of drain tiles, owned by Hubbard Hoak and located at Delphi, are the only manufacturing interests that Ripley possesses.

STOCK RAISING.

A far more important line of business in this township is the raising of blooded stock by a number of enterprising men. So extensively has this branch of the farmer's calling been carried on that it has made Ripley famous, wherever in our State an interest is taken in the improvement of cattle, sheep and horses, particularly the former classes of animals.

S. W. Thomas is deserving of the credit, in all probability, of owning the finest flock of sheep in Ohio. Mr. Thomas, a native of New York State, came to Ripley in 1854, and about ten years later began the business of raising. He selected from the flocks of the following gentlemen in Addison county, Vermont: Messrs. C. D. Lane, C. W. Mason, W. H. Cook, Tyler, Stickney & Son, E. G. Farnham, S. J. Northrup & Son, F. & L. E. Moore, Rockwell & Sanford, Hall & Holden, J. A. Wright, H. Jones, George W. Paine, C. P. Crane, Mrs. C. W. Hayward and H. M. Perry (the Culting flock) and a few others. These purchases were followed up in the years 1865 and 1866, also in 1871, 1877, 1878 and 1879, the object constantly aimed at being the improvement of the flock through the introduction of the best blooded stock procurable. In purchasing, Mr. Thomas has spared no pains to secure the best sheep in the country, often paying as high as one hundred dollars per head, and in one instance one hundred and fifty for ewes. The rams used in the flock have cost from three to twenty-five hundred dollars a piece. The flock, at this writing, consists of something over two hundred and forty sheep. Of these, some of the ewes shear as heavy as seventeen, eighteen, nineteen and even twenty pounds of wool, and the rams from twenty-four to twenty-eight pounds a piece. Mr. Thomas' sales of sheep, during 1878 and the first two or three months of 1879, have amounted to upwards of four thousand dollars. Although giving most of his attention to sheep raising, Mr. Thomas has a very good herd of short horns (Durhams). He commenced breeding cattle in 1874.

A man who makes more of a specialty of cattle breeding is W. P. Noble, formerly of Richland county, but for the past fifteen years a resident of Ripley. He has a farm of two hundred and fifty acres in the south part of Ripley, upon which are to be seen some of the best specimens of thoroughbred Durham cattle that the country can produce. He has also quite a herd in Morrow county. Mr. Noble also raises some fine wooled sheep of the Spanish Merino variety. There are several other farmers in the township who have some remarkably fine thoroughbred cattle, among whom J. S. White is particularly deserving of mention.

Sol Lofland, the veteran breeder and trainer of running horses, is also a resident, and has been for over thirty years, of Ripley. He has upon his farm about thirty-five head of valuable horses.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Ripleyville Grange, No. 707, was organized March 16, 1874, with sixteen members. Following are the first officers elected: S. E. Peck, master; D. S. Washburn, overseer; William Baker, lecturer; Stephen Case, steward; B. L. Alverson, assistant steward; J. M. Maynard, chaplain; O. G. Hall, secretary; E. Benedict, treasurer; J. Sattison, gate keeper; Mrs. M. A. Hall, Ceres; Mrs. H. E. Maynard, Pomona; Mrs. Sarah Washburn, Flora; Mrs. S. E. Peck, stewardess. The grange has now a membership of forty-five persons. Following are the ladies and gentlemen in office in 1879: Ira Paine, master; James R. Knight, overseer; G. L. Childs, lecturer; Robert Watts, steward; John Howard, assistant steward; Mrs. Mary Childs, chaplain; David Lyon, treasurer; Mrs. A. D. Stotts, secretary; David Truxell, gate keeper; Mrs. Ira Paine, Ceres; Robert Watts, Pomona; Mrs. S. Washburn, Flora; Mrs. John Howard, stewardess.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

F. C. PAINE.

The subject of this sketch disclaims the possession of any qualities that entitle him to the mention that his friends believe should be made of him. He says that the most that can be claimed for him, is that he is one of that number whose effort and aim, thus far through life, have been to make the world better for his having been in it.

F. C. Paine was born November 23, 1819, at Enfield, Tompkins county, New York. In the spring

of 1833, he removed, with his father's family, to Ripley, Huron county, Ohio, which county has ever since been the place of his residence. Ripley was then an almost unbroken forest. All of the educational advantages afforded in the township, were small schools held in two rude log huts. The following winter after his arrival, with Cobb's spelling book, the English reader, Kirkham's grammar and Dabol's arithmetic under his arm, he sought to avail himself of the advantages offered by these small schools. The teacher informed him that he was not hired to give instruction in grammar, but would do all he could for his new pupil, in arithmetic. Before night the teacher found a limit to his ability in this branch of education, the bridge which it was impossible to pass being one of the hardest sums in simple division. At night young Paine graduated, and, after that, studied at home under the direction of his father, taking as his school hours, the evening time, when he lay in front of the fire-place and conned his books over by the ruddy blaze of a huge log fire. This was because his days were occupied in chopping.

In the fall of 1836, he commenced teaching, his first school being at Couatnt's corners, near where the village of Greenwich station is now located. He taught seventy-two days, and received, therefor, thirty dollars.

In the spring of 1857, he made a profession of religion and joined the Methodist Episcopal church.* Two years later, he was licensed to preach. In the fall of 1842, he was received into (what was then known as) the Michigan conference, and was stationed at Toledo. After several months, his health failed him, and with the advice of several physicians, he abandoned, very reluctantly, the idea of making the ministry of the Gospel, his calling through life.

October 12, 1843, he married Miss Mary A. Jennings, of Fairfield township, formerly of Fairfield, Connecticut. They had no children, but what was their misfortune may have been much to the benefit of many with whom they have met in life. Whether their love and kindness have been the more freely bestowed upon others, because children of their own have not claimed it, cannot be known, but certain it is that they have been kind and careful in providing for the poor and those in distress.

Mr. Paine, though a farmer, is a lover of the beautiful, and one who is ever finding the beautiful in the simple and wonderful things that lie around him in his every day life. He has preached occasionally but most of his efforts have been in the interests of the Sunday school cause. Through his efforts, to a great extent, was formed the Huron County Sunday School Union. Several churches have grown out of Sunday schools organized by him. He has acted in the capacity of Sunday school superintendent for forty years.

The term "radical" is properly applied to Mr. Paine. Policy has never made him act contrary to his conviction of duty. Early in life he embraced anti-slavery sentiments and fearlessly defended them. He was waylaid by some of his neighbors, one dark night, near Edward's corners, and treated to a shower of eggs, for having publicly expressed his opinion on that subject. "The nigger man," was the term frequently applied to him. His first vote was cast for James G. Birney, an ex-slaveholder. After the formation of the republican party he affiliated publicly with that organization, and all through the dark days of the Rebellion he stood firm for the Union, and with influence and means advocated the cause of the north. Since the organization of the prohibition party his sympathies and efforts have been naturally with that body. Though now in his fifty-fourth year he has never purchased a glass of anything that would intoxicate. His firm conviction is, that to a great extent the church is responsible for the prevalence of intemperance throughout the nation. His motto is "prohibition," and, as he says, for this he faithfully works and prays, fully believing in the good time coming, and in the fulfillment of the master's promise: "That every plant not planted by his Heavenly Fathers' hand shall be rooted up."

* See religious history of Ripley—"The Great Revival."

A. D. STOTTS.

Illustrative of the success that attends honest, manly, well-directed endeavor, industry and the conscientious adherence to duty, is the life of the subject of this sketch, A. D. Stotts, of Ripley township. His grandfather, Abram, and father, John Stotts, natives of Maryland, but for some time resident in Belmont county, Ohio, came to New Haven in 1824, and in the year 1826, moved into Ripley where there were not more than half a dozen families of pioneers. John Stotts had married Eve Winter, of Virginia, and A. D. Stotts was the first born of this family of nine children. He was one year old when his parents removed to Huron county. He grew up in Ripley, following the hard routine of farm life from the time he was old enough to drive a horse, and under his father's care and direction, early became accustomed to the active habit of life which he has ever since followed. When twenty-one years of age, he "was his own man," and as a start in life, his father offered him his choice between two hundred and fifty dollars in cash and a piece of land uncleared, which consisted of fifty acres, with the condition, however, that if he chose the latter, he should give in return two years' labor. He took the land, and after his agreement with his father was fulfilled, began the labor of preparing it for farm purposes, which in time he accomplished to his satisfaction. He turned all of the avails that he could spare from this small farm into the purchase of various small parcels of land adjoining his first possession, and finally through thrift, and by

many slow but successful steps, accumulated the large property of which he is now owner.

The old house which is shown in illustration, Mr. Stotts built when he was twenty-seven years old, and it answered the needs of himself and family up to 1867, when he erected the spacious and elegant brick residence which has since been his home. The brick house, south of his residence, (which appears in the plate) was the house of his father. Upon his death, the subject of this sketch, bought out the other heirs and thus came into possession of the old homestead.

Mr. Stotts was married October, 23, 1850, to Maryette, daughter of John and Susan Boughton, of Fitchville township, who is still the partner of his joys and sorrows. Their children are: Flora A. (Mrs. Hopkins), of Ripley; Dellie E. (Mrs. F. A. Hilton), of Coldwater, Michigan; Clarence Eugene and Elmer A., the two last named at home.

Mr. Stotts is one of those men to whom the trite term, "self-made," is appropriately applied. He had only the most narrowly limited advantages for an early education, there being no school of any kind in the township until after he was twelve years of age, and his father being unable to give him any instruction, even in the rudimentary branches. Though lacking these advantages in youth, he supplied them as best he could in later life, and has attained much of that most valuable education of all, which comes from observation, experience, and general reading of books—and men. Whatever he has attained has been by his own unaided efforts. Beside achieving an independence, so far as pecuniary position is concerned, he has made for himself a character and reputation that place him in the highest regard of the people who know him best. The feeling of confidence in his judgment and probity is attested by the fact that he has not only been called upon to serve, in offices of trust, in the township in which he resides, but has been chosen to fill an important place in the civil list of the county. He was elected county commissioner in 1875, and re-elected in 1878 for a term of three years.

Politically, Mr. Stotts was a Democrat until the formation of the Republican party, since which time he has been an unswerving supporter of the cause which that organization espoused.

He has long been a member of the Baptist church, and his christianity is of that type which is a credit alike to its professor and to the faith.

Mr. Stotts has now lived in Ripley longer than any other resident; has been prominently identified with its interests, and is looked upon as one of its solidly worthy citizens, a man who has worked hard and lived well, in the best significance of the term, and who is appreciated for his earnestness, sincerity and honesty.

His father, John Stotts, died May 16, 1863, and his mother in March, 1856.

FITCHVILLE.

FITCHVILLE, known originally as town number two, range twenty-one, is situated in the southeast quarter of Huron county, and is bounded upon the north by Hartland, east by New London, south by Greenwich, and west by Fairfield. The surface is rolling and the drainage good. The soil is clay with a plentiful admixture of sand and gravel, which predominate upon the ridges. It was originally heavily timbered with oak, walnut, hickory, maple, black and white ash, beech, basswood, elm and other varieties of trees. The Vermillion river, which heads at two little lakes near Savannah, in Ashland county, enters the township near the southeast corner, flows near the center, and then northward and on through Hartland, Clarksfield, Wakeman, and Erie county to the lake.

ORIGINAL OWNERS.

For explanation of the following table the reader is referred to the history of Wakeman township:

CLASSIFICATION No. 1, SECTION 1.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed* £	s.	d.
Peter Cyphus	22	13	0	William Knapp	19	0	0
David Bush	159	5	11	Hr's of David Bush	159	5	11
Jeremiah Chapman	3	12	11	William Knapp	3	12	11
Mary Peck	8	8	5	" "	8	8	5
Reuben Rundal	44	2	0	" "	44	2	0
Daniel Palmer	35	19	2	" "	35	19	2
Abraham Close	17	0	0	Jabez Fitch & William Knapp	17	0	0
Joseph Close	144	15	2	" "	144	15	2
Timothy Finch	60	8	5	" "	60	8	5
Samuel Palmer	77	4	2	" "	77	4	2
Benjamin Husted	6	0	0	William Knapp	6	0	0
John Loudon	7	10	0	" "	7	10	0
William Lee	7	10	0	" "	7	10	0
John Mead, Jr	54	16	3	" "	54	16	3
Rachel Marshall	10	5	5	" "	10	5	5
Daniel Marshall	22	1	4	" "	22	1	4
William Waters	11	12	2	" "	11	12	2
Israel Knapp, Jr.	4	15	5	" "	4	15	5
Jeremiah Mead	18	18	8	" "	18	18	8
Timothy Lockwood	10	4	8	" "	10	4	8
Peter Brown	5	5	0	" "	5	5	0
Silas Betts	217	4	1	Frederick Betts	217	4	1
Hannah Fitch's h'rs	141	2	7	John St. John	15	2	5¼
Thomas Fitch's h'rs	415	3	0	" "	44	9	9½
Ebenezer Fitch	2	10	0	" "	2	10	0
Mindwell Hitchcock	18	7	10	Thomas Hitchcock	18	7	10
Thomas Hitchcock	33	2	0	" "	33	2	0
Jonathan Connery	63	0	0	Heirs	63	0	0
Zaccheus Mead	9	24	8	Zaccheus Mead	9	14	7
Deborah Close	12	7	11	" "	12	7	11
Nathaniel Finch	27	16	3	Nathaniel Finch	27	16	3
James Barnes	51	9	10¼	H'rs of Jas. Barnes	51	9	10¼
William Rundal	81	7	1	H'rs of Wm. Rundal	81	7	1
Hannah Rundal	45	0	0	" "	36	1	7
Anna Rundal	4	15	0	John Mackay, Jr.	2	11	1

Footing of Classification No. 1, £1,344 7 0

CLASSIFICATION No. 2, SECTION 2.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't classed.* £	s.	d.
Israel Wood	182	0	11	David Wood, Jr.	182	0	11
Odle Close	257	10	3	Gideon Close	257	10	3
Samuel Seymour	195	15	3	Samuel Seymour	195	15	3
Rev. Jo't'n Murdock	79	14	4	Rev. J. Murdock	79	14	4
Drake Seymour	123	19	5	Drake Seymour	123	19	5
Nehemiah Brown	94	16	2	Benj. Brush, Nehemiah & Maj. Brown	94	16	2
Deborah Brush	31	5	1	" "	31	5	1
Roger Southerland	10	12	2	Benjamin Brush	5	1	3
Mary Town	4	10	0	" "	3	3	3
Joanna Reynolds	12	2	0	" "	12	2	0
William Marshall	14	16	11	Benj. Brush, Nehemiah & Maj. Brown	14	16	11
Rev. William Seward	25	8	0	John Mackay, Jr.	25	8	0
Anna Rundal	4	15	0	" "	2	3	11
Timothy Rundal	7	11	8	" "	7	11	8
Charles Knapp	11	2	9	" "	10	1	3
John Hobby	146	4	9	John Hobby	146	4	9
Isaac Howe	83	19	7	Isaac Howe	83	19	7
Jonah Mead	24	12	0	Jonah Mead	24	12	0
Reuben Holmes	32	10	2	Samuel Seymour	5	0	0
Elisha Belcher	39	1	0	Elisha Belcher	39	1	0

Footing of Classification No. 2, £1,344 7 0

CLASSIFICATION No. 3, SECTION 3.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	s.	d.
Josiah Thatcher	400	6	5	Ann Hays	57	3	8½
" "				Dan'l Thatcher's h'rs	7	2	11½
Peter Quintard	401	0	0	Peter Quintard	134	0	0
Benjamin Betts	2	11	11	Hezekiah Whitlock	2	0	8¾
Bevley Arnold	12	8	0	" "	5	6	0
Abigail Weeks	3	10	0	" "	3	10	0
Josiah Thatcher	400	6	5	Committee	30	15	8¾
Daniel McAuley	248	7	0	" "	248	7	0
Auley McAuley	30	19	3	" "	30	19	3
Thos. Fitch's heirs	415	3	0	" "	11	17	1
Royer Southerland	10	12	2	" "	4	10	11
Henry Studwell	85	17	6	" "	77	3	11½
Jonathan and Ambrose Reynolds	18	1	7	" "	5	17	6
Rufus Avery	132	18	4	" "	82	6	8¾
David Austin, Esq.	276	17	0	" "	276	17	0
Abiah Allen	13	13	7	" "	3	14	11
William Lyon	92	2	5	" "	92	2	5
Charles Sabin	29	5	6	" "	29	5	6
William Ward	22	11	7	" "	22	11	7
John Cottin	8	7	0	" "	8	7	0
Zacheriah Candy	7	19	2	" "	7	19	2
Silas Hotchkiss	3	1	0	" "	3	1	0
William Trowbridge	12	19	6	" "	12	19	6
Silas Kimberly	193	16	0	" "	193	16	0

Footing of Classification No. 3, £1,345 8 7¾

CLASSIFICATION No. 4, SECTION 4.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	s.	d.
William Blake	3	1	3	Jabez Fitch	3	1	3
Jacob Conkling	63	1	3	" "	63	1	3
Eben Knapp	147	17	6	" "	147	17	6
John Mead	162	9	9	" "	18	1	1
Sarah Mead	71	5	4	" "	71	5	4
Susannah Reynolds	18	16	4	" "	18	16	4
Lydia Fitch	19	19	10	" "	19	19	10
Thos. Fitch's heirs	415	3	0	" "	14	14	4½
Hannah Fitch's h'rs	141	2	7	" "	5	0	9¾
Ephraim Burr	95	17	10	Jabez Fitch & William Knapp	95	17	10
Andrew Sturges	13	18	0	" "	13	18	0
William Bush	41	6	9	William Knapp	41	6	9
Isaac Bush	4	10	0	" "	4	10	0
Charity Banks	8	4	6	" "	8	4	6
Samuel Bush	13	13	8	" "	13	13	8
James Brundage	30	1	4	" "	30	1	4
James Cunningham	12	0	0	" "	12	0	0
Peter Cyphus	22	13	0	" "	3	5	0
Hannah Rundal	45	0	0	Hannah Rundal	8	18	5
Samuel Ask	11	18	4½	Committee	6	7	2½
Obadiah Banks	41	17	8	" "	41	17	8
John Bush	10	10	9	" "	10	10	9
Samuel Banks	2	15	1½	" "	2	15	1½
Royer Brown	147	13	10¾	" "	147	13	10¾
Nevil Conklin	2	19	3	" "	2	19	3
Odle Close, admin'r	49	3	10	" "	30	12	4
Odle Close, Jr.	15	7	11	" "	15	7	11
Horse Neck Church	25	2	0	" "	25	2	0
Joseph Chamber	9	0	0	" "	4	15	10
Daniel Carter	4	10	0	" "	4	10	0
Thomas Davis	8	5	0	" "	8	5	0
Daniel Darson	19	4	0	" "	10	13	10
James Ferris	42	13	3	" "	27	7	5
Timothy Ferris	16	10	0	" "	6	8	2
Solomon Finney	17	6	0	" "	17	6	0
Ann Gregg	43	12	1	" "	26	4	7
Reuben Holmes	32	10	2	" "	15	15	7
Isaac Holmes	63	10	10	" "	63	10	10
Moses Husted, Jr.	2	0	3	" "	2	0	3
Meeting House	20	0	0	" "	20	0	0
J'n'th'n Hubbard, Jr.	31	9	7	" "	1	14	11
Nathaniel Hobby	12	0	0	" "	12	0	0
Thomas Johnson	41	15	1	" "	41	15	1
James Johnson	8	10	0	" "	4	5	7
Jonah Knapp	44	13	7	" "	44	13	7
Nathaniel Knapp	15	8	0	" "	15	8	0
Eunice Knapp	14	13	3	" "	14	13	3
John Knapp	23	3	7	" "	23	3	7
Ezekiel Knapp	25	7	5	" "	14	9	8
Widow Kinch	8	10	0	" "	8	10	0
Enos Lockwood	13	15	0	" "	7	9	0
Caleb Lyon	9	9	11	" "	9	9	11
Joseph Lockwood	30	19	6	" "	17	17	4
Hannah Lockwood	29	4	10	" "	15	0	3
Amos Lyon	19	5	4	" "	19	5	4
James Lyon	58	12	5	" "	11	9	6¾

Footing of Classification No. 4, £1,344 7 0

THE FIRST SETTLERS.

Fitchville was first settled in the summer of 1817. Peter Mead, Abraham Mead and Amos Reynolds were the pioneers. They made their beginning upon the

east line of the township, upon the farms now occupied by the widow of Peter Mead and by John Golden, Peter Mead taking up lot thirteen and Amos Reynolds lot fourteen, both in section one. The Meads came to Ohio from Carmel, Putnam county, New York, but were originally from Connecticut, and Reynolds was from Westchester county. They were obliged to cut a road into the township. Immediately upon their arrival they prepared the ground for a crop of corn, and then built log cabins for the accommodation of their families, who, while they were planting had had no shelter but that of the wagons. Abraham Mead, after clearing several acres of land, became dissatisfied with his location, and wishing to get as near the center of the township as possible, he measured it off, each way, by the use of a rope and pocket-compass, and took possession of the land lying near the center, and upon which the little village of Clinton was afterward built. Here he resided about twelve years, when he sold out and removed to Norwalk where he died in 1851, aged seventy-six years. His wife's name was Deborah Barker. They had six sons: Alson, William, Sanford, Madison, Joel, and David; and three daughters: Mary, Samantha, and Arvilla, one of whom married John Bell, now of Ripley. All of the sons are dead but David, who resides in Fairfield. Peter Mead died in Fitchville, in 1854. He was twice married, and reared a large family of children, of whom the living are: Norman, Edward B., Fanny (Mrs. G. Jackson, of Ottawa county), Angeline, (Mrs. Eaton, in Michigan), and J. F., who lives upon the old homestead in Fitchville. Those deceased are: Newberry, Varney P., Cyrus, Zaccheus, and Mary.

The Palmers came in 1818. They were from Fairfield county, Connecticut. Rundel, Alvah, Seeley and Linus came first, in the spring, and Samuel Palmer came in the fall, bringing with him Rundel's wife and four children: Isaac, Samuel, Mary and Marcus; and two of his sisters: Adelia and Hannah. Twenty-five persons bearing the name of Palmer came during the year 1818.

Seeley settled upon lot three in section one, where he now resides, and married Nancy Post, by whom he had a large family of children: Delia (Mrs. C. Curtiss of Norwalk), William (in Fairfield), Augusta (Mrs. D. Doran), Beecher (who is in the South), Dennison (in New London), Burdette (at home), Julia (Mrs. D. Curtiss, dead), Lucy (Mrs. Hemenway of New London), Eliza (at home), and Nancy (Mrs. Sayer in Missouri). Linus Palmer married Jemima Rowland. Rundel Palmer suffered a very sad loss in the death of his little five year old son, Marcus, in 1823. The boy, who lived at the home of his uncle, Samuel Palmer, was sent upon an errand, and upon his way back, met an older brother, who was going out shooting. He followed him, and a very violent storm, of hail and sleet, arising, he became separated from his brother, lost his way and perished from the cold. The Palmers, becoming alarmed at the child's absence, went out to search for him, and aroused their neighbors, who joined them, but they were unable, after long tramping through the woods, to discover him, and knowing that if he had not found his way to some place of shelter, he must be dead, they returned to their homes. The next day the lifeless body of the boy was found. Besides the children of Rundel Palmer and wife above named, there were born after their arrival, Nathan, David and Alvah. Samuel Palmer settled upon lot two in section one, cleared up his farm, and experienced his full share of the hardship and privation of a pioneer's life. He married, in 1832, Eliza O. Curtiss, from Connecticut, who died about two years later. He took for his second wife, in 1844, Anna Lyon, who was the partner of his joys and trials until 1876, when death removed her. Samuel Palmer's children were: Preston, Marcus and Samuel. The last named died when young, the second son died in 1876, and the oldest, now the only one, is living at the old homestead. Abijah Palmer settled upon lot six, section two. He came also in 1818, and was from Cayuga county, county New York. His wife's name was Clarinda Reynolds. Their children were: Robert, Nathaniel, David, (all three dead,) Tamia, Caroline, Ann (Mrs. Ebenezer Osborne), Maria, Ruth (Mrs. William Burras), Phebe and Hiram. Alvah Palmer died in 1827. Rundel Palmer settled upon lot thirty-three, section four. He died in 1876. William Palmer located north of the center, in 1827, bringing his wife and four children. The Palmers were noted abolitionists.

In 1819, Gilbert Martin, Wm. W. Watrous and Charles Lyon arrived. The first named of these three brought with him, from Green county, New York, his family, and they made their home upon lot twenty-four, section four. Martin died about ten years later. Lyon was from Cayuga county, New York. His family consisted of his wife, Deborah, and nine children. Others were born later. The names of those living are: Levi, Daniel, Charles and Abigail. Watrous married a Miss Strong, and reared a large family. Their home was upon lot ten, section four. Mr. Watrous came from Madison county, New York, to Ridgefield township, in 1818, and from there to Fitchville. J. N. and Henry Pickard arrived about this time, from Cayuga connty, New York, and located upon lot nine, section two. Joseph removed west about 1840, and Henry also left the township. Absalom H. Coleman came in 1820, from Cayuga county, New York, and located upon lot four, section two. He brought with him a large family of daughters, nearly all of whom were married not long after, and it is to be presumed that some of them did not make "good matches," for their father used to remark that "the devil had been owing him a grudge for a long time, and had finally paid him off in sons-in-law."

The Curtiss's made their trip to Ohio in a novel way. The plan was proposed by Jotham W. Curtiss, the father of Hiram A., Joseph C., Lyman, Jotham

and Arthur. The project was to come by boat, and the family set about making one in the spring of 1820, at Paris, Oneida county, New York. When completed, this boat was mounted upon wheels and hauled to Wood creek, a distance of fifteen miles. From thence it was worked down stream to Oneida lake, where the passengers and crew went on board. The party consisted of Jotham W. Curtiss, his son Hiram A., with his wife and one child, about a year old, Joseph C. Curtiss and three young men, whose point of destination was Geauga county. The boat was plentifully laden with provisions, and the trip proved a very pleasant one. It was made by carrying the boat around the rapids in the Oswego river, and around the falls and rapids of Niagara. It was less fatiguing, but not less dangerous, than the land trip would have been. After stopping at the mouth of Grand river to allow the three men to disembark, the boat ran into the mouth of the Huron. After Hiram A. Curtiss and family had landed, the boat was sailed to Detroit and back to Sandusky City, where it was sold, and ultimately went into the hands of the United States revenue collector, by whom it was used.

Jotham W. Curtiss bought land in Fitchville, and intended to settle here, but he returned east, and died in Madison county, New York. His son, Hiram A., and wife, Catharine (Nesel), located in Fichville, upon lots twenty-five and twenty-six, section two. Jotham went west, and died there. He was for a long time unheard of, but was met in the Rocky mountains by the exploring party of which John C. Fremont was the head, and is spoken of in that officer's report. Joseph C. Curtiss bought land in Fitchville—lots twenty-four and twenty-eight, section two—at an early day, but located in Norwalk, where he remained until 1832, when he became a merchant in Fitchville, and took up his residence in the village. He is now dead. He married Lucina Ward, of New York State. Lyman married Harriet Heil. Arthur W. took up lot eighteen, in section three, but went west about twenty years ago. He married Lucia Russell. There were three daughters in this family: Rhoda, (Mrs. Calvin Parker,) Arvilla, (Mrs. L. Knopp,) and Sophronia, (Mrs. Chauncey Crane). All three are dead, as are also all of the brothers, except Arthur. The descendants of Hiram A. Curtiss and wife are: Jotham, Eliza (Mrs. R. Knowlton,) Susan (Mrs. C. Maiz,) all dead; Hiram A. (living in Iowa), Henry, (in Wisconsin), Lucina, (Mrs. Johnson, in Richland county), Frank (Mrs. Smith, in Kansas), and a daughter, Amelia (in Fairfield), by Mr. Curtiss' second wife—Mary Carpenter. Joseph C. Curtiss' descendants are: Mary Jane and J. C., both dead; S. W., living in Fitchville, and carrying on business at his father's old store; Lyman, deceased; Dwight A. (in Toledo), and Jane (in New York State), a daughter by Mr. Curtiss' second wife, Mrs. Allen.

Joseph Washburne and his wife Sally (Tomkins), came from Ulster county, New York, in 1820, and located upon the land which is included in the southwest part of Clinton incorporation. Mr. Washburne died in 1853, and his widow is still living. Their children were: Adelia, (Mrs. J. Phillips) in Illinois; Nancy (Mrs. E. Baker), in Kansas; James, in Michigan; Sarah Jane (Mrs. Dr. Skellinger), of New London; and Elijah, living upon the farm adjoining the old homestead. Two brothers of Mr. Washburne's, Walter and Robert, came into the county sometime after his arrival.

Daniel and Austin Ward came from New York State in 1820, or the following year. The first named settled upon lot seven, in section four, and remained in the township but a few years. Austin Ward took up lot seventeen in section three, and he and his wife, Zetta Green, reared a large family of children. He was noted for his liberality to the poor. Instances are related of his refusal to sell hay or grain, when a good price was offered, because he thought that some poor familes would be in need of the same and unable to procure elsewhere.

John and Lewis Barnes settled in 1820 or '21, respectively upon lots seventeen and twenty-one in section one. They were from Vermont. John died in Ruggles. He had a family of nine children, of whom three—Mrs. Ruth Reynolds, James and Cyrus are living in Fitchville. Lewis also had a large family—Nelson and Hiram are living in the township, and Seymore and Sarah (Mrs. G. Mead) are in Greenwich. Their father died in 1858.

Henry Hickok, who located upon lot nine, section four, was the first blacksmith in the township. He came from New York State, in 1822. He died about 1830, leaving quite a family, of whom William and Phebe (Mrs. B. Sherwood) are resident in the township.

Henry Morgan came into the township in 1824, from Sunkerfield, New York, and his wife, Phebe, is still living. Morgan took up lot thirty-five in section three, lived there five or six years, and then bought a new farm, upon which he soon after died. Ebenezer Green, of Cayuga county, New York, came in the same year as Morgan, and settled upon lot thirty-five, section three. Allen Johnson, of Greene county, the same State, came in and located upon lot thirty-seven, section three, bringing with him, his wife and a large family of children, all of whom were sick the first season. Four or five years after his arrival, Johnson went to Peru township, but returned to Fitchville, and died in the township, some years later.

Joseph Barker arrived in Fitchville in 1824, after stopping two years in Geauga county and a short time in Sandusky City. He was originally from Connecticut, but removed to Ohio from New York. His wife was Charlotte Hadley. The pair had a large family of children, of whom six are now living, viz: Nelson, in Ripley; Joseph, Laura (Mrs. I. White), and Sarah (Mrs. Bush), in Michigan; Julia Ann (Mrs. H. Arnert), in Fitchville; and Eliza (Mrs. E. Knopp), in Fairfield. The Barker family settled upon lot twenty-seven in section four. A brother of Joseph Barker—James—came about the same time.

Jabez Denton and wife, of York State, and formerly from Connecticut, settled in 1825, upon lot seven, section two. The father and mother both died in the township, and their five children moved away. Ashbel G. Post arrived in 1825, and settled upon lot thirty-two, section three. He married Tamia Palmer. He removed from Fitchville to Berlin, and from there to Norwalk, where he now resides. Mr. Post's father came into the township a little earlier than himself, but did not live long.

Ebenezer Osborne came in, in 1825, and took up lots twenty-eight and twenty-nine, section three. He came by the way of the Erie canal, which was just then opened. From Buffalo, the party of which Mr. Osborne was one, and which also included the Allen Johnson family and Miss Nancy Post—a half sister of Mrs. Johnson—who afterward married Seeley Palmer, traveled up the lake shore to Ashtabula, and from there came to Fitchville, by the way of Eldridge. Mr. Osborne married, in 1826, Ann, daughter of Abijah Palmer. They had three children: Albert, Mary and Ebenezer. Mary is dead, and the sons are living west. Ebenezer Osborne was a native of Windham, Greene county, New York.

Joseph C. Washburne, a son of Joseph and Philena Washburne, of Greenwich, and a native of Allen county, New York, moved into the extreme northeast corner of the township in 1826. His father had here bought about seven hundred acres of land, and it was a portion of this tract that Joseph C. took as his farm. He married Debbie Ann Sutton, by whom he has three children: George, living with his father upon the homestead, Jane Ann (Mrs. H. Hooper), and Marietta, (Mrs. C. Berry, of New London).

Abel F. Eaton and his wife, Sylvia, who is still living, also came in from Greenwich township, in 1826, and two brothers of Mr. Eaton, Isaac and William, came in a little later. Isaac took up lot twenty-three, section four. Abel F. settled upon lot forty-three, section three, cleared up his farm, built a log house, and afterward a frame dwelling. He died in 1873. The children of Abel and Sylvia Eaton were six in number. The two who are living are: Eli D., in Michigan, and Mary Jane (Mrs. Rathburn), in Fitchville.

Amos Green and his wife, Esther, of Cayuga county, New York, came in, in 1826, and settled upon lot fifteen, section one, but afterward removed to lot eleven, section two. Their children were: Zalmon, Louisa, Daniel, Lewis G., Almira (Mrs. Barnes), Julia Ann and Cyrus C., the last named of whom is the only one living. Zalmon, married Rachel Weeks; Lewis, Amy Fancher, and Cyrus C., Abigail Tower.

Mr. Cyrus Green says, that in 1826, when he came to the township, forty families were residents. There were seven in section one; thirteen in section two; eight in section three, and twelve in section four. Of this number those of whom we have not already spoken, are Charles Pierce, Francis Keyes, J. McKinley, David Bennett, David Sherwood, —— Higgins, Azial Stevens, —— Tid, Samuel Woodruff, Reuben Tower and John Pratt. The years of their arrival cannot be definitely stated, but their location is correctly given. Most of them remained but a short time in the township. Charles Pierce came from Green county, New York, and died about ten years after his arrival. He cleared up a farm in lot nine, section one. Francis Keyes settled upon lot twenty and twenty-two, section two, and J. McKinley upon lot twenty-eight in the same section. They both joined the Mormons. David Bennett and David Sherwood settled respectively upon lots forty-five and forty-two in section two. Reuben Tower located upon lot twenty, section three, but went west at an early day; Higgins was upon lot forty in section two, and Tid upon lot twenty-seven in section four. Aziel Stevens who lived for a few years on lot three in section two, and partially cleared up a farm there was another Mormon recruit. Samuel Woodruff, of Pennsylvania, was for a few years a resident of the township, and owned a farm in lot one, section four. John Pratt lived upon the southeast corner of lot twenty in section three, but moved west about ten years after his arrival in Fitchville.

The family of Matthew Laughlin came in in 1818, from near Marietta, and settled upon lot twenty-three, section three. Matthew and Nancy Laughlin had ten children, of whom nine are living. Following are their names and places of residence: Martha Jane and David, in Nebraska; Lydia Rosannah (Mrs. R. W. Beckwith, of Fitchville); John S., also in Fitchville; Thomas J.. in Nebraska; Matthew Elver, the Fitchville physician; Nancy M. and Rosabella, also in Fitchville, and Mary R., in Nebaaska.

Among those who came in at a later day were the Hauxhurst's, Joseph Studwell and R. C. Johnson. Studwell came in 1835, from Cayuga county, New York, bringing his wife and two children. He still lives in Fitchville. R. C. Johnson came in the same year, from New York State, (with his father William, who died in 1867), and his mother, and originally located in Hartland township, from whence he moved to Fitchville. Samson Hauxhurst and his wife, Susan, came in 1835, from Ulster county, New York, and located upon lot twenty-seven, section four. Of their children, Philip lives in Fitchville; Elenora (Lofland), in Nebraska; Martha (Mrs. J. Sprague), in Hartland; Mary Jane, in Nebraska, and Minerva (Mickey), in Fitchville; Sarah is dead.

Warren Reynolds, his wife and four children, came from Fairfield county, Connecticut, in 1832, and settled in the second section, upon the farm where Samuel Eliston now lives. Mrs. Reynolds died in 1837, and Mr. Reynolds married, a year later, Ruth Barnes, of Fitchville. By his first wife he had six children, only one of whom is now alive, (T. M., who married Melissa Sholes, and who, since 1853, has been a resident of Hartland township.

Owing to the fact that most of the original owners of the township put up the price of their lands too high, the township did not fill up fast with settlers, until after 1830. Emigrants, who could get as good lands in Sandusky and Seneca counties, or in Michigan, as there was in Fitchville, and that, too, at from eight to ten shillings per acre less, very naturally passed on further west to begin the pioneer life. The land owners, finally, seeing that they had been working against their own interests, reduced their price, and from 1830 to 1834, settlers could buy at almost their own terms. In the year first named, the township had a population of three hundred and thirty-seven souls, and after that time the population rose quite rapidly, until after 1842 or 1843, when it decreased.

ORGANIZATION.

In early times, Hartland, Fitchville and Greenwich, were grouped together, or attached for civil and judicial purposes. Hartland was detached about 1820, and connected with Clarksfield. Fitchville was detached, in 1828, from Greenwich and organized as a separate township. The records being lost, it is impossible to give a complete list of the officers elected. Rundel Palmer was the first justice of the peace, and Samuel Palmer, clerk.

Those holding township offices in 1879 are: E. Palmer, clerk; C. C. Green, treasurer; B. Filkins, assessor; J. L. Laughlin, James Barnes, J. E. Chandler, trustees; C. C. Green, J. F. Townsend, justices of the peace; John Abbott, S. M. Knowlton, constables.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first white child born in the township was Varney P., son of Peter and Alice Mead.

The first death was that of Deborah, wife of Abraham Mead. She died July 23, 1823. Another of this family, Mary Mead, died in November of the same year, aged seventeen.

Robert Golden and Rosannah Washburn, a sister of Joseph Washburn, were the first couple married.

The Meads built the first log house, and Ludovicus Robbins the first framed dwelling. The latter was about the year 1827, upon lot seventeen, section three.

The first orchard was planted upon the farm where Samuel Palmer now lives, by his brother Alvah, the trees being grown from seed.

MURDER OR SUICIDE.

Along in the years 1829 or 1830 it became notorious through the settlement that there was quite an intimacy existing between one Towne, who lived just over the line in New London, and the wife of a man by the name of Morris, who had settled about two and a quarter miles east of the river, on the center road. It was not generally believed, though, that there was anything criminal in their relations. One morning a startling discovery was made. A young girl, who had gone out to drive some cows through the woods, passing near Morris' house, saw through the window the body of a man suspended from the ceiling. She fled, in terror, and gave the alarm. The nearest neighbors went to the house, and found Morris a ghastly corpse. The body was cold; life was gone. The skein of yarn with which he had been hung was cut, the body taken down, Mrs. Morris was found (at Towne's house), and preparations were made for the funeral, the neighbors mourning that their friend had committed the terrible act of self-destruction. Sometime after the burial, the notion was developed that possibly Morris was not a suicide, but the victim of a murder. The remains were taken from the grave, an examination made, and the physicians gave it as their opinion that death had ensued from suffocation, and *not* from strangulation. The theory was that Towne, who was a large and very powerful man, had gone to the house, overpowered Morris, or perhaps found him asleep, smothered him with the bed clothing, and then suspended the body in such a manner as to convey the idea that the deceased had committed suicide. Towne was arrested, tried and convicted; got a new trial and escaped upon some legal technicality. Upon regaining his freedom he left the country and has never since been seen or heard of. Mrs. Morris also disappeared. This affair created intense excitement in Fitchville, and in the neighboring townships, and it was long before it ceased to be a topic of common conversation and speculation. There were very few, however, who did not feel sure that Morris was murdered.

RELIGIOUS.

The people of Fitchville sought early to establish in their midst the institutions of religion and education to which they had been accustomed to in their eastern homes. There is, perhaps, not another example in the county of such an early establishment of a church after settlement. The pioneers entered the wilderness in 1817, and in the summer of 1819 the first church was organized—

THE CONGREGATIONAL.

The prime movers were two missionaries, Rev. John Seward and Rev. Joseph Treat, sent out by the Connecticut missionary society. When the church was formed it had seven members: Rundel Palmer, Robert Palmer, Delia Palmer, Mary Mead, Clarinda Palmer, Tamia Palmer and Deborah Mead. A revival occurred in 1821, and many, who at that time experienced religion, became connected with the church. Rev. Alvin Coe, the celebrated Indian missionary, (of whom much is said in the history of Greenfield township) was the first pastor. Those who occupied the position after him were: A. H. Betts, L. B. Sullivan, James McMaster, Ludovicus Robbins, John Beach, Samuel Dunton, Wm. Taylor, W. W. St. John, U. T. Chamberlain, Dr. Marcus Palmer, Henry Cobb, J. Saxby, Wm. Westervelt, M. Waldo, J. M. Van Waggoner, Wm. Bridgeman, Messrs. Findley and

Wright, Wm. Johnson, O. Burgess, J. C. Thompson and Wm. Westervelt (a second engagement). Rundel Palmer was, for many years, one of the strong pillars of the church, and frequently served in the capacity of minister. Meetings were held until about 1830 in private houses, but in that year a small church was erected, north of the present village. About 1842 or 1843, a small house of worship was built in the village, which obtained the name of "Gospel Shanty."

THE PRESBYTERIAN

element organized a church, which remained active for several years, but, finally, about 1846, as it became weak, the church edifice which had been built by this denomination, was sold to the Congregationalists, by whom it is used at the present time. The church has now a membership of about seventy persons. The present pastor is the Rev. G. W. Wells, and the following are the officers: C. C. Crittenden, James Barnes, Leander Mead, deacons; M. E. Mead, clerk; M. E. Mead, treasurer; James Barnes, L. Hibberd, C. B. Russell, trustees.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

A Methodist class was formed in 1822, by Dennis Goddin, circuit preacher, at T. B. White's house. William W. Watrous, of Fitchville, was the leading spirit in the movement which resulted in this organization, and Thomas B. White and wife, from Greenwich, were among its strongest supporters. The preachers, most prominent in the early meetings were the Rev. James McIntyre and the Rev. Mr. Pettit. The denomination had at one time over a hundred members in the township, in four classes. The present church edifice, built over thirty-five years ago, is a commodious structure, kept in good repair, and located upon the Norwalk road, in Clinton village. The pastor of the church is Rev. A. H. V. Boothe, and the following are the officers: P. Hauxhurst, Herbert Mickey, stewards; P. Hauxhurst, John Abbott, class leaders; Herbert Mickey, William A. Knapp, Hauxhurst, James Boothe, and John Abbott, trustees.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH

was received into fellowship by the council, in 1838, August 16th. Following are the first members: F. P. Hall, Henry Barnhart, Sally Barnhart, Hiram Barnum, Isaac B. Barnum, Betsey Barnum, William Johnson, Melinda Johnson, Abigail Barber, Betsey Royce, Joel Blakeman, Lydia Watkins. The first person baptized was Huldah Foote. Elder F. P. Hall was the first pastor of the church, and Hiram Barnum the first deacon. The church edifice was built in 1843, or the following year, and is still in use. Elder Hall, the first pastor, is at present again in charge of the church. The officers are: R. W. Beckwith, deacon; R. Laughlin, clerk; Mrs. L. R. Beckwith, treasurer; R. W. Beckwith, Robert Anderson, Ralph C. Johnson, trustees.

All of these three churches are located in the village of Clinton. There is another in the township—the North Congregational,—situated upon lot thirty-seven, section two, near the northeast corner of the township, in which vicinity most of its members reside. It was organized in 1852, as an evangelical church, with eleven members, but was made a Congregational church some years later. Elder Dimm, of New Haven, was the first pastor. The church building was erected in 1856, at a cost of about nine hundred dollars. The church had once as many as sixty members, but now has not more than a third of that number. The pulpit is at present supplied by Rev. G. W. Wells, of the Fitchville Congregational church. The deacons are: William Lee and William Chase.

Beside the Presbyterian organization, alluded to above, the only church that has been formed in Fitchville, and which is not now in existence, was the Free Will Baptist.

The first Sunday school in the township was held by Allen Johnson, at his house, in 1825, the pupils being Edward and Benjamin Green, Barnard Johnson, Louisa Johnson and Sarah Palmer. Mr. Johnson's assistants were Ebenezer Osborne and Zetta Green.

EARLY SCHOOL.

The first school in the township was taught in a little log building, a short distance south of the center. The building served the double purpose of school house and place of worship for many years. Samuel Palmer taught the first school here in the year 1824, his pupils being from the families of Rundel and Abijah Palmer, Charles Lyon, Abraham Mead, Gilbert Martin and Joseph Washburne.

The township has at present the usual district schools, and there is at Clinton a union sdhool.

PHYSICIANS.

The first physician who settled in the township, was Dr. William M. Ladd who arrived in the spring of 1822, and made his home at the cabin of Abraham Mead. He soon achieved quite a reputation for ability in his profession, and had a ride which extended over half a dozen or more townships. He was a man of fine constitution and well qualified mentally as well as physically to lead the life of a pioneer man of medicine. He passed through many hardships, seldom slept undisturbed through a whole night, made long rides in all kinds of weather and over all kinds of roads or trails. When the Cleveland and Columbus Railroad was completed, he removed to New London where he died in 1853.

Dr. S. W. Baker came to Fitchville before Dr. Ladd's departure, and went into partnership with him. Dr. Timothy Gibson who began practice about 1840, remained until 1856, and was very successful. He removed to Norwalk. Dr. D. D. Vanrecton who came later, had also an extensive practice. He was followed by Doctors Charles Chamberlain, Kester,

now of New London; Gregg, G. W. Nobles and others who remained for short periods. The last named was a partner for a time of Dr. M. E. Laughlen, the present senior physician of Fitchville. Dr. Laughlen came into the township when a boy, with his parents; attended the Cleveland and Cincinnati colleges, and began practice here in 1850. In partnership with Dr. Gibson, Dr. Nobles and others, and alone he has had an experience of nearly thirty years of professional duty. He belongs to the Electic school. Dr. J. F. Wickham, of the same school, came to the township in 1878.

CLINTON INCORPORATION.

Clinton village was laid out in 1832, upon the land of Abraham Mead, Joseph Washburne, Rundel Palmer, Dr. Ladd and Nathan Palmer, and a few years later—the time can not be definitely stated because of the loss of the records—the village was incorporated by act of the legislature, and officers regularly elected. The first mayor was Rundel Palmer. Owing to the lack of interest and to the deterioration of the village, the corporation government was allowed to lapse once or twice, but has been most of the time in effect, and is at present. The officers elected in 1878 were: Philo Pierce, mayor; H. S. Green, treasurer; W. A. Smith, recorder; S. W. Curtiss, John Hickok, H. Palmer, C. B. Lamplin, M. E. Lamplin, Frank Jones, council; Sherman Knowlton, marshal.

HOTELS.

The first tavern built in the township, was the Clinton House, which was named after the incorporated village of Clinton. It was built in 1833, by Hiram A. Curtiss. It was a frame building, of fair size, two stories in height. This was, for a number of years, the only place for the entertainment of the wayfarer and the stranger, and was well patronized. After Curtiss, Hiram Odell was, for a time, the landlord of this house, and he gave place to Union White and his brother Daniel.

A few years after the building of the Clinton House, probably in 1837 or '38, Union and Daniel White, erected the large hotel since known as the Mansion House.

The Fountain House was built by Rundel Palmer for a dwelling house, but was converted into a hotel and conducted as such by his sons Isaac and Nathan for five years.

J. C. Curtis built the next hotel, the present residence of his son, S. W. Curtis, and was its proprietor for a number of years. This house was known as Washington Hall.

All of these buildings are still standing, but not one of them is in use as a hotel. During the best days of the village three of them were open for the convenience of travelers.

There is at present a comfortable and cheery, but unpretentious, hotel in Fitchville, which bears the old name Washington Hall, and of which R. Mitchell is "mine host." Mr. Mitchell, an old gentleman, who well knows what a traveler likes, from many years of journeying upon the road, and also from extensive experience as landlord, came to Fitchville in 1850; was host at the Mansion and the Fountain Hotels for a number of years, and since 1860 has been cheering the coming and speeding the parting guest at his present stand.

BUSINESS HOUSES, EARLY AND LATE.

In the fall of 1830, Union White came into the township, erected a small building, and opened a store, which was the first in the township. His stock was from the store of Buckingham & Sturgis of Norwalk, who had an interest in the business. In the spring of 1832, their interest was purchased by J. C. Curtiss, and the firm name became White & Curtiss. The first purchase of goods by this firm was in New York, and they were transported by the Hudson river, New York and Erie canal, and Lake Erie, to Huron, from which point they were hauled in wagons to Fitchville, at an expense of from three to four or five shillings per hundred weight. From New York City to Huron the transportation cost from one dollar and fifty cents to two dollars per hundred. The goods bought were of the kinds for which it was known there would be a ready market, such as staple groceries, and the commonest kinds of calico, sheeting, etc. Brown sheeting was sold at from twenty to twenty-five cents per yard; calico from two to four shillings, and satinet from six to four shillings. Iron was eight cents per pound; nails from nine to twelve cents; tea from ten to fourteen shillings; pepper, four shillings; coffee, two; loaf sugar from two to two and sixpence, and whisky from four to five shillings per gallon. There being but little money in circulation these articles were very generally paid for in deer, coon and muskrat skins and black salts, which were made from ashes by almost every family. Messrs. White & Curtiss bought these salts in large quantities, and manufactured them into pearlash, which they sent to the eastern market. In 1835 the firm dissolved partnership, and each member built a good commodious store, and began business alone. They both continued in business for many years, from time to time enlarging their stocks as patronage increased. Both were energetic, go-a-head men, and they made Fitchville the principal trading point in the southeastern part of the county. Since the establishment of these stores, both during their continuance and after their proprietors had gone out of business, many men have been engaged in mercantile enterprises in Fitchville, and in the most prosperous days of the village there were as many as five dry goods and grocery stores, all doing a good, paying business. Among those who have been longest and most prominently identified with the business of the place were: Hall & Roberts, B. S. Mitchell, R. Fox, D. White, Reynolds & Beckwith, and E. E. Lyon.

MRS. PHILIP HAWXHURST.

PHILIP HAWXHURST.

RESIDENCE OF PHILIP HAWXHURST, FITCHVILLE, HURON CO., O.

There are at present three good stores—those of C. C. Green & Son, S. W. Curtiss & Son, and L. Lyons.

GRIST AND SAW MILLS.

The first mill, of which any information is given, was a very primitive one, which was in existence in 1825, and was the property of J. N. Pickard. It was a simple but ingeniously constructed substitute for the grinding apparatus in common use at that time in older settlements. Instead of the nether mill stone of proverbial hardness, there was a large and solid oak stump, so hollowed out on top as to contain a half bushel or more of corn. Suspended over this from a spring pole there was a heavy wooden pestle with which the miller, by main strength, crushed the corn that his few neighbors brought him to be converted into coarse meal. Whenever one of the old settlers became too fastidious to live upon cracked corn, he had to go a considerable distance to obtain finer meal or flour. They often went to the Cold Creek mill, and others at an equally great distance.

In 1838, however, the people were supplied with good flour and other mill products at home. During that year a large mill was built upon the Vermillion river near the center by Stephen Pomeroy and Reuben Fox, at an expense of nearly ten thousand dollars, and for a number of years these men made flour for the eastern market as well as for home consumption, and had the reputation of manufacturing an excellent article. They did a large business, but their enterprise was not a very profitable one, because of the constant outlay necessary to repair and keep in good condition the dam and race, which were frequently injured by floods. This mill passed into the hands of Belden Scott, then became the property of Ira Scott, after that of Strong & Graves, and was bought from them by H. F. Palmer, who in turn sold it to Mr. Stevens. The present proprietor is H. F. Crow, who rents the mill to Ford & Summerton, who operate it.

A saw mill was built as early as 1830 by the Palmers—William, Rundel and Samuel—near the center, and a few years later Seeley, Lyon and Amos built one upon the river about two miles north of the center. Large quantities of lumber were turned out by these two mills for from five to seven dollars per thousand feet. Both of these mills were abandoned many years ago. The only saw mill in the township at present is one a few rods south of the center of Clinton village, which was built in 1856 by R. S. Miles, its present owner. It was operated successively by Schuyler Marshall, D. D. Wood and D. Palmer. The power is steam.

PRESENT MANUFACTURING.

Besides the flouring and saw mills above spoken of, the manufacturing interests of Fitchville are unimportant. The people look back with regret to the time when, besides the mills, there was an establishment for carding wool and dressing cloth, an extensive tannery, and some other industrial concerns. The town now has a cabinet making shop, run by John Abbott, a wagon shop, by Henry Freeman, the ashery, built by J. C. Curtiss and now owned by Daniel Sheldon, and a cheese factory—last, but not least. This is the property of E. L. Tucker. The building, which stands by the side of the flouring mill, was built by him in 1867. The factory was in operation two years, and then work was suspended for five years. In 1875, the manufacture of cheese and butter was again commenced, and since then has been successfully carried on. Four hundred and fifty to five hundred cows are milked for this factory during each season, lasting from the first of April to the first of December, and about one hundred thousand pounds of cheese is manufactured each year. Besides this, about twenty thousand pounds of butter is made annually. The products of the factory are principally sold in Cincinnati.

CEMETERIES.

The principal cemetery of Fitchville, which occupies the summit and slope of a gently rising hill, upon the Norwalk road, in the north part of Clinton incorporation, was laid out about 1826, or the following year. Alvah Palmer, who died in 1827, was the first person buried there, and Louisa Green the second. The land was owned by Abraham Mead, and was bought by the township. This burial place, where rest many of those pioneers and early settlers of Fitchville who have passed over to the "silent majority," includes about three acres of land. Another cemetery, first used as a private burial place, is upon the McKillip farm—lot thirty-seven, section three. It was deeded to the township by Austin Ward. One of the earliest burials was in lot nine, section two, where there is now a small burying ground. Dr. Pickard's remains were interred there about the year 1825.

Before the present cemetery upon the Norwalk road was set apart for use, a number of burials were made in a little inclosure at the junction of the Norwalk road with the north and south road, in what afterwards became Clinton. When the village had commenced to grow, the remains interred here were removed to the larger cemetery then established.

POSTAL MATTERS.

Before the people of Fitchville had a post office of their own, they were obliged to go to Norwalk for their mail matter. About the year 1828 the first post office was established in the township, and Rundel Palmer commissioned as postmaster. He kept the office in his dwelling house. The present postmaster is S. W. Curtiss. A post office was established at the north settlement, upon the Norwalk road, about the year 1837, and maintained for a few years. Henry Morgan was postmaster. The first mail that was carried through Fitchville was from some point east to Tiffin.

ROADS—STAGE LINE.

A number of the first settlers made their homes upon the line of the north and south center road, and this was the first route of travel upon which any labor was bestowed in the township. The next was the road running east and west through the center. The road from Wooster to Norwalk was laid out in 1826, but there was scarcely any improvement made upon it until 1832, and it was by no means easy of travel. The route most traveled by the early residents of Fitchville, when they wished to go to Norwalk or beyond, was a trail which led from Abijah Palmer's, in a northwesterly direction, to a point about a mile west of Olena, and thence westerly to the old State road, which passes through the center of Fairfield and Bronson townships. When the Norwalk and Wooster road was improved, it was done by the labor of persons who made the lowest bids for the jobs, and they were paid from a fund made up by a large number of personal subscriptions. About six hundred dollars were raised, and nearly the whole of that amount was expended upon that part of the highway lying between Norwalk and Fitchville. Samuel Palmer cut the timber upon about three miles of this road. The road became the principal thoroughfare for the people of Richland, Holmes, and portions of Wayne and Knox counties to carry their produce over to Huron and other points, where there was a market for it.

The enterprise of running a line of stages through from Wooster to Norwalk was undertaken at this time by Union White, J. C. Curtiss, and an Ashland man. They commenced by running a two-horse hack each way twice a week, but afterwards a four-horse stage coach was put on the route by a man named Myers, to whom was also given a contract for carrying the mail. In 1834, and for many years after, the people had the satisfaction of seeing this heavy stage, often well loaded with passengers, dash swiftly or wallow slowly, as the case might be, through the settlement.

FITCHVILLE GRANGE, NO. 550,

was organized February 9, 1874, with thirty-nine charter members. Following is a list of the first officers: Phillip Hawxhurst, master; Preston Palmer, overseer; U. B. Thomas, lecturer; Hialmer Griffin, steward; S. W. Curtiss, assistant steward; Charles Kimberly, chaplain; R. C. Johnson, treasurer; E. E. Lyon, secretary; S. B. Palmer, gate keeper; Mrs. P. Hawxhurst, Ceres; Mrs. Charles Kimberley, Pomona; Mrs. U. B. Thomas, Flora.

Biographical Sketches.

SAMSON AND PHILIP HAWXHURST.

were from New York State, and the son was born there in 1829. Samson Hawxhurst came to Ohio in 1834, and purchased land upon which, a year later, when he removed his family, he made his home. He first lived in a log house which he built himself, and although he had been a carpenter by trade, he easily became accustomed to the life of a pioneer farmer when he came to Fitchville, and ever since has followed that occupation. He is still living at the age of seventy-four years, an honored denizen of Fitchville township.

Philip Hawxhurst married in 1854, the 4th of May, his first wife, Julia A., daughter of Martin Denman, and four children were the offspring of this union, of whom only one is living, Bell M., who was born blind, and now at the age of nineteen years, in spite of her great affliction and disadvantage, is still cheerful and happy, and enjoys the benefits of a finely cultivated mind. The mother of this child died September 11, 1867, and in 1870—June 7th—Mr. Hawxhurst took as his second wife, the widow of G. Webster, *nee* Mary Weekes, daughter of Joseph Weekes. Portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Hawxhurst with a view of their residence are to be seen upon another page of this work.

Mr. Hawxhurst is living at present, in a new house upon the old farm purchased by his father in 1833, and is one of the leading men of his neighborhood, taking a prominent part in the affairs of the township and in church and society. He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1855, and has since been one of its most active as well as consistent members, and has for a number of years held the office of steward.

He is a republican in politics, and during the war, was in the hundred days' service, serving as a sergeant.

GREENWICH.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND SOIL.

GREENWICH township, known originally as town number one, range twenty-one, is bounded upon the north by Fitchville; east by Ruggles, Ashland county; south by Ashland and Richland counties; and west by Ripley. Its surface is low and quite level for the most part, though, in some places, it is slightly uneven. The principal streams are the east and west branches of the Vermillion river. The former flows through the northeast corner of the township; the latter, formed by the union of the two streams, enters upon the south line, and thence flows north into Ripley. It again enters the township near the intersection of the east and west center and the Ripley town line road, and from thence flows northerly and diagonally across the third section, and, receiving the added volume of water from a number of small streams that drain a large portion of the township, becomes, by the time it reaches the north line, a water-course of considerable size. The soil is a rich clay loam, very valuable to the agriculturist. There is no waste land in the township, as the low places are easily drained.

ORIGINAL OWNERS.

For an explanation of the following table the reader is referred to the history of Wakeman township:

GREENWICH, TOWN NUMBER ONE, RANGE TWENTY-ONE.

CLASSIFICATION No. 1, SECTION 1.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't classed.* £	s.	d.
Titus Mead	95	5	2	Titus Mead	95	5	2
Andrew Mead	36	0	0	Andrew Mead	36	0	0
Benjamin Hobby	34	13	5	" "	34	13	5
Joseph Ferris	11	0	0	" "	11	0	0
Ebenezer Hobby	39	11	11	Ebenezer Hobby	39	11	11
Bezaleel Brown	67	15	8	Levi, Nathaniel and Bezaleel Brown	67	15	8
Thomas Hobby	69	19	3	Jabez M. and Hezekiah Hobby	69	19	5
John Mead	162	9	9	Amy, Molly, Elizabeth Allen, Willie & Mehitable Seth	126	7	7
Jeremiah Mead, Jr.	92	15	7	Jerimiah Mead, Jr.	92	15	7
John Addington	10	0	0	John Addington	10	0	0
Peter Mead, Esq.	138	19	9	Peter and Zachariah M. Mead	138	19	9
Peter Mead, Jr.	41	4	10	Peter Mead	41	4	10
Walter Butler	2	0	0	" "	2	0	0
Hannah Hays	1	13	3	" "	1	13	3
David Hallock	..	15	0	" "	..	15	0
Abraham Knapp	2	6	0	" "	2	6	0
Justus Sacket	223	16	5	Justus Sacket	223	16	5
Deliverance Mead	39	0	3	Rob't, Eph., Jabez and Zenos	..	18	11
Mathew Mead	61	12	8	Richard Mead	61	12	8
Deliverance and Jared Mead	200	0	0	Jared, Robert, Eph., Jabez and Zenos	200	0	0
Stephen Palmer	6	16	1	Richard Mead	3	10	0
Joseph Hobby, Jr.	31	9	0	" "	7	0	0
Ezekiel Lockwood	9	13	1	" "	2	10	0
Sam'l Rundel	4	6	4	" "	4	6	4
Nath'l Raynolds	47	15	6	" "	7	16	10
Silas Mead	62	8	7	Silas Mead, Jr., and Abner	62	8	7

Footing of Classification No. 1, £1,344 7 0

CLASSIFICATION No. 2, SECTION 2.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	s.	d.
Isaac Anderson	44	10	0½	Isaac Anderson	44	10	0½
Mary Austin	3	3	7	Uriah Field	3	3	7
John Dunn	15	0	0	" "	15	0	0
Uriah Field	212	15	1	" "	212	15	1
Joshua Franklin	26	16	1	" "	26	16	1
Joseph Ferris	7	0	0	" "	7	0	0
Jabez Holmes	..	5	0	" "	..	5	0
Reuben Holmes	32	10	2	" "	11	14	7
Ebenezer Howe	13	12	4	" "	2	12	4
Mills Hobby	6	0	0	" "	6	0	0
Hannah Lockwood	29	4	10	" "	11	4	7
Martin McDonald	4	10	0	" "	4	10	0
Hannah Mead	2	15	0	" "	2	0	0
Charles Mead	..	4	10	" "	..	4	10
Daniel Ogden	115	15	2	" "	50	16	10
Joseph Palmer	100	9	11	" "	100	9	11
Sarah Parsons	5	16	4	" "	5	16	4
Nath'l Raynolds, Jr.	10	10	4	" "	7	7	8
Oliver Sherwood	10	0	0	" "	10	0	0
Jesse Sullen	6	8	9	" "	6	8	9
Jeremiah and John W. Palmer	9	9	3	" "	4	10	0
William Town	3	3	0	" "	1	19	1
Oliver Tomkins	7	14	6	" "	7	14	6
John Weeks	9	14	5	" "	4	10	0
John Clapp, Jr.	129	2	3	Allen, William and John Clapp	129	2	3
Thomas Clapp	333	17	7	Thomas Clapp	333	17	7
Francis Nash	648	7	5	Daniel Purdy	323	3	7
Hannan Ritch	9	0	0	John Mackey, Jr.	9	0	0
Charles Knapp	11	2	9	" "	1	1	6
Eliphalet Mead, Jr.	95	16	6	" "	..	12	10½

Footing of Classification No. 2, £1,344 7 0

CLASSIFICATION No. 3, SECTION 3.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	s.	d.
Jonas Mead	20	4	1	Noah & Jonas Mead	20	4	1
Sibbel Mead	86	12	0	" " "	86	12	0
Peter Husted	86	8	11	" " "	86	8	11
Ebenezer Holmes	9	6	8	" " "	9	6	8
Elizabeth Mead	13	14	9	" " "	13	14	9
Ebenezer Howe	13	12	4	" " "	11	0	0
Nehemiah Mead	55	6	2	" " "	41	11	4
Thomas Seym ur	65	16	6	Johiel Mead, Jr.	65	16	6
John Betts	303	16	0	Calvin Mead	303	16	0
Johiel Mead	5	12	10	Johiel Mead	5	12	10
Eliphalet Mead	5	2	8	" "	5	2	8
Johiel and Eliphalet Mead	85	0	0	" "	85	0	0
Benjamin Mead	111	5	5	" "	111	5	5
Jabez Sherwood	47	3	5	Benjamin Sherwood	47	3	5
Gilbert Lyon	16	17	5	Gilbert Lyon	16	17	5
Charles Brundage	3	19	4	Uriah Field	3	19	4
Job Iceland	..	4	1	" "	..	4	1
Elizabeth Ingersoll	68	14	4	David Husted	68	14	4
Nathaniel Ingersoll	59	16	7	" "	59	16	7
Anna Ingersoll	14	15	6	" "	1	7	2
Stephen Davis	112	14	6	" "	112	14	6
Hannah Close	38	15	11	" "	38	15	11
Heth Peck	9	0	11	James Peck	9	0	11
James Lyon	58	12	5	Committee	46	2	10½
Ezekiel Lockwood	9	13	1	"	3	10	9
James Lyon, Jr.	7	10	0	"	7	10	0
Cobb Lyon, Jr.	29	7	9	"	20	7	9
Reuben Merritt	25	7	9	"	14	10	0
Nathaniel Mead 3rd	18	3	5	"	18	3	5
Hannah Mead	..	15	0	"	..	15	0
Ebenezer Mead	5	18	4	"	2	15	4
Eliphalet Mead	95	10	6	"	17	7	0½

Footing of Classification No. 3, £1,344 7 0

CLASSIFICATION No. 4, SECTION 4.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	s.	d.
Nehemiah Mead	55	6	2	Noah & Jonas Mead	13	14	10
Wm. Johnson	3	17	3	" " "	3	17	3
Rev. Isaac Lewis	5	1	4	" " "	5	1	4
Gould John Selleck	13	18	0	" " "	2	10	0
Hannah Lockwood	29	4	10	" " "	3	0	0
Shubael Rundel	9	12	6	" " "	5	19	0
Timothy Ferris	16	10	0	" " "	10	1	10
Puck Ferriss	6	10	0	Noah & Jonas Mead, also I Bronson	4	0	0
Sarah Hoyt	3	18	0	Noah & Jonas Mead	3	18	0
Thomas Studwell	2	6	4	" " "	2	6	4
Abagail Mead	6	0	0	" " "	4	12	0
Jerusha Mead	7	0	0	" " "	5	0	2
Anna Ingersoll	14	15	6	" " "	13	8	4
John Mead	162	9	9	" " "	18	1	1
Samuel Ask	11	18	2	" " "	5	11	0

	£	s.	d.
James Brown	15	5	5
Joseph Chambers	9	0	0
William Hubbart	16	2	3
Abigail Rundel	3	2	0
Denham Palmer	2	6	8
Ebenezer Whelpley	1	8	8
Daniel Darrow	19	4	4
Joseph Hobby, Jr.	31	9	0
Ezekiel Knapp	25	7	5
Joseph Lockwood	30	19	6
Reuben Merritt	25	7	9
Ebenezer Mead	5	18	4
Nath'l Raynolds	47	15	6
Joseph Sackett	13	12	6
John Town	15	4	11
Ezra Marshall	56	1	9
Abraham Mead	17	19	5
Francis Wilmot	6	0	0
Deliverance Mead	39	0	3
John Gregg	213	8	7
Isaac Holmes, Jr.	95	16	11
Amos Mead, Dr.	180	4	8
Daniel and Joshua Smith	218	12	6
Daniel Smith	76	3	4
Jared Mead	68	0	7
Josnua Smith	149	7	4
Nath'l Hibbert	3	2	6
Jonathan & Ambrose Reynolds	18	1	7

	£	s.	d.
Noah & Jonas Mead, also Sam'l Middlebrook	7	0	0
Noah & Jonas Mead	4	4	2
" " "	16	2	3
" " "	3	2	0
" " "	2	6	8
" " "	1	8	8
Eph., Jabez & Zenos Mead	8	10	6
" " "	13	6	10
" " "	10	17	9
" " "	13	2	2
" " "	10	17	9
" " "	3	3	0
" " "	8	15	5
" " "	6	7	0
" " "	7	0	0
" " "	56	1	9
Rob't, Eph., Jabez and Zenos Mead	17	19	5
" " "	6	0	0
" " "	38	1	4
Richard, Rob't, Ephraim, Jabez and Zenos Mead	213	8	7
" " "	95	16	11
Richard Mead	180	4	8
Jared Mead & Nath'l Hibbert	218	12	6
Jared Mead	76	3	4
" "	68	0	7
Nath'l Hibbert	149	7	4
" "	3	2	6
" "	4	2	9

Footing of Classification No. 4, £1,344 7 0

BEFORE THE WHITE MAN.

Greenwich was, undoubtedly, at an early day, covered with a heavy forest, in which the oak and other hard timber trees predominated, as the remains of fallen monarchs of the woods indicated to the first settlers, though back as far as anything is known of the county, most of the trees were beeches, maple and other varieties of soft woods. Although the forest abounded in game, the Indians, it is supposed, did not come here with the intention of following the hunt, but the locality was a favorite one for maple sugar making, and they frequently pursued this calling, the nearest approach to anything like an active, industrial occupation that ever received their attention. The Indians had temporary camping places in various parts of what is now Greenwich, where they resorted in the spring and remained until the flow of sap, in the sugar maples, had ceased. They made troughs to receive the sap from the bark of beech trees, and evaporated it in small kettles, most of the labor being performed by the squaws. Farther east, in the Black river vicinity, were the favorite hunting grounds of the red-men who belonged to the great tribe, a portion of which made its headquarters around Upper Sandusky. They journeyed every year to these hunting grounds, and the paths they trod were still visible, only a few years since, in the northern part of this township. As they always followed the same trail, and invariably passed in single file, a depression of the earth was caused, which was very easily noticeable. Strange is it that we look at the time when the first settlers came into the forest as so long ago, and here we have—or had until very recently—the foot path of a race of beings who have been literally crowded from their old haunts into a wilder west, and who have well nigh passed out of existence as a people.

The Indians who had enjoyed the wildness and the loneliness of the great stretch of country where they had freedom to go and come as they pleased, to hunt and fish, where they could roam unseen by the white man, and without fear that their forest was to be invaded by him—holding sole possession of the forest,—led in their way a happy, healthful existence. And who can say that when the time came, and in accordance with the working of a great destiny, which has carried civilization from ocean to ocean, they did not feel a more intense pain in abandoning their domain, the scenes with which they were familiar, than their stoicism allowed them to show, or than they have generally been accredited with by the people who have seen so much and know so little of them. They yielded, however, without bad feeling, and abided strictly by the treaty. The pioneers of the white race had many things to fear, many things to contend with, but the enmity of the Indian was not one of them. They committed no depredations, and though they were often among the settlers during the first few years of their residence in the new country, not a single instance is narrated of any unpleasant feeling between the races, or of any evil deeds being committed by the red men.

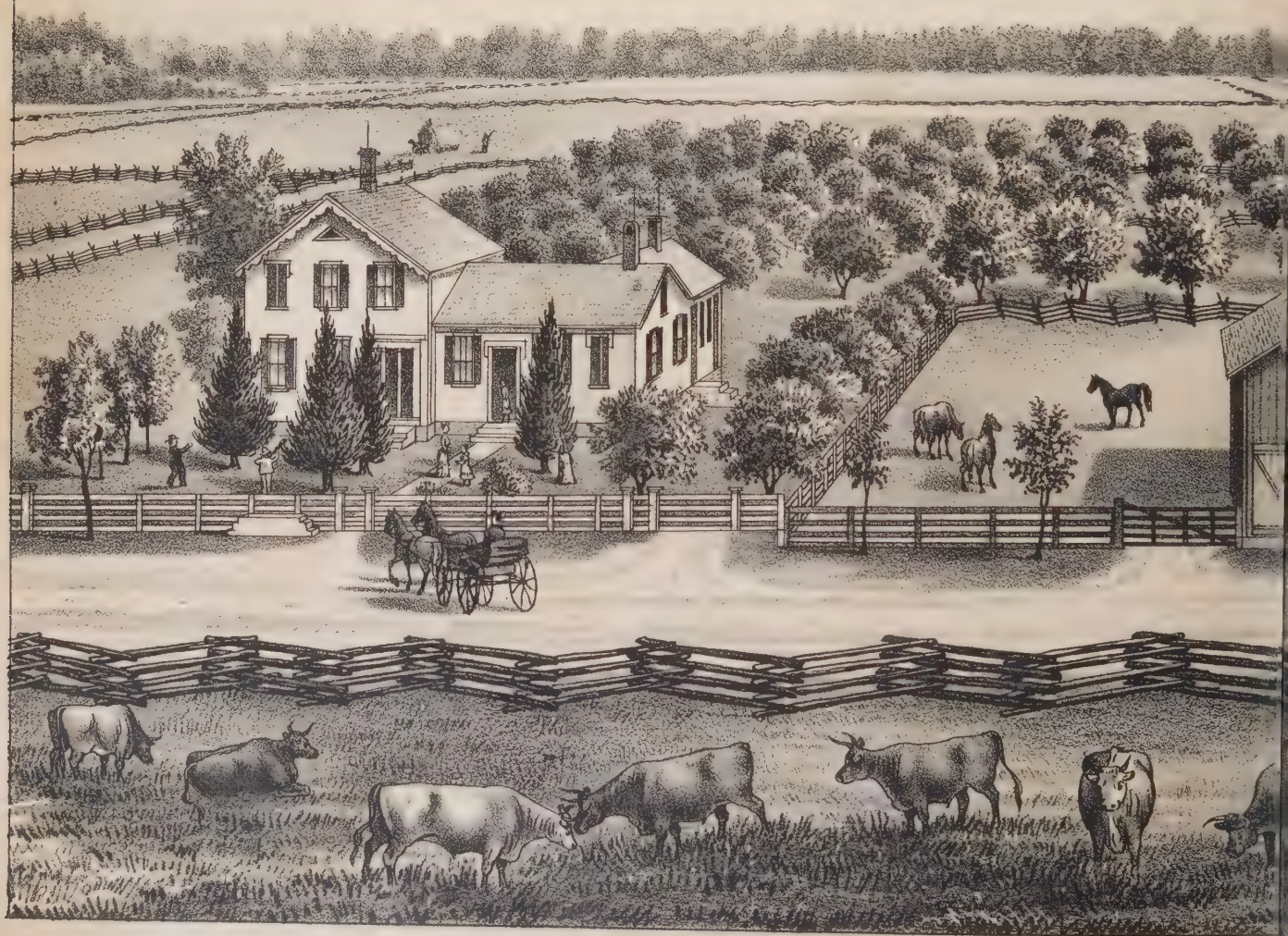
BEARS, WOLVES, AND DEER.

In the early days of the settlement game of all kinds was abundant. Deer were so numerous that they were frequently seen in droves of from a score to fifty. A good hunter like David W. Briggs would kill as many as eight or ten a day when lucky, and in the season would bring down three or four hundred. Briggs kept the settlers pretty well supplied with venison, and it was not an uncommon thing for him to have half a dozen or more frozen carcasses hanging outside of his house at once. He was hired by Mr. Beach, a pioneer of Ruggles, one time to do a day's shooting, Beach having a number of men at work for him and nothing in the house for them to eat. Briggs was to report for duty at Beach's house before breakfast, and to have two dollars for his day's hunting. He arrived there as he had agreed to, and told his employer that he had killed two deer on the way over, giving directions for finding the carcasses in the woods. Beach told him he might call it a day's work and quit, which he did, thus earning two dollars before breakfast, by doing what any sportsman would travel a hundred miles to do now-a-days.

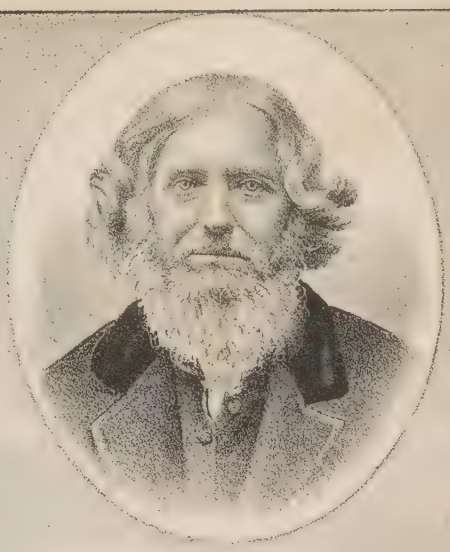
As late as 1853, when John M. Carl came into the township, deer were so numerous that he was able, on some occasions, to kill two, or even three, in a day. Briggs at this time had given up hunting because, as he said, "game had grown so scarce." Beside deer, there were all the varieties of small game common to a new country. Wolves were a great source of annoyance. They committed numerous depredations, some of them quite boldly. The first was at John Banks'. He was keeping bachelor's hall in a small log cabin, and a pack of wolves killed a cow and a

H. G. WASHBURN.

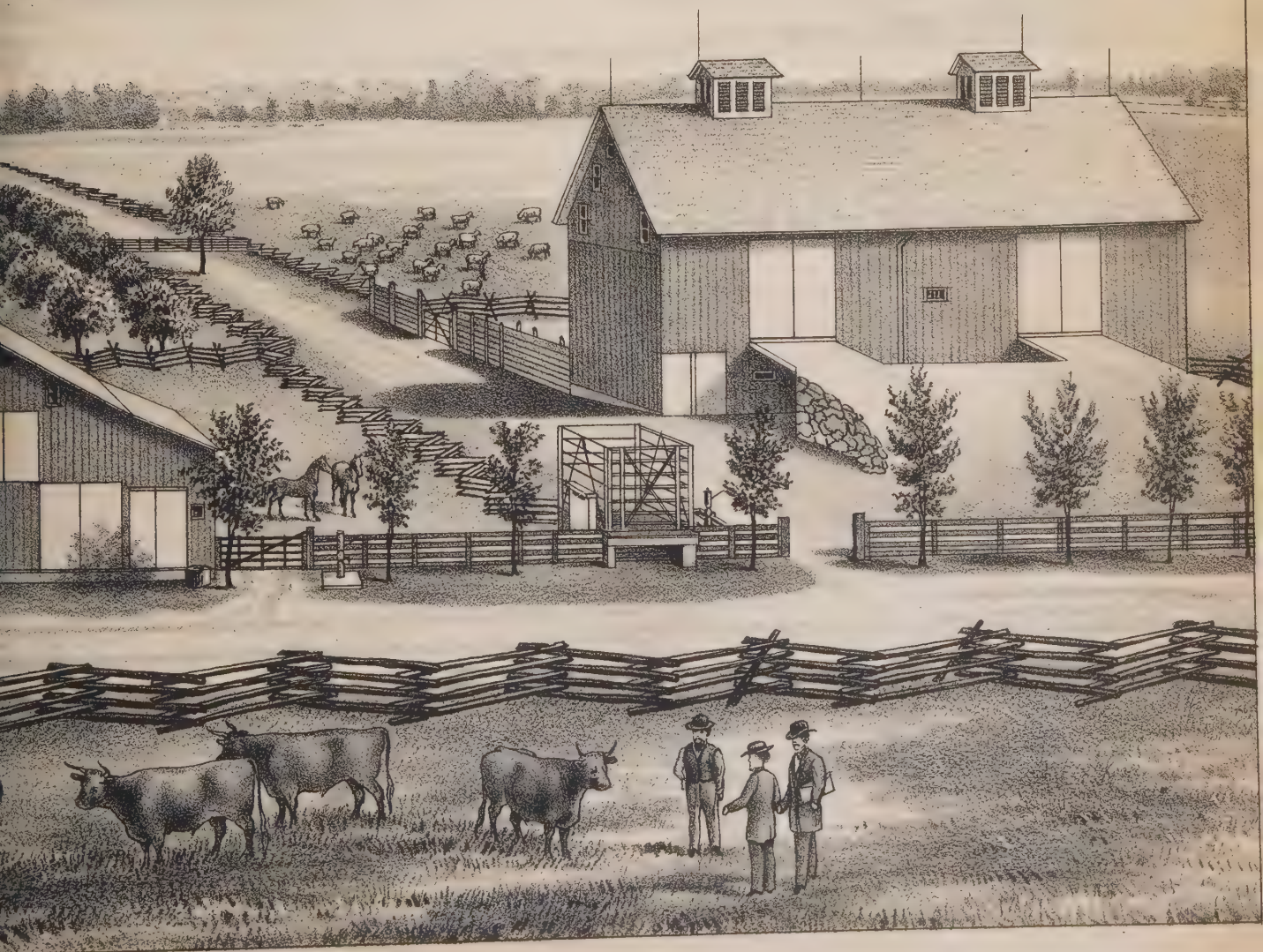
MRS. H. G. WASHBURN.



RESIDENCE OF HENRY G. WA



WALTER WASHBURN.



RN, GREENWICH, HURON CO., O.

calf, only a few rods away. Banks heard them, but being a rather timid man, allowed them to continue their wicked work undisturbed. In the morning it was found that they had eaten the larger part of both animals. The wolves attacked sheep more often than any other kind of stock, though there were many instances of their killing small pigs, or shoats, and calves. "Dead fall" and steel traps were set for them and quite a number were caught. It is said, and generally believed, that one wolf, called "Old Grum," from the peculiar deep, heavy tone of his howling, which the early settlers could always recognize, led most of the fatal forays against the sheep flocks. Andrew Brewbaker, a famous hunter of New Haven, killed a very old wolf once in Ripley township which he said was "Old Grum." It was a notable fact that after the demise of that wolf the depredations upon the farmers' flocks ceased altogether. Bears were not numerous; only once in awhile was one killed. Briggs probably brought down the first that ever fell before a hunter's rifle in the township. He was on his way to Henry Carpenter's house, and had arrived at a junction in the trails where he expected to meet Benjamin Kniffin. Not seeing him as he had anticipated he sat down upon a log and began eating hickory nuts, with which the ground was covered. Presently he saw a good-sized bear eating hickory nuts, too, and leveling his gun, cracked bruin's skull with a well directed ball. A very large bear was killed by Henry Washburne. He was in the woods one day, not very far from his house, when his attention was averted by the noise made by an old sow and her litter of pigs. Presently he saw the sow coming through the weeds and low brush, evidently very much scared. In close pursuit was the cause of her terror, a huge bear, which when he caught sight of Washburne stood, for a moment, erect upon its hind feet perfectly still. Washburn raised his gun and fired, the shot taking effect in the bear's throat, and causing a wound from which the blood spurted twenty feet high, sprinkling the green leaves overhead with crimson. Some hunting dogs that had been on the animal's trail came up and made a ferocious attack upon the bear, but wounded as he was the huge brute dealt terrific blows with his paws, and nearly killed one of them before his own life blood had flown.

A curious instance of a bear's ability to carry off a heavy load is cited by John B. Barker, who, though not an eye witness, had credible information of the occurrence. Varney Pearce, one day, hearing a pig squeal, and suspecting mischief, ran and alarmed Ephraim Barker, the pig's owner, and David W. Briggs. They set out for the place where the hogs were accustomed to lie in the woods, and, sure enough, one was missing. They followed in the direction from whence the squealing came, and soon came in sight of the cause. A huge bear had one of the shotes, weighing seventy or eighty pounds, in his arms, and was walking away with his live capture just as a man would. At times Bruin needed rest. Then he would lay the pig upon the ground and hold it securely with his fore paws, for a few seconds. When ready to move again, he would hug the porker to his breast, and trudge on. The men watched these maneuvers for some time, followed the bear for half a mile, and then Briggs, securing a good chance, shot him. The pig was alive, but so injured by its captor's claws that Mr. Barker was obliged to kill it.

SEVERITY OF LIFE.

The trials of those men and women who turned their backs upon the places of their nativity, and sought to hew them out homes in the wilderness, cannot be fully appreciated at the present day. Many of them had but little to begin with. Those who had much were scarcely better off, for the comforts and conveniences of life were not procurable. The early settlers, of whom we shall treat presently, after succeeding, through almost infinite trouble, in clearing a few acres of ground and raising a small crop of wheat or other grain, were far from being in a condition to defy want. They had still to procure articles which were equally necessary. If the weather had been dry for some time, they were obliged to go to Cold creek to have their grain ground, and the trip there and back, about seventy-five miles, occupied eight or ten days. Two yoke of oxen were required. The price of carrying a bushel of wheat was fifty cents. Money, it was almost impossible to get in sums sufficient to pay taxes, or buy those few articles which are indispensable to the family or individual. Daniel Fancher relates that he worked three years, and did not receive, during that time, three shillings in money, but took grain, flour, meat, and other articles, which, in the early days of the settlement, were regarded almost as a legal tender. Henry Washburne once took a large load of wheat to Sandusky, consuming a week in making the round trip, and exchanged it for one barrel of salt, six milk pans, two pounds of tea, and the cloth for two shirts. With these few articles, which would seem but poorly to pay for the grain, and the time spent in getting to the market, he returned, feeling very well satisfied. He had done fully as well in his barter as others were able to do. Many of the settlers really suffered for the want of those things which a few shillings would have bought. Luxuries were unthought of. The unceasing and hard grind of daily labor was necessary to accomplish the task that lay before the pioneers—the maintenance of life and the development of the new country, which they so subdued as to make a rich inheritance for their children. And yet, with all their hard labor, with the severe simplicity of their lives, with hardships and privations unnumbered and unrecorded, the lives spent in the fulfillment of duty were made up more largely of pleasure than of pain, were fuller of joy than sorrow, and as they drew to a close, there was the profound satisfaction in every honest, toiling pioneer's heart, of having accomplished a great and tangible good.

EARLY SETTLERS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS.

The first settler in Greenwich was Henry Carpenter, who came from Ulster county, New York, in 1817, and located upon lot twenty-two, in section two. He died in the fall of the following year, from over exertion at a house raising, leaving a wife and four children. His widow married Abraham Mead, of Fitchville, and died in 1825. Of his four children, Henry is dead, Sarah (Mrs. B. Huick), is in Norwalk, Adna, the first child born in the township, is in Iowa, and David in Missouri.

Varney Pearce, Esbon Husted and Cyrus Mead, arrived in the early spring of 1818. They were single men, and kept bachelor's hall. Pearce, who was from Massachusetts, settled upon lot twenty-five, section one, but afterward removed to the third section, where he took up a place upon which he lived until his death in 1833. He was the first justice of the peace, and held that office as long as he lived. He married Mary Rusco, and the pair had several children, none of whom are now living in the township or vicinity. Cyrus Mead had a large tract of land, south of the center. He sold out his location to the Clark's, from Florence, but they were unable to pay for it, and he returned from the east, whither he had gone upon selling, took back the land and lived upon it until 1853, when he died. Husted was not a permanent settler.

The second family that moved into Greenwich was that of Ephraim F. Barker, of Cayuga county, New York. He came in March, 1818, bringing with him his wife, Hannah, and eight children (one was born in Greenwich). Barker settled upon lot twenty nine, in section three, upon the north line of the township, and after a number of years' residence there, removed to lot seven, in the same section, where J. S. Berry now lives, upon the center road, north of the village. His children were: Alzina (Mrs. D. W. Briggs), now living in the township; Daniel G., in Ripley; James and David, both dead; Abiah Anthony, for many years a noted scout and pilot of the plains; John B., now residing in Greenwich; Sallie (Potter), deceased; Mary Ann (Hess), deceased; and Samantha (Chamberlain), in Sullivan, Ashland county. The wife of Mr. Barker died in 1819. He married a second wife, Elizabeth Artman, and, two years after her death, took as his third wife Betsey Hasey, whom he also outlived. Ephraim F. Barker died in 1860, and his remains were interred by the side of his three wives in the Fitchville cemetery.

D. W. Briggs came in the fall of 1818, from Washington county, New York, (he was a native of Massachusetts), and made himself a home upon lot thirty-six, in section three. He married Alzina, eldest daughter of Ephraim F. Barker, who is still living. Briggs died in 1861. He had thirteen children, nine of whom are living as follows: George, Daniel and Jacob, in the west; Maria (Mrs. J. Woodward), in Hancock county; Sarah (Mrs. J. Haynes), in Greenwich; Bathena (Mrs. C. Platner), in Hancock county; Zoa (Mrs. M. Kahar), in Michigan; Mary (Mrs. A. Warner), in Richland county, and Caroline (Evans), in Greenwich.

Upton and Town Clark arrived in the township in 1818, and made, during the following few years, some improvements upon a place, south of the center, bought of Cyrus Mead. They removed to Florence township in 1823.

John Mead brought his family from Greenwich, Connecticut, in 1819, and located upon lot thirty-eight, section one, where he owned four hundred acres of land. He only lived a short time. His children, John, Brush, Edward and Ann, are living.

In the spring of 1820, Benjamin Rusco and John Banks, of Cayuga county, New York, emigrated to the township. Rusco bought the Briggs location. He has no descendants living in the township. Banks located south of the center, went east and married a cousin of Rusco's, and after her death removed from the township.

Thaddeus Fancher and his wife Sally (Mead) came from Ulster county, New York, in 1820, their son, Daniel G., having arrived the year before. They located upon lot twenty-one, section one, and Daniel G. upon lot four in the same section. The children of Thaddeus S. Fancher were: Mary (Mrs. Conrad Lutts), deceased; Mead, also deceased; Daniel G., Thaddeus S., living in Ruggles; Eliza (widow of Hiram Townsend), living in Cleveland; William, in Michigan; Amy (Green), deceased; Sally (Mrs. Garrett Mead), in Greenwich, and Matthew, deceased. Daniel G. Fancher married Polly Mitchell, and raised a family of children, of whom all but Moses are living. They are Lovana, Sally, Belinda, Emily, and Jane. His second wife was Hannah Mitchell—no relation to the first.

Henry Washburne came to Greenwich in 1819, and settled upon lands which his father, Joseph Washburne, had selected two or three years before—lot twenty-six, section two. He was from Ulster county, New York. He died in 1849, and his wife, Mary (Craft), in 1826. Their children were: Philena (Mrs. R. Griffin), deceased; C. A. Washburne, who resides at the center of section number two of Greenwich township, where he has a large farm; Henry C., in New London, and Mary (Mrs. William Sutton), upon the old Washburne homestead. Henry Washburne was, at the time of his death, the largest land-owner in Greenwich. His father, Joseph Washburne, who first visited the township in 1816 or 1817, to purchase and locate lands, came out in 1821 to remain permanently, and at the same time came all the rest of his family—his wife, Philena (Carpenter), and their children, Benjamin, Joseph C., James, William, and Phebe. Benjamin (now deceased), who had married, in the east, Huldah Birdsall, settled upon lot twenty-nine, section two. Joseph C. married Debbie Ann Sutton, and removed in 1826 to Fitchville. James, whose wife was Mary Birdsall, settled in New Lon

don. William married Betsey Morrell and remained upon the old farm with his parents until 1838, when he died. Phebe, deceased, married Alanson Sutton. Joseph Washburne died in 1860, at the age of ninety, and his wife, Philena, in 1839.

Abel F. Eaton, who came also in 1820, and located near the northeast corner of the township, removed to Fitchville in 1826. His house was burned a year or so before that date.

Jeremiah Rusco came to Greenwich in 1821, when his brother Benjamin, who had previously made a settlement and then gone east, returned. He and his brother bought, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, nine hundred and thirty acres of land, which was about equally divided between the third and fourth sections. Several years later, the brothers induced their father and mother, and all the rest of their family, to come to this township and make it their home. None of the original pioneers of this family are left. Two sons of Jeremiah Rusco, are living, however, one of them, Gilbert L., on a portion of the old estate, lot sixteen, section three, and another, Benjamin, in Nebraska.

Solomon Doud and Hiram Doud came from Cayuga county, New York, to Greenwich, in 1821, and the last named returned, soon after, to his native State, and remained there. Solomon Doud brought his family out the following year, and after living for a time at the center, bought a farm in section three, where he remained until his death, in 1849. His family consisted of his wife, Polly, Laura (who afterward married B. Rusco and who is now dead), Nancy (Mrs. D. G. Barker, in Greenwich), Samuel (now a respected citizen of New London), John (deceased), and Mary Ann (Mrs. Freeman, now a resident of Kansas).

Mordecai W. Jenney, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, originally, but for sometime a resident of Cayuga county, New York, arrived in 1818, and took up lot twenty in section four. His brother, Obadiah, came shortly after, and remained in the township a short time, and then removed to Norwalk. John Jenney came in several years later—about 1823—and settled upon lot forty-two, section one.

Hiram Townsend, of Massachusetts, settled, originally, in New Haven, but removed from there to this township in the summer of 1819. He took up the farm—lot six, section three—upon a portion of which the village of Greenwich station has lately been built, and resided there until 1871, when he died. He married Eliza Fancher, who is still living at this writing. His children, still living, are as follows: Hiram, at Black river; Oscar, in Cleveland, who was at one time president of the C., C., C. & I. Railroad, and now of the Tuscarawas Valley Railroad; Horace, a lawyer, in Memphis; Mary (Mrs. J. Bradner), and Sarah (Mrs. B. Coutant), both in Cleveland.

James Mitchell, of New York, arrived in 1821, with his wife and family. He located upon lot fourteen in section four. He died in 1844, at the age of seventy-two years, and his wife in 1863, at the age of eighty-four. Their oldest daughter, Betsey, married a Mr. Higgins, and removed to Florence, thence to Vermont. The only descendants of Jas. Mitchell, who remain, of a large family, are: Hezekiah and William, at Peru; Moses, in Michigan, and Betsey, above spoken of. One of the daughters, Amanda, married a certain wolf in sheep's clothing, a clerical fraud, named Ralph, was cruelly deserted by him, and died.

During the years 1820–21, the settlement was increased by the arrival of Joshua Banks, T. B. White and Robert O. Saulsbury, Eleazer L. Saulsbury and a few others. Those named were all from Cayuga county, New York. Banks settled south of the center; White, upon lot twenty-eight, section three, and Saulsbury (Robert O.), upon lot six, section two. Eleazer L. Saulsbury remained but a short time. His only descendant, remaining in the township, is a daughter,—Almira—the wife of E. Gifford. White carried on, for many years, his trade, that of making chairs and spinning-wheels. Robert O. Saulsbury was a cooper, by trade, and made the first barrels in the township. He sold out and left in 1833.

Benjamin Kniffin, one of the most prominent of the early settlers, came to the township first in 1818, from Cayuga county, New York, and made a small beginning upon the town line where U. B. Thomas now lives. He soon returned east, and remained there until 1820, when he again came to Greenwich. He married in Cayuga county, New York, Bloomey Caroline Hobby, and in 1824, he brought his wife to his new home. At the same time came his parents, James and Sarah Kniffin, and the remainder of the family one brother and four sisters. James Kniffin purchased eight hundred acres of land lying west of the center, and north of the east and west center road, and this property was divided among his children, most of it being still in possession of some of their descendants. Beside Benjamin Kniffin, the children of James and Sarah were: Daniel, Phebe, Charity, Debbie and Amy. Daniel married a daughter of Josiah Rusco, reared a family of seven children, and after his wife's death, removed to Iowa. He died in 1878. Only one of his descendants, Daniel, is in Greenwich. Phebe (deceased) married a man named Sutherland, and removed to Ruggles. Charity (also deceased) married C. Brady who was accidentally shot in 1824, and for her second husband, married Daniel Osborne. Debbie (Smith) lives in Buffalo, and Amy (Carver) in Ashland county. Benjamin Kniffin remained all of his life in this township. He was a very active man, carried on a great many enterprises of different natures, served as justice of the peace for three terms, and otherwise took a part in the public affairs of the community. He died in 1877, having survived his wife four years. Their children were: Louis Hobby, Benjamin F., Hannah Maria, Charles B., and James E. and Sarah F., twins. Louis Hobby and Charles B. are farmers in this township; Benjamin F. is in

Williams county; Hannah Maria and James E. are dead, and Sarah F. (Mrs. H. M. Krytser) is a resident of Greenwich.

Charles Brady who married Charity Kniffin; came from Westchester county, New York, in 1823, to Scipio, Cayuga county, where he remained until 1824, when he came on to Greenwich with the Kniffins, and located upon a portion of this land. In December of the same year, Brady was instantly killed by the discharge of his gun while on his way with his brother-in-law, Benjamin Kniffin, to Washburne's mill. The gun lay upon the load, and in pulling it towards him, he struck the trigger, and the discharge took effect in his side.

Ezra Smith, who came to the township in 1824, brought in the first stock of goods, and had a store for a short time near Washburne's. He removed to Macksville. He also had an ashery. Rufus Sheldon located upon lot forty-six, section one, in the same year. He was from Scipio, New York. Joshua Frost came at the same time and settled near the east line of the township, in section two.

Brundage Knapp, who came in the year 1825, and located upon lot twenty-four, section three, removed, in 1836, to Bronson, and went from there to Fairfield. He lived to be over ninety-four years of age.

Among the early residents of the town was John Paul, or, as he was commonly called, "Old Paul," the son of a Hungarian nobleman, who, having left home at an early day, had followed the life of a roaming adventurer, and fought as a soldier of fortune in several of the armies of Europe, finally being sent a prisoner by the British to Canada, from whence he came to this county. He died about 1830, a very old man.

Willis R. Smith came to Greenwich in 1824, from Sciopio, Cayuga county, New York, bringing his wife, Ann Underhill, and five small children in a Pennsylvania wagon to Buffalo, where they embarked in a schooner for Sandusky. This family settled upon lot two, section three, where four of the descendants of Willis R. Smith now reside, viz: Daniel, Amelia, Sarah and Annie. Another son, William, married Asnath Rusco, and is now living in Greenwich, on lot twenty-two, section four. The two oldest children, Alfred and Phebe, are dead. Mary, who married J. E. Golden, lives in Ripley. Willis R. Smith died the third month, 11, 1871. He was, during his long residence in the township, one of its staunch, true men, respected by all. His wife died second month, 24, 1874. Both were natives of Westchester county, New York.

Alanson and Aranson Sutton, of Cayuga county, New York, came in 1824. The former settled upon lot thirty-nine in section one, and the latter upon lot sixteen, section four. Alanson married, for his first wife, Phebe, a daughter of Joseph Washburne, and for his second, Ann Parker. They have four children living, all in Greenwich: Mary (Mrs. J. Dills), Emma, Grant and Josie. Aranson Sutton married Emeline Brady. Both are dead. Their children living are: Charles A., who resides upon the place his father settled; Charity (Townsend), in Cleveland; Mary (Nobles), in Fitchville; Sarah (Reynolds), in Seneca county, Ohio; and Louisa (Fancher), in Greenwich.

Cyrus G. Mead came into the township in 1825, bringing with him from White Plains, New York, Shadrach H. Reed, then seventeen years of age. In time Reed bought of Mead lot twenty-seven in his tract of land, and in 1831 he married Sadie Rusco, who died twenty years later. Mr. Reed is still living and his family consists of Dr. D. H. Reed, of Fairfield; Mrs. A. E. Griffin, of Bellefontaine; and H. E. Reed of Greenwich. Charles E. Reed died in 1854, and A. S. in 1847.

Richard Marshall arrived in 1827, or the following year, from Medina county. He was a brother-in-law of Dr. Morton. He is now dead. Four of his children, Richard, Morton, Margaret (Mrs. Williams), and Frances Ann, live in the township. Benjamin Belding came about the same time as Marshall, from Westchester county, New York. He located upon lot thirty-three in section two. He died in New London, whither he moved when the C., C., C. & I. R. R. was constructed. He had a large family, but none of them remain in the township.

Walter Wasburne, (a nephew of Joseph,) came into Fitchville in 1833, and lived there until his death, in 1866. He had a large family, of whom one son, Henry G. came into the county, in 1830. He first located in Fitchville, but shortly afterward came into Greenwich, and took up and cleared the farm where he now resides—lot eleven, section three. He married Ann Maria Van Benschooten, of Berlin, township, by whom he had three children, who are still living—D. S., now in Ripley, Alice E. (Gaskins), in Maine, and Jay, in Fitchville.

The Giffords came into the township at different dates, ranging from 1829 to 1865, though Edward, who came during the last mentioned year, had settled in Ripley in 1837. He married Almira, a daughter of Eleazer L. Saulsbury, and is at present living about a mile and a half south of Greenwich station. Joseph Gifford (deceased) came in 1829, and his brother, Humphrey, arrived in 1831. They settled upon lot forty-eight, in section one. The former married Silva Jenney, and the latter her sister, Jane. Abram Gifford came in 1832, and Micajah in 1843.

William Carl came from Greenwich, Fairfield county, Connecticut, in 1830, by the lake route from Buffalo to Sandusky, which so many of the emigrating families of this period chose. He brought with him his wife, Martha, and seven children: Mary Jane (now Mrs. R. Griffin), Daniel H., John M., Nathan, Rhoda Ann (S. S. Hawkins), Elvira (B. H. Fowler), in Ripley, and William, who resides where his father settled—lot four, section four. All of these descendants are living in, or near, Greenwich, except Rhoda Ann, who died in 1867. Two daughters were born after the Carls emigrated to this township, Emma

C. A. SUTTON.

MRS. C. A. SUTTON.

and Sarah, who are now in Wood county, Ohio. William Carl died in 1864, at the age of eighty years, and his wife March 25, 1879, aged eighty-six.

Luther Mead came in 1830, and settled upon lot thirty-one, section three—land that his father had bought many years before. Marcus E., William, Leander and Annie are his children, and live in the township. Joseph died in 1850.

Amos Mead and his wife, Catharine, came from Dutchess county, New York, in 1831, and settled upon lot five, in section one. Garrett V. Mead, his son, is still living where he settled, lot six, in the same section. He married Sallie Fancher, by whom he had eight children, five of whom are living, viz.: Daniel, in Kansas; Hiram, in Hartland township; Aaron, in Kansas; Moses B., in Berea, and Eliza Jane (Fish), in Monroeville.

S. P. Haviland and his wife, Lovina, and two sons, came to Greenwich in 1831, from Putnam county, New York, and took up land in lot twenty-six, section two. Mr. Haviland afterwards bought lot twenty, section four, at the center, where he now resides. His children are: Samuel, in Toledo; William. B., postmaster at Greenwich station; Alfred S., in Kansas, and Nelson M., in Toledo.

Lorenzo and Samantha Barritt, of Mendon, Monroe county, New York, settled upon lot thirty, section one, in 1832. Mr. Barritt was a prominent man in the militia, and held commissions as lieutenant and captain. He died in 1878. His children were Zelotes E., who lives in Greenwich; Synthia C. (Mrs. P. Welch), of Ripley; Mary L. (Mrs. N. Smith), in this township; Clarissa and Walter, both deceased.

Abijah and Abiagail Griffin arrived in 1833, from Hunter, Greene county, New York, bringing with them four children. Mr. Griffin purchased, of Robert O. Saulsbury, lot ten, in section two, and there made his home. His children, who came with him to Ohio, were: Phebe (Mrs. Williamson), of Norwalk, mother of Hon. J. A. Williamson; Tamer (Mrs. J. Kingsbury), who died in 1854; Robert B. and Riley, in Greenwich. An elder brother, Ezekiel, moved in, in the spring of 1826, and lived in the township until his death in 1871.

Dr. Henry Reynolds arrived in 1836, from Cattaraugus county, New York. He has five children living: Russell, a physician, at Chicago Junction; Lavilla (Mrs. J. Sutton), in this township; Hannah (York), in Ruggles; Cornelia (Hurlburt), and Robert H., a physician, at Greenwich station. William, a son who died, was a physician. The family, for several generations, has seemed to have a peculiar bent for the study of medicine.

Moses M. and Abigail Burgess, of Greene county, New York, and their daughter, Abigail Ann, came to this township in 1838, and made themselves a home upon a farm in the Mead tract, purchased of Nathaniel Brown. All these are now living in the township. Abigail married a Watson. Of the children born in the township, Emory I. is living in this township, Egbert N. was a volunteer in the union army, and died in the service.

John Ellis and wife arrived in 1838, from Onondaga county, New York, and his brother, Wm. B. Ellis, came three years later. The first named had married Rachel Rickart, and the latter her sister Esther. They have large farms in the southwest corner of the township. John Ellis' children are: Sidney H., in Ripley; Therza B., John R. and Martin, in this township; Clara Leone and Palina, in Ripley, and Sarah, in Richland county. Wm. B. Ellis' children are: George W., Eliza Ann, Irwin, Lilly and Emma. M. A. Hall and his wife, Mary Ann (Robinson), came from Steuben county, in 1840, and took up a piece of land—lot two, section four,—where they now reside, then owned by the Rev. Joseph Edwards, of Ripley. Gideon B. Coutant came to the township in 1843, and his brother, at a later date. Adam and Barbara Brenneman, and their son, John, came in 1844, from Richland county, where they had removed ten years previous from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. They located upon lot six, section four; John married Barbara Rickart, and lives upon the farm where he first settled with the old folks. They are both dead.

A large and prominent family who became residents in the township, at a much later day, was that of George Thomas, of Otsego county, New York. Uri B. came in 1846, the other later. George H. is in Fairfield; S. W., in Ripley; Washington L. and Adaline (Hills), in Michigan; Andrew J., in Bronson, and Benda L. in Hartland. One son, Walter W., was killed in the army.

ORGANIZATION.

Greeenwich was attached, in 1815, to New Haven, or was within the jurisdiction of that township (for civil purposes). In 1819, Greenwich, Fitchville and Hartland were united, and an election was held in that year, at the house of Thomas B. White, for the purpose of choosing officers for the territory included within the three. Hartland was detached in 1820, and in 1823, Greenwich was separated from Fitchville and organized as a separate township, the first election being held at Thomas B. White's house, and the following officers elected: Jeremiah Rusco, Henry Washburne, trustees; David W. Briggs, clerk; Varney Pearce, justice of the peace; Ephraim F. Barker, constable.

The township received its name from the town of Greenwich, Connecticut.

Following are the officers of 1878: O. Travis, H. Horr, Willis Sisson, trustees; H. Travis, treasurer; William B. Haviland, clerk; H. M. Krytser, J. B. Smith, justices of the peace; James Sutton, Frank E. Hopkins, constables.

FIRST FACTS.

Adna Carpenter, son of Henry Carpenter, was the first white child born in the township. He is now

living in Iowa. Samantha Barker was probably the second, a child of Upton Clark, third, and C. A. Washburne the fourth.

Henry Carpenter, father of the first born, was the first person who died in the township. His death, caused by over exertion, occurred in November, 1818. He was buried in a coffin constructed of hewed black walnut planks. Hannah Barker died from child birth, May 23, 1819, and she was the second person whose demise the little band of pioneers were called to mourn. The coffin, in which her remains were buried, was made from the boards of a wagon-box, which were rudely stained with logwood.

The first marriage in the township, was that of David W. Briggs and Alzina, daughter of E. F. and Hannah Barker. They were made one by Squire Rundel Palmer, of Fitchville, in August, 1819. Briggs died in 1861. His is widow still living, and in Greenwich.

The first log cabin was built in 1817, near the northeast corner of the township. Henry Carpenter built the first permanent residence, a log house, a little later in the same year. The first frame house was built by Joseph Washburne, in 1827, on lot twenty-seven, section two, and the first brick house was erected at the center, by Cyrus G. Mead.

The first tavern was built at the center by Benjamin Kniffin, who also had a store there. The store opened by Ezra Smith, near Joseph Washburne's, in the northeast corner of the township, in the year 1824, was the first. He sold goods there for four years, and then removed to Peru (Macksville), where he followed the business for twelve years more, when he died.

Many of the orchards in the township and vicinity were planted with trees that were grown from the seed sown by Alzina Barker (Mrs. Briggs), upon the Carpenter place, in 1818. All of the seeds were selected from greening apples, but not a single apple borne by any of the trees raised from those seeds has produced an apple having any resemblance to the fruit from which they sprung. Ephraim Barker and Varney Pearce brought trees from Norwalk in 1819, and it was from one of these that the first apples were picked that ripened in the township. Mordecai Jenney, at a later period, started a nursery upon his land, and supplied from it many farmers with fruit trees.

The first building that was raised without the use of whisky was a log barn, put up by Willis Smith. Those who assisted in the work were told upon the start that contrary to custom no liquor would be given out, but they took hold willingly, worked hard and were furnished with a substantial dinner and supper by Mrs. Smith. A fine field of grain owned by Mr. Smith became ready for the sickle when he was bedridden with rheumatism, and he was obliged to depend upon his neighbors to save the crop from going to waste. It seemed for several days as if the saving of the harvest could not be accomplished unless Mr. Smith sacrificed his principles and furnished the men whisky; but he adhered to the line of what he considered conscientiously his duty, and finally, one bright morning, the neighbors were seen at work gathering the fully ripened grain, and soon it was safely stored away.

The first mill was built by Joseph Washburne, in 1823, near where the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis railroad crosses the Vermillion river, in the northeast corner of the township. It was both a saw and grist mill. The iron parts Mr. Washburne brought from the east, and the stones he had roughly chiseled from "hard heads" found near by. They ground slowly but not exceeding fine. No other grist mill was built in the township until a very recent date. The Ruscos built the second saw mill in 1827, upon the west branch of the Vermillion, near what is now known as the diagonal or angling road. Both of these mills were destroyed many years ago. The Rusco mill was burned.

The first Fourth of July celebration was gotten up by Ephraim Barker, Solomon Doud, and others, and held at the center, in 1823. Nearly all of the people in the township, and many from the neighboring settlements were present. Briggs, the famous hunter, supplied the venison for the dinner, and Ephraim Barker cooked it. Speeches were made, not unlike the Fourth of July oratorical pyrotechnics of more recent times, and the celebration proved a very agreeable affair.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

For a number of years after the first settlers came into Greenwich, there was no regularly ordained minister living in the township, and when there was preaching, it was by some of the ministers from neighboring townships. Religious meetings were held frequently, and preachers of all denominations had assurance when they came here that they would be met by audiences of large size (for these times) and gladly listened to. The township has, at the present day, a large element of Quaker population, and many of its earliest pioneers were of this people. The first Quakers, or Friends, as they call themselves, came to Greenwich in 1818, just eighteen years after the first Friends' settlement in Ohio. They organized the first society for the purpose of religious worship—one which has been strongly sustained through all of its more than sixty years' existence, and which is to-day in a most healthful and flourishing condition.

THE FRIENDS' CHURCH

was organized in 1823. The first meeting was held at Joseph Washburne's house. The society then consisted of Joseph Washburne and his three sons: Benjamin, Henry and James, R. and J. L. Frost, Henry Carpenter and John Jenney. After a year or so, the place of meeting was changed to Henry Washburne's house, and then to James Kniffin's, where the Friends met for several years, or until they had built a log

church upon a lot given for the purpose, by James Kniffin. This lot was the one still owned by the society, and is located about one hundred and twenty rods east of the center. The log church which was built in 1834, gave place in 1845, to a commodious and comfortable, but plain, frame structure, which is the present place of worship of a society, numbering about two hundred souls. The society holds meetings every Sabbath and Fifth day. The present ministers of the church are: Rachel Washburne, Alfred Bartlett, Prudence D. Hathaway and George Bartlett. Joseph Coutant, Humphrey Gifford, James Bartlett, Daniel Smith, Phebe Ann Bartlett, Phebe Coutant, Lovina Haviland, Sarah Gifford and Phebe Healy, elders. Joseph Coutant, Daniel Smith and Thomas Eddy, trustees.

THE METHODIST DENOMINATION

has two organized churches in the township, one in the southeast quarter and one at Greenwich station. The Methodists of Greenwich had, with their brethren of Fitchville, a class organization at an early day. It was effected at a meeting held at T. B. White's house. The oldest organization now in existence in the township is what is known as the Nineveh Methodist Episcopal Church, the majority of whose members live in section one, in the southeast part of the township. It was organized in 1836, by the Rev. John Quigley, circuit preacher, and was constituted by the following members: Asel Mead and wife, Henry Lyon and wife, and Mrs. John Hess, at whose house the church was organized. Samuel Doud and wife, and G. V. Mead and wife, were received into membership at an early date after the establishment of the church. Preaching was had at Mrs. Hess' house for a number of years, then at Daniel Bloomer's and Samuel Doud's, and, after that, in the log and framed school houses in the vicinity until 1858, when the church building now in use was erected, at a cost of about one thousand two hundred dollars. The trustees at this time were Isaac Smith, David Sutliff, Aranson Sutton, M. M. Burgess, James Sutton, Daniel G. Fancher and Samuel Doud.

The Rev. John Quigley was the first pastor of the church. John K. Brown was the first class leader. He was succeeded by Daniel Bloomer, Franklin Sizer and M. M. Burgess, under whose management a great revival occurred in 1857, by which the church grew from a membership of less than a score to over ninety. The church was then divided into four classes. It has now a membership of about one hundred persons. The class leaders are Samuel G. Watson, David Sutliff, John Strimple, Daniel Shoup; Emory J. Burgess, David Sutliff, stewards; Samuel G. Watson, William Strimple, Shadrach H. Reed, Daniel Shoup, David Sutliff, John Strimple, Z. B. Coutant, trustees.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Greenwich Station was organized in 1869 by Rev. A. K. Owen, who, during the winter of that year, held a protracted meeting at the school house opposite the present church edifice. The North Greenwich class, organized in 1860 by the Rev. John Kellam, was consolidated with the Greenwich Station organization, and soon after the Edward's corners (Ripley) class, organized in 1837, came into the union. After a strong organization had thus been effected, steps were taken toward building, with the result, that in the summer of 1871 the present church edifice was completed and dedicated. The cost was about $4,500. The pastors of the church since the close of McKean's charge have been Revs. H. G. Dubois, George McKillip, C. C. Ball, John McNabb, J. F. Brant, C. R. Russel and P. F. Graham, the present incumbent, who also preaches at the Universalist Church. The present officers of the church are as follows: N. Carl, O. S. Griffin, Alice Nickerson, James McMillen, J. F. Welch, class leaders; F. B. Nickerson, M. A. Hall, O. S. Griffin, stewards; B. H. Fowler, Sunday school superintendent; N. D. Welch, L. P. Sisson, B. H. Fowler, John Jenney, Z. E. Barrett, E. McCullow, trustees.

No denominations other than the Friends and the Methodists have church organizations in the township. Other churches have existed for short periods.

SCHOOLS.

The first school was taught by James Nixon, who, with his father, Robert Nixon, was obliged to leave Ireland at the time of the Irish revolution, and chose America as the country in which to begin life anew, and drifted, by some chance, to this locality. The school was held in an abandoned log house, one mile south of the center, in the winter of 1820–21. About 1825, a school house was built at the center, and Tracy Case was the first teacher who occupied it. The second school house was built by James Mitchell's residence, near the center of section four. Willis R. Smith, assisted by his wife, gave instruction in writing to a number of young men (some of them married), in the winter of 1824–25. About a dozen men attended this school. It was held evenings, in Mr. Smith's house, which he fitted up for the purpose, with writing desks made of slabs, which were fastened to the wall as sloping shelves. Some of these, then, young men have become well off. All of them have owned farms in the township and been successful in life.

The township has nine regular school districts and one special district, the village of Greenwich station, which was incorporated as a special school district in 1877. Graded schools were established in the village in that year. The board of education, then elected, consisted of Oscar Travis, E. J. McCullow, R. H. Reynolds, John R. Judson and Hyatt Travis. The first superintendent was W. C. Kincel. He was succeeded by the present incumbent, J. L. Young. The number of youth, of school age, in the special district, in 1877, was one hundred and seventy; it is now over two hundred and ten, and the average daily attendance is one hundred and thirty-four.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Dr. Richard Morton was the first resident physician in the township, and came in about the year 1825, at first practicing in partnership with Dr. Moses C. Sanders, of Peru, who was quite popular among the men of his time in Greenwich. Dr. Campbell, of Fairfield, had some practice in Greenwich at an early day, and so also had Dr. Wm. McLadd, of Fitchville, and Dr. Johns, of New Haven. There was for a short time in the settlement a physician by the name of George W. Sampson, who made his home with Benjamin Washburne. Lovana Mitchell, who came into the township with her husband, James Mitchell, in 1821, before there were any physicians there, was very useful in the capacity of midwife, and deserves the gratitude and kindly recollection of the community. She often traveled alone and afoot at night, by the light of a torch, utterly regardless of the weather, and her fearlessness and power of physical endurance were only equalled by her professional skill. It is said that she never lost but one patient. She died in 1863, in her eighty-fourth year.

Among the physicians who practiced in the township for short periods were Dr. Wm. Rice, who was a partner of Dr. Morton, and Dr. Andrews, of Ruggles. Dr. G. Hutchins and Dr. Owen were also among those who might be termed transient residents. Dr. Henry Reynolds, of New York State, began practice in 1836, and has practiced constantly in the township and surrounding country since, until within three or four years. Dr. S. R. Haviland, who came in 1831, has also practiced most of the time since his settlement.

The physicians now resident in Greenwich are Drs. Amos Ewing, R. H. Reynolds and D. W. Rumbaugh. Dr. Ewing, of the allopathic school, who has been in practice in the village since 1868, is a graduate of the Cleveland Medical College; Dr. Reynolds, a son of Dr. Henry Reynolds, is a graduate of the Eclectic School of Cincinnati, and has been in practice since 1871. Dr. Rumbaugh came in the latter part of 1878. He is of the allopathic school, and received his medical education in the St. Louis and Cleveland colleges.

SOCIETIES.

THE GREENWICH FAIR ASSOCIATION.

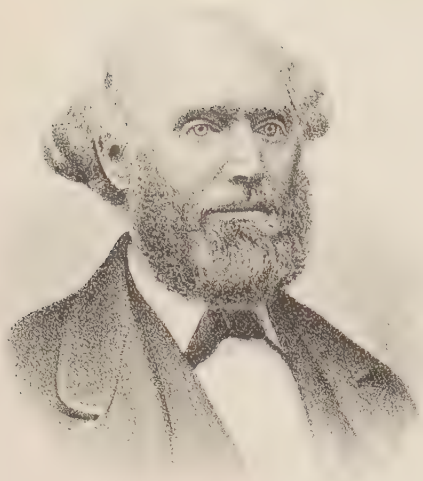
This association was organized in April, 1875, when a meeting was held at which it was moved and adopted that an association should be formed for the purpose of holding a union fair, in the township, sometime in June of that year. The organization was perfected by the election of the following officers: M. B. Thomas, president; L. P. Sisson, vice president; W. A. Hossler, secretary; John S. Berry, treasurer; J. W. Beach, (Ruggles), H. C. Washburne, (New London), William P. Noble, (Ripley), William A. Knapp, (Fitchville), George H. Thomas, (Fairfield), William Sutton, S. McCullow, H. J. Gifford, A. H. Leonard, (Greenwich), and John Stoner, (of Butler township, Richland county), directors. Grounds were leased of the land and building association upon which the fair association erected suitable buildings, and here fairs have been regularly held every season since the inception of the plan. These fairs have annually been held in the spring or early summer, and the exhibitions, especially in the stock department, have been of a character which justly entitles the association to much credit. The officers elected in 1878, are as follows: B. H. Fowler, president; L. P. Sisson, vice president; W. A. Hossler, secretary; John S. Berry, treasurer; W. J. Beach, W. Hannah, D. D. Washburne, H. Horr, William A. Knapp, directors.

HURON GRANGE, NO. 186.

The Patrons of Husbandry effected an organization under the above name, October 30, 1873, the charter members being: Frank Salisbury, C. A. Washburne and wife; H. Griffin and wife; D. D. Washburne and wife; H. J. Gifford and wife, William Sutton, Miss O. Wickoff, Miss Martha Salisbury, E. Culbertson, Preston Palmer, W. J. Washburne and wife, J. A. Frost and wife, A. Jennings, J. Strimple and wife, and Miss L. Frost. The first officers elected were: J. A. Frost, master; H. J. Gifford, overseer; J. Strimple, secretary; Frank Salisbury, treasurer; D. D. Washburne, lecturer; A. D. Jenney, chaplain; H. Griffin, steward; H. Griffin, assistant steward; W. J. Washburne, gate keeper; Carrie Wickoff, lady assistant steward; Martha Salisbury, Flora; Mrs. H. J. Gifford, Ceres; Margaret Washburne, Pomona. Following are the present officers; J. A. Frost, master; H. Horr, overseer; H. E. Reed, lecturer J. Stri ple, chaplain; W. H. Sisson, secretary; H. D. St. John, steward; J. R. Ellis, gate keeper; Mrs. H. Horr, lady assistant steward; Mrs. W. H. Sisson, Pomona; Mrs. G. W. Ellis, Flora; Mrs. C. A. Sutton, Ceres; C. H. Horr, treasurer. Number of members, forty-eight.

LAND AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

This organization, which has operated most powerfully and favorably in the interests of Greenwich, particularly the village, was incorporated by special act of the legislature in 1873, and the company was organized with a capital stock of thirteen thousand. The incorporators were: L. P. Lisson, U. B. Thomas, Lorenzo Barrett, A. Ewing, J. B. Smith, W. A. Hossler, W. T. Smith and S. W. Thomas. The first officers elected were the following, who, by the way, still remain in their several places: U. B. Thomas, president; J. B. Smith, secretary; J. W. Richardson, treasurer. The object of the association was the encouragement of local business interests and the developement of the village. With this end in view, the association purchased the Townsend farm of one hundred and twenty acres, adjacent to the village, and laid off forty acres of it in town lots. These



J. M. Carl

Mrs. H. J. H. Carl.

RESIDENCE OF JOHN M. CARL., GREENWICH, HURON CO., O.

DAVID SUTLIFF.

MRS. DAVID SUTLIFF.

RESIDENCE OF DAVID SUTLIFF, GREENWICH, HURON CO., O.

lots, or a great proportion of them, were quickly disposed of, at reasonably remunerative figures, to good parties, and upon them were built the comfortable and beautiful homes which now form the new village upon the northwest side of the C., C., C. & I., R. R. The first building was erected in 1874. The village of Greenwich had, in that year, a population of but seventy souls, and now has upwards of five hundred and fifty—an increase which is directly attributable to the stimulating effect of the land company's enterprise. The full title of this organization, under which it was incorporated, was the Greenwich land company and building association, but this name implied more than was covered by the scope of the company's intention. It was not designed that the company should be a building association, but simply a *land* company, and it has only given encouragement to building enterprises by the loan of its otherwise unemployed capital.

GREENWICH LODGE, NO. 640, I. O. O. F.

This lodge was instituted July 6, 1876, with the following charter members: J. M. Maynard, William Jackson, L. M. Palmer, Eugene Pennington, M. A. Palmer, J. A. Frost, James Skain, G. T. Cupit, T. C. Adams, C. R. Barber and A. S. Gilson. The following officers were elected for the first term: William Jackson, N. G.; L. M. Palmer, V. G.; T. C. Adams, R. S.; J. A. Frost, P. S.; M. B. Lee, treasurer. The present officers are as follows: M. B. Lee, N. G.; N. O. Griphy, V. G.; E. S. Pennington, R. S.; H. N. King, P. S.; L. M. Palmer, treasurer.

CEMETERIES.

There are, including private burial lots, at least twenty places for the burial of the dead in the township. The first ground set apart for a cemetery was in lot twenty-four, section four, in land owned by H. G. Mead. Varney Pearce, acting as his agent, allowed the establishment of a cemetery at this location about the year 1824; but when Mead came to the township sometime after he denied the privilege. At a later date Joseph Washburne granted a piece of ground near his home in the northeast part of the township. James Kniffin donated the land now included in the Friends' cemetery. The only burial place of which the township has control is in a piece of land near the center of lot twenty-two, first section, now owned by M. M. Burgess, but in the possession of Thaddeus Fancher at the time it was set apart for the purpose of a cemetery.

POSTAL MATTERS.

The first mail was carried through the township in 1829, and for three years thereafter, by Robert Inscho, of New Haven. He went once a week between New Haven village and Medina county, upon horseback. The first post office was established at the center, and Benjamin Kniffin was the first man who held the commission of postmaster. He was succeeded by Rufus Sheldon. About the time that the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis railroad was constructed, a post office was established at the station and, in fact, was kept in the railroad building for some time, Hiram Townsend being postmaster. He was succeeded by John Barnes, in whose charge and that of George Stedwell, the office remained nearly all the time until William B. Haviland, the present postmaster, was commissioned.

ROADS.

But little was done in road-making in this township, which now has from fifty-five to sixty miles of roadway, until 1820. The north and south center road was the first laid out. The line was established in 1820 but only a small portion of it had been chopped and cleared half a dozen years later. The east and west center road was the second one laid out. It was surveyed and opened through the county. What is known as the "angling road" was ordered to be laid out in answer to the petition of Ephraim Barker and others in 1828 or 1829.

VILLAGE OF GREENWICH STATION.

Greenwich Station is the only village in the township. It is located upon the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis railroad, about one mile from the west town line, and upon the east and west center road. It would undoubtedly have become a large village by this time had it not been for the peculiar repugnance that the principal land owner, Hiram Townsend, had toward any improvement which would have stimulated growth. The village has had almost its entire growth since 1874, and has in that time increased from a small cluster of houses to a village of about five hundred population. As it is surrounded by a rich country and has within its limits the elements of enterprise, it is probable that it will achieve in the near future quite an importance as a trading place and become a good sized borough. Greenwich Station was incorporated in February, 1879. It has at present three hotels. The Seydel House, the first one built in the place, is the principal one, and now kept by Samuel Seydel, who has been its landlord for two years, and a resident in the neighborhood all his life. The Thompson House is kept by T. Thompson, and the Union House, kept by Andrew Thompson. Richard Culver erected a warehouse and elevator at the station, which is at present and has been for the past twelve years, managed by John W. Richardson, who does a large business in handling grain. Greenwich is also one of the leading places for the shipment of cattle on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis railroad, and large numbers are handled here every year. Following are the firms and individuals engaged in mercan-

tile business and the trades at this writing—April, 1879:

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND COUNTRY PRODUCE.—W. A. Hossler.
DRY GOODS ALONE.—J. S. Arnold.
DRUGS.—Dr. A. W. Burtch.
GROCERIES.—F. B. Nickerson, also dealer in drugs.
HARDWARE, STOVES, &C.—Milo B. Lee.
BOOTS, SHOES AND CLOTHING.—J. B. Healy.
CONFECTIONERY AND CIGARS—E. J. Howell.
HARNESS.—William Wells.
FRESH AND SALTED MEATS—W. A. Ball.
FURNITURE.—John Hines.
MILLINERY.—Miss Adams, Mrs. J. Hines, Mrs. Sherbane.
BLACKSMITHING.—A. Evrett, Aranson Kniffin, George Abbott.
WAGON MAKING.—H. Ferry, H. Brown.

THE MANUFACTURING INTERESTS

of the township are slight. The principal flouring mill is located in the village, and was built in 1872, by Ira Case, being the first in the township since the old Washburne mill. He sold it to John Kincel, and he to David Harvey, who is the present owner, though Mr. Case is still in charge, as practical miller. There is a small flouring mill in the southeast part of the township, in what is known as Ninevah. There are three saw mills. One is owned by David Harvey, and is run in connection with his grist mill. The other two are both, also, located in the village, and are owned respectively by Banks & Kniffin and Jacob Helmkee.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HENRY G. WASHBURN

is one of that class of men whose biography is a type of the history of the community in which he has lived, and an illustration of the sturdy, thorough-going manner of life that the early settlers led—a man who has attained to his present position of honor and independence through his own hard labor, and a conscientious following of the highest dictates of morality. He began life with two great elements of success—a good name and the willingness to work. These, and the happy, healthful condition of mind which naturally attends the other qualities, were his only advantages.

In order that he should be properly represented, we shall follow the genealogy of the family from the first known down to the present representatives. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch, James Washburn, of Westchester county, New York, was born in 1766, and removed to Ulster county in 1805. His wife, Judah Griffin, was born in 1767. Their children with the dates of their birth were as follows: Walter, 1790; Phebe, 1791; Joseph, 1794; Hannah, 1796; Robert, 1798; Henry, 1800; Betsey, 1804; Rosannah, 1806; Sally Ann, 1808. All of these children, except Henry who died at the age of four years, grew up to be men and women. Only two are now living: Rosannah (Mrs. Robert Golden), resident in New London township, and Sally Ann (Mrs. M. Denman), of Springfield, Ohio. Walter Washburn, the father of Henry G., removed with his parents to Greenfield, Ulster county, New York, when at an early age, and in November, 1809, took in marriage Nellie Van Benschooten. The offspring of this union were: Julia Ann, born, 1811, (now Mrs. D. Carpenter in Missouri); Henry G., born, 1813; Louisa R. (Mrs. C. Benjamin, of Sandusky), 1816; John (now in Missouri), 1819; Hannah Jane (deceased), 1822, and Maria, 1824. Walter Washburn's wife died in 1825, at the age of forty-three years, and her remains were buried in the Wawasink (Ulster county) burying grounds. Walter Washburn married Mrs. Polly Van Benschooten, *nee* Hendrickson, as his second wife. Their children were: Charlana, born 1831; Rosannah, 1833; Joseph Nelson, 1835; Harriet Helen, 1838; Gilbert Eugene, 1840; Mary Elizabeth, 1844; Judah Ann, 1847, and Susan Emeline, 1850. Walter Washburn came to Ohio in 1833, bringing his wife and seven children and his mother. The journey was by the water route, and was pleasant, but without marked event. The family arrived at Huron some time in May, and immediately went to Fitchville where Mr. Washburn's brother, Joseph, had settled in the year 1820. Mr. Washburn spent upon his farm in that township the rest of his days, dying May 21, 1865, at the age of seventy-five years, loved and respected by all. He was a quiet, unassuming man who took no part in politics or public affairs, though he ever had an interest in the accomplishment of those results best for the community and the world at large. He was a man of refined and rigid morals, but though of religious nature and feeling, was at no time connected with any church. His preference was for the Quaker Church, or Society of Friends, and his life was practically conformed to their faith.

Henry G. Washburn came to Fitchville in 1830, three years before his father, and remained there two years, working for his Uncle Joseph, at all kinds of labor that the early settlers found to perform. It was here that he grew into the habits of industry and energetic action, which he has ever since retained, and which have made him the successful farmer and good citizen that he is. He worked hard, spent nothing, and the result was, that he was able, with his two years' earnings, to pay for a hundred acres of land, where he now lives, upon the Ripley township line. That purchase was the beginning in the accumulation of a large property. The land first purchased at a cost of two dollars per acre, was the nucleus of a large farm, and the humble beginning made there, led to a most prosperous life. The young man, after securing this one hundred acres of land by two years hard work, spent several more in preparing it for cultivation. He cleared away the heavy timber, got the ground into good condition for bearing crops, and built the log house, to which, several years later, he brought his bride. He mar-

JOHN ELLIS.

MRS. JOHN ELLIS.

RESIDENCE OF JOHN ELLIS.

RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM B. ELLIS, GREENWICH TP. HURON CO., O.

ried, in 1842, Ann Maria, daughter of Daniel and Rebecca Van Benschooten, of Berlin township, Erie county, who is still his helpmate. Four children have been born to this pair, viz: D. S., born April 8, 1843, now a prominent resident of Ripley township; S. Minerva, born March 13, 1845, who died at the age of nineteen years; Alice E., born December 14, 1849, now; and Jay, a resident, at present, of Fitchville, born April 14, 1852.

D. S. Washburn married, January 24, 1867, Sarah J. Macomber. They have three children, viz: Anna Maud, born September 24, 1868; Earnest Linton, born August 1, 1870; and Inez, August, 1, 1871.

Alice E. Washburn married, July 10, 1878, W. E. Gaskin.

Jay Washburn married, June 20, 1873, Mary E. Brady. They have one child, Howard W., born August 11, 1874.

Henry G. Washburn is known as one of the substantial men and most worthy citizens of Greenwich, and is universally respected for the sterling qualities he possesses. He is known to be the friend of all good works, and while being of a too retiring nature to take active part in public matters, has a lively interest in all matters pertaining to the interests of the people, either locally or in a general way, and is unusually well informed upon all current issues. He has always been a hard worker—one of that class which seems to have been especially adapted to the stern, severe task of reclaiming the wilderness and bringing it into the prosperous condition of the Western Reserve of to-day. Moral example, as well as material labor, has contributed to the creation of the present prosperity and social well being of our comparatively new northern Ohio settlements, and through this means, as through the other, Mr. Washburn has brought to bear, as one among many, his proportion of influence and force.

WILLIAM BENSON ELLIS,

a son of Clark and Thursa Ellis, was born in Pompey, Onondaga county, New York, October 7, 1819. He made a brief visit to Huron county, for the first time, in 1840, but returned to New York and remained there until the following season, when he removed to Greenwich township, where he has since resided. He had but two hundred and sixty dollars, money that he had earned, and yet he succeeded, after being in the township two years, in accumulating enough money, in addition to what he brought with him, to purchase fifty-five acres of land. He cleared and fenced about thirty acres, and built upon it a log house. Having thus provided himself with a home, he was ready for a wife, and he procured one in the person of Mrs. Esther Rickard, who was born in Trumbull county, Ohio. The date of their marriag was April 17, 1843. There have been born to them seven children, viz.: George Washington, born December 14, 1843; Eliza Ann, July 16, 1845; Julia Aresta, May 3, 1847,—died March 20, 1867; Irvin Henry, September 30, 1852; Ira Benson, April 1, 1856; Lillie, September 18, 1858; Emma Adelaide, June 23, 1865. The three sons and oldest daughter are married, and live near the old homestead. Mr. Ellis has bought from four to five hundred acres of land, and now manages about two hundred, having given the remainder to his children. His present residence was built in 1856.

In politics Mr. Ellis is, and has always, been a democrat. He cast his first vote for Martin Van Buren, and has ever since taken an active interest in the affairs of the country, and, though he has never sought or held office, believes it to be the duty of every citizen to exercise his right of suffrage, and to do so intelligently. He has alwas been a hard-working, industrious man, and his success has been due to no cause but his own efforts and judicious economy.

JOHN ELLIS,

a son of the same parents as William Benson Ellis, was born in Onondaga county, New York, August 18, 1816, and after he was twelve years of age worked out by the month, at three dollars per month, until he was nineteen, when he commenced to learn the carpenter trade. He afterward followed this calling until 1839, when he removed to Ohio, and settled in Greenwich township, upon a farm of fifty acres, which he had purchased the year before, in partnership with his brother George, of his uncle Ellis, at the rate of five dollars per acre. The same land is now in possession of his son, Sidney H.

Mr. Ellis was married about two years after coming into Ohio, to Miss Rachel, daughter of Henry Rickert, born in Trumbull county, Ohio, and of this union, eight children were born—four boys and four girls, of whom seven are still living, and all resident within a radius of three miles from the old homestead. The names of these descendants are: S. H., T. B., J. R., Martin, C. L., Lina and S. C. Hiram died when four years, eleven months and fifteen days old.

Mr. John Ellis has been long and favorably known in Greenwich, has held various offices of trust, and has carried on extensively and successfully the business of farming. To his little farm of fifty acres, he has added from time to time, through the avails of hard labor and judicious management, enough to make the total acreage of his land over five hundred and fifty acres. This large property, which his industry and enterprise have acquired, he has divided among his children, except two hundred acres, which

he manages and keeps in good shape, at the age of sixty-three.

Portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, and a view of their old home, appear upon another page of this history, as a deserved memorial of two most estimable persons.

JOSEPH SUTTON.

Joseph Sutton, the father of the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch, was born July 8, 1790, in Westchester county, New York, and emigrated with his parents to Seneca county when quite a young boy. He married, November 17, 1811, Gabbrina Gillispie, who was born in Tompkins county, October 20, 1790. She died November 12, 1827. They had nine children, Joseph being the sixth in order of birth. He was born in 1821, upon the 7th of April; and moved with his father to Jackson county, Michigan, in 1832. Joseph Sutton, Sr., died there in 1836, and young Joseph, with two brothers and one sister, came to Ohio. They arrived in Greenwich township July 19, 1836. Joseph lived one year with his uncle, Henry Sutton, and worked upon his farm by the month. He continued working for wages, and for various persons, for seven years. He was economical as well as industrious, and in 1845 he had become able to purchase, and pay for, one hundred and eighty acres of land. Later, by a continuance of the same thrifty habits that gave him his favorable start, he added enough to his possession to make him the owner of over three hundred acres of land. His principal occupation has always been farming, and he is regarded as one of the most enterprising of his class in Greenwich. He has, for fourteen years, been assessor of personal property, and has held other offices of trust. He was captain of a company of colored soldiers, in the one hundred and sixty-sixth regiment, Ohio infantry, and also of a company of home guards.

The family with which Mr. Sutton connected himself, by marriage, was that of Neser Sutherland, one of the early settlers of Ruggles township, who was born in Westchester county, New York, August 14, 1786, and who died December 29, 1848. His wife's name was Phebe. She was born October 11, 1789, and died October 23, 1854. Amy, one of the seven children of this couple, born July 2, 1824, was married to Joseph Sutton October 30, 1845, and is still living with him. They have four children, three sons and one daughter, viz: Ambrose Guy, Hattie G., William Neser and John J., all of whom, except the eldest, located in Kansas, are living with their father and mother.

MR. JOSEPH SUTTON.

MRS. JOSEPH SUTTON.

FAIRFIELD.

NONE, save those who can look back in their own lives to the days when they made a settlement in the forest of a new country, can have anything like an adequate appreciation of the toilsome labor, privation, danger and last, but not least, the deep sense of isolation that the pioneers of the Western Reserve experienced. There was a great deal to be done, and very little to do it with. Food was scarce, and sometimes it was difficult to obtain a sufficient amount to alleviate hunger. It is said that some of the early settlers followed the cows around, and selected leaves and plants that they ate, for greens, knowing that the instinct of the animals would lead them to avoid any thing of a poisonous nature. The pioneers of Fairfield were obliged to make a five days' trip to Cold Creek, Margaretta township, to get their milling done. There was but little money in the country, and but little to buy even had money been plenty. Nearly all manufactured implements brought a very high price, and the settlers often managed to do the work of clearing and tilling the soil, with the tools which their descendants would not think of using. Notwithstanding the hard life they led, the severe toil that was necessary to procure even the commonest conveniences of existence the pioneers were happy upon their frugal fare, and healthful,—physically and morally. They passed minor difficulties without noticing them, and met and overcame the more formidable ones bravely. The first few pioneers lent willing aid to those who came after them, and thus the severity of the settlers' experience was moderated by degrees until the community had attained a fair growth, and the advantages of civilization had been secured.

ORIGINAL OWNERS.

For an explanation of the following table the reader is referred to the history of Wakeman township:

TOWN NUMBER TWO, IN THE TWENTY-SECOND RANGE.

CLASSIFICATION NO. 1, SECTION 1.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	s.	d.
David Allen	476	9	8				
Jemima Gold	6	2	0	David Allen	476	9	8
George Allen	231	3	11	" "	6	2	0
John Turney	526	12	2	George Allen	231	3	11
Isaac Turney	20	3	5	Ephraim Penfield	526	12	2
Wid'w Mary Penfield	139	14	1	" "	20	3	5
				" "	83	15	10
Footing of Classification No. 1,	£1,344				7		0

CLASSIFICATION NO. 2, SECTION 2.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	s.	d.
Samuel Burr	481	3	10	Ebenezer Jessup, Jr.	481	3	10
John Smedley	763	10	4	Jos. Smedley	176	0	2
Nathan Bennett	15	2	0	John Noyes	15	2	0
Jabez Disbrow	5	9	6	" "	5	9	6
Seth Meeker	22	5	8	" "	22	5	8
Joseph Gunn	4	8	8	John McLean	1	18	8
Daniel Hickok	6	4	3	" "	3	4	3
Benjamin Hickok	9	14	4	" "	5	4	4
Alexander Seward	5	17	4	" "	1	17	4
Preserve Wood	3	9	4	" "	..	9	4
Judith Taylor	1	8	0	" "	1	8	0
Bethiah Judd	1	9	0	" "	1	9	0
Moses Knapp	4	6	8	" "	4	6	8
Hannah Lockwood	2	13	8	" "	2	13	8
John McLean	528	7	1	" "	36	2	0
John Allen	545	12	6	" "	15	12	8
Thaddeus Benedict,	349	7	4	Alexander McLean	126	14	0
Abial Phillips	6	11	4	" "	6	11	4
Nathan Taylor, Jr.	4	0	8	" "	4	0	8
Samuel Wood	1	5	4	" "	1	5	4
Hannah Wood	4	11	4	" "	4	11	4
John McLean	528	7	1	" "	50	10	3
David Wood	288	14	0	" "	66	0	8
Thomas Taylor	32	5	4	David Minor	2	1	5
Samuel Smedley	415	19	0	Samuel Smedley	..	10	0
John McLean	528	7	1	Committee	49	9	1
Mary Bascum	22	12	0	" "	22	12	0
Rev. Noah Whitman	28	3	0	" "	28	3	0
Hannah Andrews	15	8	0	" "	6	0	0
Jones Benedict	1	10	0	" "	1	10	0
Comfort Wildman	11	14	2	" "	11	14	2
Robert Benedict	2	9	4	" "	2	9	4
Benjamin Curtiss	4	7	4	" "	4	7	4
Joseph Bebee	12	10	8	" "	12	10	8
Daniel Merritt	36	6	9	" "	28	14	2
Jerusha Mead	7	0	0	" "	1	19	10
Nathaniel Merrit	46	13	4	" "	46	13	4
Joseph Mead	39	15	3	" "	39	15	3
Shadrach Mead	42	0	0	" "	21	15	6
Abigail Mead	6	0	0	" "	1	8	0
Enos Mead	12	12	5	" "	6	15	8
Jotham Mead	26	10	6	" "	21	16	11
Footing of Classification No. 2,					£1,344	7	0

CLASSIFICATION NO. 3, SECTION 3.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	s.	d.
Thaddeus Burr	1,373	18	1	Gersham Burr	1,344	7	0
Footing of Classification No. 3,					£1,344	7	0

CLASSIFICATION NO. 4, SECTION 4.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	s.	d.
Thaddeus Burr	1,373	18	1	Gersham Burr	29	11	1
Andrew Elliott	549	11	6	A. Eliott's heirs	549	11	6
Precilla Burr	282	8	6	Precilla Burr	282	8	6
Gersham Burr	300	10	4	Gersham Burr	150	5	2
Ann Dimon	317	18	4	Ebenezer Durian	317	18	4
Nathan Bulkley	11	14	0	David Judson	11	14	0
Shadrach Mead	42	0	0	Committee	2	18	8
Footing of Classification No. 4,					£1,344	7	0

THE FIRST SETTLER A WOMAN.

The first clearing in the township was made by a widow woman, of foreign birth, named Sample, and the boys in her family of nine children—John, Martha, Betsey, James, William, Anna, Samuel, Nancy and David. They came from Newark, Licking county, Ohio, in the year 1816, and settled on lot thirty-six, in the third section. The widow was a woman of very remarkable ability, and of strong constitution. The family was very poor, and Mrs. Sample and her boys and girls were compelled to live in a manner which many people would consider impossible. It is related, upon the best of authority, that the boys went bare-footed all of one winter, while they were chopping timber and extending the clearing in which their rude cabin stood. They heated large chips by the fire, and carrying them to the place where they were intending to fell a tree, stood upon them until

they grew cold, and then heated them again and again, until their day's work was done. Day after day they labored under this disadvantage, which less hardy people would regard as insurmountable. The mother of these boys was their equal, if not superior, in energy and spirit, and was ingenious as well. She out-reaped a man in the grain field in 1817, and clothed her family in cloth which she wove from the silk of wild nettles. Mrs. Sample married Jacob Rush, who died soon after. Her daughter Martha, married Amos Harkness. The mother removed to the west, and lived to be nearly a hundred years old.

Jane Harkness, one of the children of Amos and Martha (Sample), married John Parrott, of Ripley. She is the only one of the descendants of the Sample family in the vicinity.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Jacob Rush came in the year 1816, or early in 1817, and settled upon lot thirty-three, in section three. He married the widow Sample. Rush was a native of Pennsylvania.

Eliphalet W. Day and his wife, Abigail Moffitt, came in the spring of 1817, and took up land in lots two and eleven, section three. They were from Cayuga county, New York. A brother, Asa Day, came at the same time, but soon returned to New York State. The children who came with them were Lovila (who married a man by the name of Shippey, and is now dead), Laura (Mrs. Samuel B. Turner, also dead), Joel (in Wisconsin), Hosea (in Missouri), Isaac (in New Haven township), and Abigail (Mrs. C. C. Parsons, of Hartland). Those born after removal to Fairfield were John M. (dead), W. H. H. (in Indiana), Wilson (in Hartland), and B. T., who resides upon the old homestead. Eliphalet W. Day was a blacksmith by trade, and the first in the township. He had a large share in the work of improving the township and advancing the interests of its people. He died in 1846, having survived his wife twelve years.

Amos Harkness, of Pennsylvania, settled, in 1817, upon lot fourteen, section three.

Spencer Baker and his wife, Betsey Foote, came from Onondaga county New York, in 1819, being twenty-three days upon the road. They had seven children, two of whom died when quite young. Those who arrived at age were Lydia, Lurintha, Loro, Lucinda and Lewis. They took up land on lot twenty-three, section three. William Baker, a brother, came at the same time, bringing his wife, Leah Davis. He settled on lot one, section three, in the northwest corner of the township. They had no children. Five other brothers came within the next few years—Samson, George, Sylvester, Jefferson J. and Abijah. Jefferson had married Samantha Adams. He located upon lot ten, section three. George's wife was Maria Moffitt. He took land in lot twelve, section three, Samson in lot thirty-seven, and Abijah in lot thirty-eight, same section.

Phillip Moffitt, a native of Connecticut, but for several years a resident of Onondaga county, came in early in 1819, with his wife, Hannah Baker, taking up land in lot fourteen, section three. After living in Fairfield fifteen years, they removed to Crawford county.

Aaron Smith moved to Fairfield in 1820, bought Spencer Baker's farm, in lot twenty-three, section three, and lived there for thirty-five years. He died in 1855, and his wife in 1851. A daughter, the wife of Frederick Parrott, lives upon the old homestead.

Havilah Smith, a cousin of the above, of Cayuga county, New York, came with his wife, Sally Harwood, in 1822, and settled on lot twenty-two, section three. After making some improvements under great disadvantages, he sold out to Reuben M. Cherry, for one hundred dollars, and removed to the eastern part of the township where he bought land of Joseph Crawford. He cleared up this farm, and sold it to Israel P. Weeks, and then bought a little north of the center of the township, upon the old State road, lot thirty-one and a part of lot thirty. Beginning with nothing he became eventually one of the richest farmers in the township. His children who arrived at age, were: Joseph, Walter, Harriet, Lucy and Matilda.

John Cherry and Permelia Adams, his wife, of Sempronius, New York, came into Fairfield in 1821. They moved with an ox team, brought a drove of a dozen or more cows, a number of sheep, etc. They located on lot thirty-five, in section three. Mr. Cherry was one of the hardest workers among the pioneers. He had four children whose names were: Phebe Minerva, John, William Adams, and Emma Cemantha. Two brothers of John Cherry, William and Reuben M., the former born in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, and the latter in Cayuga county, New York, became residents of Fairfield soon after the arrival of John.

Reuben M., and his wife, Berilla Snow, came in 1823, and bought out Havilah Smith, on lot twenty-two, section three. They had four children: Eunice (afterward Mrs. C. Tayton, of Wood county, Ohio); Udolpha (Mrs. T. F. Hildreth, of Sandusky); Lucinda (Mrs. J. Mitchell) and Eugene. Mr. Cherry died in 1856, and his widow is still living, at this writing.

William Cherry and wife, Hannah Foote, came into the township in June, 1825, and settled on lots twenty-seven and twenty-eight, section three. Their children were: Adaline (Mrs. Homer Austin); Milton, and Byron. Mr. Cherry died in 1859. Before coming to Ohio, William Cherry spent some time in teaching school, and at one time had as a pupil Millard Fillmore, afterwards President of the UnitedStates. Later in life he corresponded with Mr. Fillmore, and once entertained him at his house in Fairfield.

Jeremiah Kingsbury and his wife, Ellen Penfield, of Onondaga county, New York, settled in 1821, upon lot sixteen, section three.

RESIDENCE OF CLINTON Mc KELLOGG, FAIRFIELD, HURON CO., O.

Eleazer Jones and his wife, Maria Keith, settled in the same year, or the one following, upon lot thirty-four.

The Crawfords—John, Joseph and James, came in about this time, but did not remain long.

Samuel Foote, of Cayuga county, New York, came to Fairfield in February, 1819, in company with Spencer Baker and Philip Moffitt. He returned to New York State, and brought his family to the home he had provided for them, in 1822. He took up lot nine, section three. The family consisted of eight children: Delia, Franklin, Hevceilia, Maria, Henry, Ramus, Alma and Lyndon.

Hosea Shippy, of Sempronius, New York, was one of the early settlers, but did not long remain in the township. A man by the name of Irwin came in, and lived for a short time at Hoyt's Corners.

Ransom B. Ellsworth, a native of Vermont, and his wife, Eliza Prentiss, of Onondaga county, New York, came to Fairfield in 1821, settling on lot thirty-three, section three. Mr. Ellsworth soon sold out, and removed to Peru where he is living at this writing.

Col. William Greenfield was one of the most prominent of the early comers, and one of the most enterprising. He arrived in June, 1822, with his wife, —— Cole, of Onondaga county, New York, and took up land in lots three, four and five, section four. He did much to improve the condition of the community, and was unsparing in efforts to advance the interests of the township. He died about 1850.

About the same time that Ellsworth and Greenfield became residents of the township, several others entered the settlement. John Dimmitt, a native of Virginia, settled upon lot twenty-six in section three. He was married to Angelina Hinkley. Clark Berry and his brother, Spencer, of Onondaga county, New York, arrived in 1823, and the former settled upon lot twenty-six, section two. His children were: John S., in Greenwich; Jefferson, Danford W., and Clark Wheaton, dead; Chauncey, in New London, and Celia (Mrs. N. K. Carpenter), in Michigan. Silas Adams, the grandfather of Clark Berry, and his wife, Sally Wheaton, came a year or so later, and located upon lot sixteen in section three. Their children were: Sally, Betsey, Prudence, Millie and Samantha (Mrs. J. Baker); all are dead, but the last named.

Gardner Eldridge and his wife, Charity Bentley, came from Sempronius, Cayuga county, New York, in 1822, and located upon lot twenty-one, in section three. George, a brother of Gardner, came at the same time.

Benjamin Lee, of Niles, Cayuga county, New York, bought land—lot four, section three—in 1822, and in the following year moved his family into Fairfield. His wife's maiden name was Mary Warner Smith. They raised a large family.

In 1824 quite a number of settlers arrived. Philo B. Scott and Henry W. Brown, of New York State, located upon adjoining lots—thirty-six and thirty-seven, in section two. Jacob Huick, of Pennsylvania, took up lot two, in the same section. Nathaniel Burdick and his wife, Sally Doud, took up their residence upon lot five, in section three. Peter Adams and his wife, Esther Morey, were from Cayuga county, New York. They took up lot twenty-one, section three. A man, rejoicing in the highly-colored name of Wright Blue, took up lot seven, in section four, and after remaining five or six years, went further west.

Asa and Orson Carpenter, of New York State, arrived in 1825, and the former purchased land in lot thirty-two, section two. John Carpenter also came in at an early day.

During the year 1826, the settlement was largely increased. Elijah Price, of Cayuga county, New York, took up lot seventeen, section two. Samuel Penfield, of Connecticut, came during this year, and brought with him three sisters. He was the first wagon-maker in the township. Nathan Treadwell, also of Connecticut, came in the same year, and married a sister of Samuel Penfield soon after. He settled upon lot twenty-two, in section one. Isaac De Witt, of Onondaga county, New York, took up lot thirty-seven, in section four. His brothers came at the same time, but soon moved away.

Walter Hoyt and Alvin Whitten arrived in 1827. Both were from Cayuga county, New York. The first mentioned bought about five hundred acres of land in the Whiting tract, northwest corner of the fourth section. He married Caroline Benson, before coming to Fairfield, and she dying, in 1838, he took as his second wife Betsey Cole, of Cayuga county. His children, by both wives, were: Ichabod, Elma, Mercy, Bradley, Alma and Charles. Alvin Whitten married, in 1832, Leah Snow. They had four children: Corodon, Berrilla, Emma, and another, who died young. Mr. Whitten was seriously hurt by the discharge of a gun on the 4th of July, 1839.

Selden Jones, a New York man, came about this time, but moved into Ripley after a short residence in the township.

Walter Branch arrived in 1828. He was born in Delaware county, New York, and had lived in various localities in that State. When he came into Fairfield he purchased lots forty and forty-one, in section three. He represented Huron county in the legislature in the session of 1838–9, and was the first postmaster in Fairfield. He was married in 1831 to Mary, daughter of Abijah Benson, then of New York State, afterward a resident of Fairfield. She was the mother of six children—Walter, Vine, Prudence, Augustus, Mary and Louisa. The first three died young. Mrs. Branch died in 1843, and Captain Branch (he obtained the title in the war of 1812 (married Philo Dexter, by whom he had several children.

Henry Randall came to Fairfield previous to 1827. He was killed at a barn raising in 1828. Henry W. Brown came about this time, and located east of the center.

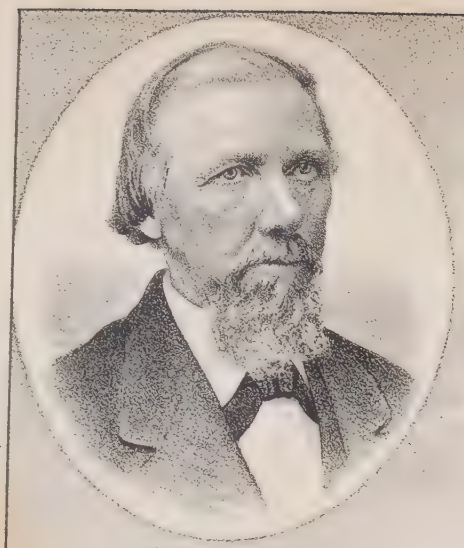
The rapid increase in the size of the settlement be-

gan about 1830. Christopher Irwin came from Virginia, and settled upon lot thirty, section three. He married a sister of Elijah Price. Eliah Price and his brother, William, came soon after. They were from Cayuga county, New York. Elijah settled upon lot thirteen, section two, and his brother soon removed to Clyde. Chauncey Tuttle, of Onondaga county, New York, settled upon lot sixteen, section four. Timothy West, of Cayuga county, and his sons, George R., William and Sexton D., came into the county early in 1831, and took up their residence upon lot twenty-one, section four. Ebenezer Foote, the father of Samuel Foote, came and brought his family in 1832. His wife's name was Lydia Gage, and his children were: Betsey, Daniel, Ramus, Abigail, Rhoda, Sylvia, Marcus and Luke, twins, Alma, Electa (afterwards Mrs. S. Adams), Verona (Mrs D. Johnson) and Ebenezer. Sherwood Wakeman, of Tompkins county, settled upon lot seventeen, section one. His father, John, and three other sons, Wm. H., Bradley and Eli, came with him at the same time. Benjamin Hildreth, from the same county, settled upon lot fourteen also, in section one. H. L. Moulton, a native of Connecticut, but for some time a resident of New York, took up lot three, section four. David Johnson came at the same time as the Foote family, and settled upon lot twenty-two, section four. His wife, at that time, was Sylvia Foote. He afterward married Verona. Johnson was from Cayuga county. Joseph K. Owen and his wife, Elizabeth, of Orange county, New York, took up lot thirteen, section one, in 1834. Walter Holmes settled upon lots eighteen and nineteen, in section four. James Hopkins and his wife, Sarah Jane Owen, of Tompkins county, New York, took up lots seventeen and twenty, section four. Elisha Savage came in at the same time. The Rev. Wm. C. Huestis and his wife, Hannah Owen, of Perry, Wyoming county, New York, came during the same year. Their land was in lots twenty-one and eight, section one. J. W. is now in Fairfield, and another son, William, in Indiana. Reuben Burras and his father-in-law, Peleg Standish, came at this time. Wm. Bowen, of Cayuga county, brought in a large family, and took up his residence upon lots twenty-two and twenty-three, section four. Isaac Godfrey, of Onondaga county, bought some property of Colonel Greenfield, at Steam Corners. Solomon and Margaret Davis and a son, James, settled at the center. They were from Onondaga county. L. D. Allen, Esq., of Ulysses, Tompkins county, New York, came during this year. He married Margaret, daughter of John DeBow. He has been justice of the peace for twenty-seven years; has held the office of township clerk, and was sheriff of Huron county in 1864. Thomas Place came from the same county as Squire Allen. He located upon lot thirty-nine, section four. His son, T. W., now lives in the township. John Barnes settled during this year. Israel P. Weeks, also of Tompkins county, settled in 1835, upon lot thirty-seven, section two. E. D. Tanner took lot nine, section one. A. C. Taylor, of the same county in New York, came during the same year as the above, to North Fairfield. George Silliman, of Connecticut, came in 1836. A. E. Smith, came in the same year from New York State, and bought the Jones farm. John DeBow, of Seneca county, came in the spring of 1836, but soon after moved to Indiana, where he died. Hawley S. Belden came in the same year from Ontario county, New York. Abijah Benson, of Onondaga county, New York, came in 1833. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and held a captain's commission.

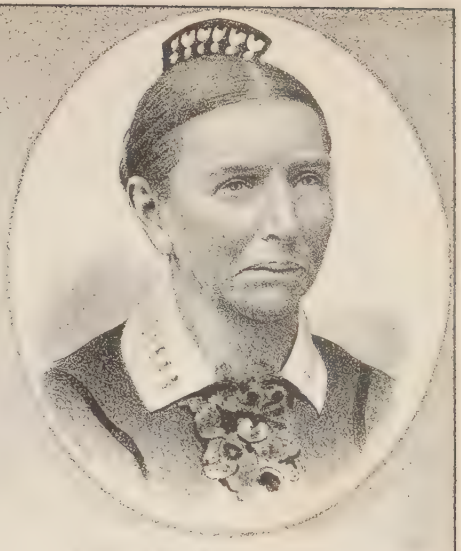
Among those who came in at a later period, we mention William and Hannah Parrott and their son, Frederick Parrott, natives of England, who took up the farm in lots twenty-four and twenty-five, section three. Lyman Peck, of Herkimer county, who took up lots forty-two and forty-three, section two, and Davis Miller, who came in the same year from Washington county, New York. Peck married Merilda Mead, a daughter of David Mead. Clinton McKellogg came in 1844.

BEAR KILLING EXTRAORDINARY.

When the settlement was new, bears, deer, wolves and other animals were found in great abundance. The bears made hunting something more than a *dilletanti* amusement; the deer afforded food for the table and clothing for the hunters; the wolves were simply an annoyance, and the minor animals lent variety to the sport of hunting and to the larders of the pioneers' houses. Several bears were killed in the township. We narrate one instance, as it is somewhat novel one, and although seemingly outside of the realm of probability, if not of possibility, is vouched for by those whose word is above suspicion of unreliability. George Eldridge, while passing through the woods, one day, in the northern part of the township, where the Jenning's farm now is, saw, at a little distance, a full grown bear standing upon the trunk of a large fallen tree. He raised his rifle, took a steady aim and fired. The bear fell down behind the tree, and Eldridge, not knowing whether he had killed him or not, reloaded his gun. He had no balls and so put in a beech slug. He had no sooner got his gun in readiness for use, then he saw the head of bruin raised above the tree trunk. He fired, and the animal dropped from sight. The hunter prudently loaded a second time and as quickly as possible, for in those days no man felt safe when in the woods unless provided for any emergency. After ramming the second beech slug home, he waited a few seconds, and was rewarded with a third shot, which, like the former ones, apparently took effect. Again the bear fell from the log. Reloading the rifle, Eldridge went cautiously forward to see whether the three shots fired had quite ended the animal's life, and on reaching the tree trunk and looking over it, was surprised to find three dead bears instead of one. He had supposed, all of the time, that there was but one bear in



ISAAC DEWITT.



MRS. ABIGAIL DEWITT.

RESIDENCE OF ISAAC DEWITT, FAIRFIELD, HURON CO., OHIO.

the vicinity, that the first and second shots had only slightly wounded him, and that he had each time, after recovering his surprise, again clamered upon the tree to reconnoiter the enemy. The trio consisted of a she bear and two cubs, more than half grown. The old bear weighed four hundred pournds, and her flesh furnished food for several families. This bear killing episode was commonly looked upon as something reflecting great credit upon Mr. Eldridge. He was a good marksman, but probably his success in this instance depended as much upon "good luck," or the kindness of fate, as upon his ability. Killing three bears in a period of time measured by about as many minutes, and with only three shots, two of them with bits of wood in the place of leaden ball, is a feat not often, if ever, equaled. The adventure became, and was for a long time, the subject of much wonder throughout the neighborhood.

A MURDER TRIAL.

About the year 1825, there was great excitement in the community caused by the wide-spread suspicion that a murder had been committed. A certain peripatetic philosopher named "Tug" Carpenter, who went from house to house through the settlement, making and mending shoes, was missing. Search was made, but he could not be found. He had been making his home at the house of Wright Blue. Thus far he could be traced, and no further. There were some who believed that he had been foully dealt with by Blue, and it was not long before the suspicion grew stronger, as evil thoughts when cherished always will. Finally Wright Blue was arrested and tried before Eleazer Jones for murner. The excitement of the trial, however, was destined to be brought to a speedy and pleasantly melo-dramatic close. While the inquiry was progressing, "Tug," the innocent cause of considerable anxiety, walked into the midst of the little assemblage. Blue burst into tears upon this sudden and complete clearing away of the dark cloud that had hung over him, but soon regained composure and received the kindly congratulations of his friends upon the happy ending of what had threatened to be a very serious affair.

FOURTH OF JULY, 1822.

On the Fourth of July, 1822, about four hundred people from Norwalk, Greenfield, Monroe, Fitchville, New Haven, Bronson and other townships, joined with the residents of Fairfield in a very enjoyable celebration. A liberty pole one hundred and five feet long was raised, and the assemblage was addressed in patriotic style by Dr. M. C. Saunders. The dinner was cooked in a huge caldron kettle by Captain Phillip Moffitt. It consisted of venison, potatoes and some other articles in small quantities stewed up together. Whortleberries, which grew in abundance, was furnished for desert. Many life-long acquaintances and friendships were made between the pioneers, who gathered upon this occasion from nearly all parts of the county. Since then there have been larger and more ambitious celebrations in Fairfield, but never one more enjoyable. The meeting was held upon Eliphalet W. Day's farm.

FIRST EVENTS.

The child first born in the township was John, son of Eliphalet W. and Abigail Day. He was born in April, 1819. The first child born who lived to be twenty-one years of age, was W. H. H., a son of the same parents. He was born in 1820.

The first death was that of a child of Benjamin Barker, in May, 1823. There were five other deaths during the same year—Eleanor Eldridge, John Day (the first born), another child from the same family, a child of John and Permelia Cherry, and one of Samuel and Eliza Foote.

The first marriage was that of Amos Harkness to Martha Sample, in 1817. The first couple married by Squire Ellsworth, the first justice of the peace, was Oliver Shippey and Hannah Bentley, in 1823.

The first law suit between Fairfield parties was caused by the fact that Gardner Eldridge left some syrup exposed in his sap bush, and that a certain ox, the property of Amos Harkness, loving it not wisely but too well, drank thereof to excess and died. The case was settled by the defendant agreeing to chop for the plaintiff four acres of timber. Eldridge being in poor health, the witnesses relieved him from his task and did the chopping themselves to the plaintiff's satisfaction.

The first log cabin was built by the Samples upon lot thirty-six in section three. The first frame building was erected by Aaron Smith. It is still in use as a corn-house upon the farm of Frederick Parrott, who lives, by the way, in a house built in 1830, and in which his wife was born. The first framed barn and house was built by Spencer Baker, about 1826. The first brick houses were those of Havilah Smith and L. T. Benson.

The first tavern was built about 1835, and is still standing, a part of the Fairfield House. The first landlord was Otis Thornton.

The first chopping was made where Frederick Parrott's house stands.

ORGANIZATION.

Fairfield township was named after Fairfield, Connecticut. It was detatched from Bronson, and organized in 1823, the election being held at a school house in the third section, and the following voters taking part in the choice of officers: 1, Philip Moffitt; 2, William Baker; 3, George Baker; 4, Nathan Baker; 5, Spencer Baker; 6, William Sample; 7, Isaac De Witt; 8, Aaron Smith; 9, John Crawford; 10, Joseph Crawford; 11, Ransom B. Ellsworth; 12, Henry W. Brown; 13, Philo B. Scott; 14, Eliphalet W. Day; 15, Amos Harkness; 16, John Sample; 17, Ira Bronson; 18, John De Witt; 19, Jacob Rush; 20, Eleazer Jones; 21, Gardner Eldridge; 22, John Cherry.

Eliphalet W. Day was clerk of the election. Ransom B. Ellsworth was elected justice of the peace; Philip Moffitt, Spencer Baker and Ransom B. Ellsworth, trustees; Eleazer Jones, clerk; Spencer Baker, constable.

The township officers elected in 1878, are as follows: Wilbur Huson, clerk; Leonard Carpenter, P. L. Mitchell, T. W. Place, trustees; J. G. Oates, assessor; David Johnson, treasurer; L. D. Allen, J. G. Oates, justices of the peace; M. A. Tuttle, John Snyder, Jr., constables; B. T. Day, Edgar Burrows, Samuel L. Harvey, J. Q. Woodworth, Isaiah Cline, C. McKellogg, H. H. McKibben, W. R. Smith, Emmet Hinkley, school board.

PHYSICIAL FEATURES.

The surface of the township is quite level, except in the northwest portion where there are ridges and curiously formed hills. The soil throughout is rich, and there is no waste land. The whole township was originally covered with an unusually heavy growth of timber—maple, beech, whitewood and black walnut, the last two varieties being found in great quantity. Black walnut was so common that it was used in large quantity for fence rails by the earliest settlers. Many of these old rails have since been worked up into furniture and house finishing material. The principal stream in the township is a tributary of the Huron river, and flows westward through sections one and four, thence northward through section three into Bronson. Fords creek runs through the southwest corner of the township, and empties into the Huron river in Greenfield township. There is a sandstone formation underlying the whole township, and it occasionally crops out in such a manner as to be available for use. There are stone quarries in the first, second and third sections, but none of them are worked upon an extensive scale.

Upon the farm of Clark Berry there is a salt well. Some of the early settlers took water from a spring at this place, and boiled it down, securing a small quanity of salt. The Grovers afterward bored a well here, but lost their drill in the hole, and abandoned the enterprise.

ROADS.

The center road, north and south, was, as originally cut through the forest, the Harrison road. It was made by the General's troops, and subsequently was straightened and improved. In 1825, when the new State road was laid out eleven miles through Fairfield and portions of Ripley and Bronson, the residents of this township gave material assistance to the enterprise. Benjamin Lee, Jonathan Kingsbury, R. M. Cherry, William Cherry, Silas Adams, Eleazer Jones, Samson Baker, William Greenfield, Clark Berry and Samuel Foote, gave their services. The road cost one hundred dollars per mile. The west, or ridge road, was laid out at an early day.

CHURCHES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The earliest religious organization in Fairfield was a Methodist class, formed in 1822. It had less than half a dozen members. From this small beginning has grown, by a steady but slow advancement, a strong church, numbering, in 1879, one hundred and and five members. At one time every professor of religion in the town was a member of this church. Its old members were untiring in their exertions to increase the strength of the society, and those whom they brought into the church, maintained the same high standard of zealous activity. A house of worship was built, which cost one thousand six hundred dollars. Many revivals have been had, and the Christian spirit of the church has never been suffered to abate. The present organization is as follows: Rev. E. J. V. Boothe, Rev. H. B. Palmer, Rev. J. T. Kellam, superannuated, ministers; Theodore Boughton, J. H. Curtiss, C. H. Chapman, Amos Curtiss, J. W. Felton and Hiram Tooker, class leaders; C. H. Chapman, Theodore Boughton and W. H. Pinckney, stewards; M. M. Hester, recording steward; A. C. Taylor, Oliver Ganung, Jonathan Heustis, E. R. Cherry, C. H. Chapman, Theodore Boughton, J. H. Curtiss, trustees; O. L. Calvin, Sunday school superintendent. The house of worship of this society was built in 1844.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized January 1, 1832. Upon that day there assembled at Samuel Foote's, the following persons, who became the constituent members of the church: Henry Terry, Jacob Hicks, Frederick Hicks, William Baker, Selden Jones, George T. Foote, Eben Guthrie, Samuel Foote, Epanetus Starr, Jeremiah Kingsbury, Sally Kingsbury, Roxanna Terry, Lois Hoyt, Rebecca Jones, Eliza Hicks, Rachel Hicks, Elizabeth Summerlain, Cemantha Baker, Sally Berdick, Eliza Foote, Huldah Starr, Avis Beam, Leah Baker, Esther Foote and Mrs. Lovell—twenty-five in all. Soon after its organization, the church was divided, a number of its members living in Bronson, and desiring to form a church of their own in that township. A conference was also formed at New Haven, which withdrew some from the Fairfield church. Notwithstanding these adverse circumstances, the church, after an existence of twenty-five years, had a membership of two hundred and forty persons. About 1860, the church began to decline and sufferred the loss of many members A good church edifice was built upon a valuable lot, and kept in excellent repair. The church has always been characterized for its liberality and has probably spent more money for its own expenses and for charity, than any other in the town. It has now, one hundred and seventy-six members. Its pastor is Rev. T. J. Siegfried. B. H. Hinkley, R. Whitney, deacons; Miss Hattie Brown, Sunday school superintendent; A. D. Stotts, P. L. Mitchell, R. McDon-

ald, E. Taylor, E. Price, trustees; R. Whitney, clerk; C. Taylor, assistant; P. L. Mitchell, treasurer. The present church edifice was built in 1839 and 1840.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This church was organized February 23, 1841, by Rev. E. P. Salmon. A meeting was held at Abijah Benson's, upon that day, and the following persons, in attendance, were the original members of the church: Abijah Benson, Freelove Benson, Jonathan Fessenden, Clarissa Fessenden and Phebe W. West. Others were received soon after the organization, and the church had a vigorous growth. A church was erected in 1849, or the following year. The church has now seventy-five resident members. Rev. J. G. Aikman is pastor. Following are the officers of the church and society: A. E. Smith, William Tilton, deacons; T. W. Place, church clerk; J. G. Oates, society clerk; William Tilton, Charles H. Kimberly, T. W. Place, J. S. Jennings, L. Conger, trustees; C. Goodrich, superintendent of Sunday school.

THE DISCIPLE CHURCH

was organized May 20, 1854, Elder Henry Dixon officiating. It started into being with twenty-eight members, and after an existance of nearly twenty-five years has a membership of one hundred and twenty-seven. Rev. Henry Dixon was the first pastor. The society erected a brick church in North Fairfield in 1857, the cost of which, including the furniture and lot, was about two thousand five hundred dollars. The present pastor is the Rev. H. N. Allen; D. H. Reed, Isaiah Cline, elders; George Cline, Thos. Leak, W. H. Johnston, Charles Rose, P. C. Parker, deacons; Edward Hopkins, clerk; P. C. Parker, treasurer; D. H. Reed, Wm. H. Johnston, Jacob Ganung, Isaiah Cline, trustees; George Seidel, Sunday school superintendent.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH.

The four churches hitherto spoken of are all in the village of North Fairfield. The Second Advent Church is a mile and a quarter east of the center and a little distance north of the east and west center road, upon lot thirty-seven, section two. Most of its members live in that portion of the township, though some are in adjoining towns. This church was organized in June, 1855. The constituent members of the Church of Christ in Fairfield and vicinity were W. H. Wakeman, Esther Wakeman, Chauncey Tuttle and wife, James Davis and wife, William Godden and Lucinda Godden, Joseph Barker and wife, Stephen Treadwell and Catharine Treadwell, twelve in all. The first minister of this church was Rev. John M. Judson. Elder G. W. Stetson next had charge, and he was followed by H. C. Smith, Luther C. Kerr and E. F. Sergisson. The church edifice was built in 1867, when the church formed itself into a body corporate with power to hold property. The building cost about nine hundred dollars. Following are the present officers of the church: L. Peck, Wm. Cheney, deacons; Wm. Cheney, John Harvey, Thomas Hinkley, trustees; David Harvey, treasurer; John Harvey, clerk; L. Peck, T. Hinkley, Byron Cherry, business committee.

SCHOOLS.

It is probable that Jonas Leonard, a native of Connecticut, who had settled in Bronson, taught the first school in Fairfield, about 1824. The school house was in the northwest quarter, or third section. The township is now well provided with district schools, and the union schools of North Fairfield afford higher instruction to those who desire it. These schools were organized February 21, 1849, the board of education then elected consisting of George Silliman, S. W. Edwards, L. D. Allen, N. Burch, Walter Branch and Jacob Ganung. The main school building was built in the year 1851, and cost, with the lot upon which it stands, twelve hundred dollars. Several years later, two wings were added, which largely increased the capacity of the building. The whole property is now valued at about three thousand dollars. The first superintendent, under the present system, was P. Mead Benham. The other principals of the school have been: D. R. Whitcomb, Mrs. Lucy Oldfield, Mrs. Elizabeth Edwards, John Judson, A. Williams, L. S. Thompson, W. Hayhurst, H. W. Owen, Delilah Palmer, William Griffith, J. H. Packer, William Griffith and J. A. Cobban. E. W. Coit, the present incumbent, was placed in authority in 1877. His assistants at the present time are Miss Hattie Brown and Miss Flora Fairchild, teachers, respectively, of the primary and intermediate departments. The primary school has about fifty pupils; the intermediate forty-five, and the high school forty.

PHYSICIANS.

The first physician who practiced in Fairfield was Dr. Moses Saunders, of Peru. The first resident physician was Dr. J. N. Campbell. He was a regularly and thoroughly educated medical man. He came to the township in 1832, was received as a partner by Dr. Saunders, and opened an office at the center. The country was at that time a wilderness for miles each way. A year later the doctor removed to Greenfield's corners (North Fairfield). He continued in the practice of his profession with great success. The partnership existing between Dr. Saunders and himself was dissolved in 1834, and in the same year he erected an office building which he occupied until 1837, when it was burned. The doctor had, during his long practice, many office students, who received great benefit from his excellent education and example. He was married in 1835 to Miss Levanthia W. Smith, and sometime after her decease married Jane Smith (no relation to his first wife). His children were D. N., Annabel, Joseph Read and Oscar Kent. The eldest (D. N.) now lives upon a farm of over

a hundred acres, in lot twenty-three, section two. Dr. Campbell, after a long, useful and blameless life, died July 23, 1868.

Following Dr. Campbell, came Doctors James La Dow, Abraham Bronson, Park Leonard, E. R. Fuller, Edward Webb, Mulford Skinner, Jacob W. Long and others, who had a more or less long residence and practice in the township. None of them are now in practice in Fairfield. The resident physicians are Dr. D. H. Reed and Dr. D. M. Keith. Dr. Keith is of the Eclectic school. He came from Peru in 1853. Dr. Reed belongs to the Homeopathic school, and has been in Fairfield since 1853. He began practice in 1854. He was born in Greenwich. Both of these physicians have an extensive practice.

FAIRFIELD LODGE NO. 261, F. AND A. M.,

was organized October 23, 1854, and the following were the first officers elected: H. W. Owen, W. M.; Elisha Seymour, S. W.; William C. Huestis, J. W.; S. S Smith, S. D.; N. W. Thayer, J. D.; H. E. Stevens, tyler. The lodge has been in a prosperous condition ever since its organization, and now has a list of fifty members in good standing. Following is a list of the officers in service in 1879: Jonathan W. Huestis, W. M.; Alexander C. Taylor, S. W.; B. T. Day, J. W.; Wilber Huson, treasurer; J. D. McCord, secretary; O. L. Colvin, S. D.; William H. Smith, J. D.; J. McCord, tyler.

NORTH FAIRFIELD GRANGE NO. 806.

The North Fairfield Grange P. of H. was organized April 7, 1874, with the following charter members: C. P. Irwin, D. F. Irwin, James Woodworth, Frank Wright, George Hinman, J. W. Cook, A. L. Simmons, Clarence Conover, S. Wakeman, A. R. Wright, J. A. Cherry, E. Hoyt, J. Hinkley, E. Hinkley, P. L. Mitchell, E. B. Mitchell, O. Ganung, L. Adams, T. W. Place, Mrs. N. D. Irwin, Mrs. N. Cook, Mrs. A. L. Simmons, Mrs. M. Conover, Mrs. S. S. Woodworth, Mrs. S. Wakeman, Mrs. E. A. Wright, Mrs. J. E. Wright, Mrs. P. Cherry, Mrs. E. Hoyt, Mrs. E. Hinkley, Mrs. L. C. Mitchell, Mrs. H. Ganung, Mrs. L. Adams, Mrs. R. M. Place, Mrs. E. B. Mitchell, Mrs. E. Hinkley. The following officers were elected: P. L. Mitchell, worthy master; J. A. Cherry, overseer; C. P. Irwin, lecturer; Lyndon Adams, steward; Frank Irwin, assistant steward; Frank Wright, chaplain; Sherwood Wakeman, secretary; Elmon Hoyt, treasurer; James Woodworth, gatekeeper; Mrs. J. Cook, Ceres; Mrs. M. Conover, Pomona; Mrs. E. B. Mitchell, Flora; Mrs. A. R. Wright, lady assistant steward. The Grange conducted a co-operative store in North Fairfield for about one year from April 1, 1877.

MANUFACTURING ITERNESTS.

Fairfield has some quite extensive manufacturing interests, but the most prosperous days of the town were long ago. Important enterprises were projected. Some never advanced to completion; others were realized.

Ebenezer Foote, Sampson Baker and Dr. Campbell, built, in 1834, a steam saw mill. This was the beginning of the manufacturing interest at what is now the village of North Fairfield, then named "Steam Corners," and later "Steamburg." In the period between 1847 and 1850, there were six steam powers at North Fairfield, and five dry goods stores. Besides Foote's steam mill, there was a wool carding establishment, the property of Nelson and William Turner; a grist mill, run by Whitten and Rowland; an oil mill, started by George Silliman; an iron foundry, the property of A. J. and E. Wakeman, and a machine shop, owned by R. Seymour.

THE OLD CHAIR FACTORY.

Messrs. Ruggles, Kirtland & Burr bought out, in 1850, the cabinet making interest of Nelson and William F. Turner, and began, upon a large scale, the manufacture of chairs. The business proved a remunerative one for the men engaged in it, and a very valuable aid to the advancement of the general business of the place. The firm employed as many as fifty men during the time of its most successful business, and never less than twenty-five or thirty. It was a severe blow to the village, as well as the company, when, in the winter of 1856–7, the factory was destroyed by fire. The loss sustained by Messrs. Ruggles, Kirtland & Burr was so large that they were unable to resume business upon the ample scale they had before conducted it, and so, in a single night, North Fairfield lost forever its most valuable manufacturing establishment, and one which, had it remained, might, very probably, have become the nucleus around which other extensive works would have clustered in time.

NORTH FAIRFIELD PLOW AND IRON WORKS.

At present the principal manufactory of the village, and one of the leading ones in the county, is "The North Fairfield Plow and Iron Works." The building was erected in 1847, by J. A. and E. Wakeman, and as then constructed consisted of an upright brick, two stories high in front, and three in the rear; sixty-five by twenty-eight feet in size, with a one-story moulding room, fifty by forty feet in dimensions. The Messrs. Wakeman manufactured stoves, plows, and did general foundry work, carrying on, for two years, a heavy business. The works were then closed and remained idle until 1855, when they were purchased by Mr. N. Burch, of Eaton, Madison county, New York, who at once commenced the manufacture of stoves from new and then beautiful patterns. He saw that the country was in need of better plows than were then being put upon the market, and made arrangements to manufacture the Curtiss Iron Beam Plow. The plow department was, for a number of years, conducted by Mr. Robert Park, who rented a part of the foundry building and bought castings of

Mr. Burch. This was the first introduction of the Curtiss plow in Ohio. About 1862, Mr. Park sold his interest in the plow business to Mr. Burch, who soon after enlarged the building by putting up an addition two stories high, besides basement, and in size twenty-four by forty-two feet. From this date, the manufacture of plows has constituted the principal business, the manufacture of stoves being almost entirely abandoned. The Curtiss plow was manufactured until 1873, when Mr. Burch invented and patented a new one, upon which he bestowed his own name. It combines the best qualities of iron and modern beam plows, and has been manufactured in large quantity to fill the demand. N. Burch sold out in 1875, to his son, Charles A. Burch, and removed to Toledo, where he embarked in the same business. The son having grown up in the plow business, was well qualified to keep up the reputation which the plows of the Fairfield foundry had gained, and he has done so. He continued the business alone until the summer of 1878, when he associated with himself, as partners, D. W. Slocum and S. J. Stevens, under the firm name of C. A. Burch & Company. The new firm went to work at once to make arrangements for increasing their business. They put up a substantial brick addition to the building and made extensive repairs throughout, put in new machinery in the place of the old and considerable in addition. They have increased their facilities for manufacturing so largely that they have, at the present writing, ability to make twenty-five plows per day.

SAW AND GRIST MILLS.

The first saw mill in the township was the property of Philip Moffatt and was located on the west road, and built about the year 1828. The first grist mill was that of Reuben Draper and John Mitchell, and was located at Steamburg (North Fairfield). At present there are but two saw mills in the township: that of Isaac D. Small & Son, about one hundred rods north of the village center, and another owned by Hanvill & Taylor, a mile north. With the former there is also a grist mill. The I. D. Small mill was built about 1855 by Elisha Seymour.

CHEESE FACTORIES.

The only regular cheese factory in the township is owned by B. H. Terrill, by whom it was started in 1877. This factory uses the milk of about one hundred and fifty cows, and Mr. Terrill turns out a "full cream" cheese for which he finds a good home demand. The principal market is Norwalk, and the villages of the county and vicinity. The factory is located upon the township line, north of North Fairfield.

R. M. Hopkins has a dairy factory upon his farm in lot thirty, section two, where he makes both cheese and butter. The dairy was started in 1870.

Weber Pinkney and Oliver Ganung have a similar dairy upon lot thirty-eight, section three, which they started in the spring of 1878.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Frederick Parrott has a machine shop, near his residence, on lot twenty-four, section three, where he has carried on business for a number of years.

A turning establishment and chair factory in North Fairfield is owned by Hantill & Allen.

David H. Platt has been in the carriage making business since 1838. Others engaged in the same industry are J. H. Curtiss, William Harris and John Madden.

NORTH FAIRFIELD VILLAGE.

The first store in the township was opened at the center in the year 1831, by Ezra Smith, of Macksville, but soon after several enterprising men made efforts to establish a village at what was then known as Greenfield's corners. They were so far successful as to create all that now exists in North Fairfield, and in fact much more, for the village was at one time a flourishing business center, and had bright prospects of future prosperity. William Greenfield, Samson Baker, Walter Branch and Samuel Foote were largely instrumental in securing the location of various industries at this place. Horace S. Moulton opened the first store at Greenfield's corners, in 1832. Union White, of Fitchville, Woodworth and Holmes, Clark Sexton, A. R. Eastman, and a man by the name of West, began at an early day. D. S. Stevens opened a dry goods store in 1838. Manufactories were established, and the village developed for a few years at a rate, which, had it been long continued, would have produced a little city. A newspaper, *The Fairfield Gazette*, was established, and had, for a time, a fair patronage. The first copy was issued April 23, 1856, by Robert McCune. Afterwards the paper was under the charge of J. Ralph Robinson, and still later of O. B. Chapman. He moved it to Bellevue. The causes of Fairfield's failure to become all that its residents fondly hoped, were numerous. Chief among them was the building of railroads all around the village, at a distance of ten or a dozen miles, and the failure of the projected Clinton extension, which was (upon paper) a link in a long chain extending from New York to the great west. Over seventy thousand dollars of Fairfield money went out of existence with this bubble. The Milan canal was another failure. The largest manufactory in the little village—the chair factory—and the steam mill, built at an early day, vanished in fire—ended in smoke. Other evils assisted in thwarting the plans of the would-be founders of a city, and slowly, but surely, the last hope of making North Fairfield a large and live business town passed away. All that was left the people was the reasonable certainty that the village would always be, what it now is, a peaceful and pleasant home, in which there will never be an excess of bustle and din and

sordid strife, but always well being, good manners and better morals.

North Fairfield village contains four of the five churches which have come into existence in the township, and most of the manufactories.

Following is a list of the business houses in North Fairfield, in 1879:

TIN AND HARDWARE.—B. F. Roberts.
GROCERIES.—David Johnson.
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.—C. Rowley.
BOOTS AND SHOES.—I. B. Rice.
DRUGS.—C. H. Chapman.
GROCERIES.—D. S. Stevens.
PRODUCE, GROCERIES AND CLOTHING.—W. S. Felton
GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS.—E. Hoyt & Co.
HARDWARE, TIN, ETC.—Reed Bros. (A. P., A. L. and C. S.)
GROCERIES.—L. Carr.
SHOES.—O. L. Colvin.
LIVERY.—A. P. Reed.
UNDERTAKING.—W. H. Johnson.
DENTIST.—Dutton Jones.
HOTEL.—Fairfield House, A. H. Stringham, proprietor.
BLACKSMITHS.—H. Woodworth, Richard Price, and William Fullman.
COOPER.—J. T. Parker.
MEAT MARKETS.—Odell Bros., J. Wood, Burton & Mott.

POST OFFICE.

Walter Branch was the first postmaster. He was commissioned January 1, 1829. He held the office four years, and then resigned in favor of Horace L. Moulton. The other postmasters, down to and including the present occupant of the office, are as follows: Z. B. Stilson, Horace L. Moulton (reappointed), David Johnson, Thomas Smith, D. L. Stevens, Frank Evans, Moses Tompkins, Dwight Kellogg and Isaac Harrington.

CEMETERIES.

The first cemetery laid out was the one in lot eleven, section three, upon the ridge road, near the northeast corner of the township. The first settlers located in this vicinity, and the little piece of ground was set apart for burial purposes at an early day. There is another cemetery upon the same road—lot one, section four; one on the Bronson town line road—lot six, section three; and one in North Fairfield village, just east of the corners. This is under the charge of the township.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM BAKER.

Prominent among the pioneers of Fairfield was William Baker, son of Abijah and Mary Baker, of Rhode Island. He was born May 10, 1797, and removed with his parents to Onondaga county, New York, when a lad. Here he grew up and received a good, common education. When twenty-one years of age he married Leah, daughter of Solomon and Margaret Davis, who was born in Orange county, September 22, 1797, and was, therefore, his junior by four months and twelve days. This marriage occurred upon the 12th of February, 1818, and, in the following year the young couple removed to Ohio and commenced almost empty-handed the struggle for the formation of a comfortable home in the wilderness. At that time there were but five families in the township; not a single road was laid out, and scarcely an acre of land was cleared. Upon one side there were dangers, difficulties, disadvantages, upon the other two brave people to meet them, empty-handed to be sure, but full of strength, anticipation and laudable ambition. The days were full of toil; they brought many privations, few positive pleasures, yet they rounded into years of happiness to be looked back upon tenderly and lovingly, when poverty had changed to plenty, and the wild forest that they cut their way through with difficulty when they made their settlement had been cleared away to make place for hundreds of happy, thrifty homes.

William Baker and his wife bore the brunt in the battle, and they both lived to realize the condition that they labored to bring about and witness the changes and improvements that they, perhaps, but vaguely anticipated. The wife is still living upon the old farm which became the home of these pioneers two years after their arrival. The husband did not pass away until 1859. His long career of useful activity closed upon the 11th of February in that year, over half a century from the time of his arrival. During his more than fifty years' residence in the community he was looked upon as a man of solid worth and strict integrity. His religious faith was that of the Disciples, and he was a staunch supporter of the church. He held aloof from public affairs, not from lack of interest, but rather because of retiring nature, and his life was quiet, but active and industrious to its close.

ISAAC DE WITT

is a representative of the second generation of the pioneers. He is the son of John and Betsey De Witt, and was born in Fairfield in the year 1833. His mother's maiden name was Sample, and she was a daughter of the first woman who became a resident of the township. The subject of this sketch began life with but few of the advantages that the people even of a new country possess, but good habits, industry and thrift, won for him the race in which many have failed who have had less to contend with. He has all of his life been a resident of his native township, and is, to-day, one of its representative farmers. Isaac De Witt married Mrs. Abigail Morse, by whom he has had five children, all of whom are now living. Their names are: William Augustus, Jennie Almira, Isaac Ellsworth, Duane Edwin and Harry Elmer.

WM. BAKER.

MRS. LEOH D. BAKER.

CLINTON McKELLOGG

was born October 8, 1827, in Jefferson county, New York, and came to Peru, Huron county, Ohio, 1844, with an uncle. At this time he was an orphan, and he lived with his uncle a short time when he went away to work on a farm by the month. At the age of twenty-one he had saved one hundred dollars from his wages, having no other patrimony. He married November 14, 1850, Eveline Mead. Mrs. McKellogg was born April 23, 1831, in Bronson, Ohio, daughter of Alson Mead, and granddaughter of Abraham Mead, one of the pioneer settlers of Huron county.

He came to this county with his family, consisting of his wife and ten children, at a very early period. They passed through great and almost unendurable vicissitudes, the children all attaining mature age. Alson Mead, during these years of severe labor and great hardships, contracted an illness which left him a cripple.

He married and located in Bronson, working at shoe-making for a number of years, till he became possessed of means to purchase a farm. He lived there until his death, which occurred January 6, 1865. He left seven children and a fine property. Mrs. McKellogg is a life member of the American Bible Society.

Mr. McKellogg worked different farms on shares until he was able to purchase one of his own, buying a small farm in Fitchville, and exchanging that for one in the eastern part of Fairfield, and finally selling that and buying the one he now occupies, which is situated one mile south of the center of Fairfield.

The original farm had sixty-four acres, and the rest has been added at five several times. The only son of this family, Frank E. McKellogg, is a student at Oberlin college. His parents intend to remove to Oberlin this present year, to afford him the benefit of a home while pursuing the remainder of his college course, and also to give their only daughter, Ida, the best educational advantages possible.

Mr. McKellogg is one of the prominent citizens of Fairfield. He is a representative self-made man, having raised himself from poverty to affluence. Energetic and determined, he is always found at the head of all enterprises in which he is engaged. He and his wife are active members of the Congregational Church, and their large and elegantly furnished house is opened to many social entertainments.

Mr. McKellogg has for some time owned the greatest amount of farm stock of any one individual in Fairfield. He is a shrewd dealer, a close buyer, and a successful operator in this line of business. His fine farm of two hundred and forty acres is well situated for this business. It is watered by a beautiful stream, which affords living water for his herds of animals all the year. Besides the church and Sabbath school, Mr. McKellogg interests himself in the common schools and the judicial interests of his immediate district and the country surrounding.

NEW LONDON.*

In presenting to the public a history of the township of New London we regard as proper to preface our work by a list of the

ORIGINAL OWNERS.

For an explanation of the following table the reader is referred to the history of Wakeman township:

TOWN NUMBER TWO, RANGE TWENTY.

CLASSIFICATION No. 1, SECTION 1.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	s.	d.
Robert Kennedy	350	0	0	Nathaniel Richards	255	3	1
Temperance Moore	24	3	0	" "	24	3	0
Timothy Durfey	20	14	0	" "	20	14	0
Thomas Hopkins	198	17	9	" "	198	17	9
Lydia Latimore	27	8	6	" "	27	8	6
John Morris	29	16	0	" "	29	16	0
Laurance Martin	55	18	6	" "	55	18	6
Walter Welch	59	19	0	" "	59	19	1
Henry Deshoe	900	0	2	Ester Cleveland	322	12	10
Guy Richards & Son	811	8	0	Samuel Mather, Jr.	256	18	10
Isaac Champlain	142	3	2	Sylvester Mather	94	15	5
Footing of Classification No. 1,					£1,344	7	0

CLASSIFICATION No. 2, SECTION 2.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	s.	d.
Mary Hurlburt	212	13	0	Nathaniel Ledyard	212	13	0
Roger Gilson	884	18	6½	" "	184	8	6½
James Angell	169	2	2	" "	169	2	2
Nathan Bailey	20	3	10½	" "	20	3	10½
Samuel Coit	19	8	6	" "	19	8	6
Elizabeth Beebe	16	6	0	" "	16	6	0
B'nj. & Cal'b Ledy'rd	200	0	0	" "	150	0	0
Ester Conklin	39	1	6	" "	39	1	6
John Brown	29	5	8	" "	29	5	8
Henry Mason	27	18	0	" "	27	18	0
Benjamin Vose	6	8	6	" "	6	8	6
Serg't Dan'l Eldridge	1	1	9	" "	1	1	9
John Starr	..	19	6	" "	..	19	6
Nathan Sholes	..	15	3	" "	..	15	3
Tho's Mansfield, Esq	604	16	0	" "	466	14	6
Footing of Classification No. 2,					£1,344	7	9

CLASSIFICATION No. 3, SECTION 3.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed* £	s.	d.
Guy Richards & Son	811	8	0	Nathaniel Richards	60	17	1
George Newcomb	238	1	9	" "	142	17	0
Nathan Douglas	941	11	8	" "	941	11	9
Patrick Robertson	3	0	0	" "	3	0	0
Solomon Rogers	101	4	3	" "	101	4	3
Robert Kennedy	350	0	0	" "	94	16	11
Footing of Classification No. 3.					£1,344	7	0

CLASSIFICATION No. 4, SECTION 4.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't classed* £	s.	d.
Ebenezer Ledyard, Esq.	1151	3	4	Nath'l Ledyard	1151	3	4
Youngs Ledyard, deceased	75	0	0	" "	75	0	0
Stephen Billings	74	6	7	" "	74	6	7
Jedediah Chester	21	13	2	" "	15	2	11
Mary Ward	28	0	0	" "	28	0	0
Sarah Stedman	..	14	2	" "	..	14	2
Footing of Classification No. 4,					£1,344	7	0

NAME.

The township very naturally took the name of *New London* from the fact that N. Douglass, N. Richards, and the Ledyards, were the principal, or largest original proprietors, or sufferers; and they resided in New London, Connecticut. The name of the township has never been changed since its first settlement.

NATURAL APPEARANCE, ETC.

The surface of the township is generally level, though, in many portions in the vicinity of the water courses, it is quite rolling, and other portions may be classed as gently undulating. It was originally, with the exception of a small portion in the fourth section, known as the cranberry marsh, all densely covered by timber. The principal varieties of wood were black walnut; elm of several varieties, rock, red and white; maple—hard and soft; beech; oak—white, yellow and black; basswood, whitewood, hickory, white and black ash, cherry, dogwood and willow. There has been no particular change in the forest, except the almost entire disappearance, by use. The soil is very productive—well adapted to grass, small grains, corn, vegetables and berries—clayey, or marl, with a slight preponderance of the clay, and, in the third section, sandy; while rich, deep muck, is abundant in the fourth section. It is about equally well adapted to the the dairy products, hay, grain or stock raising. Fruits of several kinds and varieties do well. In short, for fertility and productiveness, very few, if any town on the Fire-lands, can surpass this. At an early day in the settlement of the township, quite a large portion of the third and fourth sections were deemed as low land and swampy; now, all or nearly all is drained and is tillable.

The streams running through the town are two. One running northwardly through the fourth and third sections, is formed by Skellenger's creek, Knowlton's creek and Carpenter's creek, uniting with the Vermillion river in the township of Clarksfield, as its east branch; and Rawson's creek, uniting with other small streams and making East creek, a west branch of Black river. The various creeks and streams are fed by many springs, which render this section of the county quite well watered.

BEASTS OF THE FOREST.

When the first white men settled in New London, the black bears and wolves were the most formidable; deer, raccoon, otter, sable and gray fox, wild turkeys, beaver, wild cat, hedgehog and fishers, or pekans, abounded to a limited extent. The deer and wild turkeys became far more abundant about 1822, evidently coming into the town from the east; and the wolves appeared to follow the deer.

*By A. D. Skellenger, M.D.

INDIANS.

There were camping grounds on farms in the second section, but no villages. The hunters of the Delaware and Wyandot nations frequented their old grounds for a few years after the white man came. In their intercourses they were very kind and friendly, and gave no cause for trouble or alarm. Honesty and friendship are characteristics of the red men of America, till deceived or betrayed by the whites!

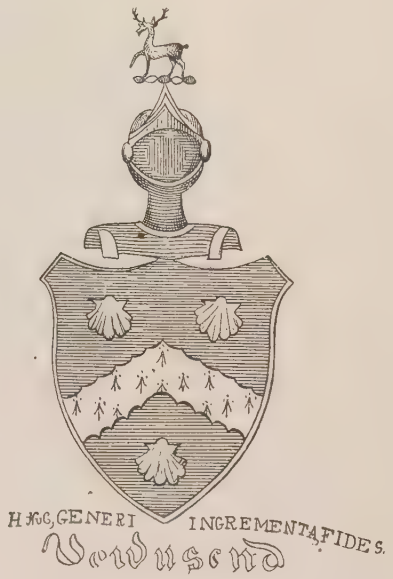
EARLY SETTLERS AND SETTLEMENTS.

The settlement of this township was delayed by the war of 1812–15, and again from the disputes of *title* from 1820 to '25, which will be more fully noticed hereafter, it being the cause of the *greatest law suit* ever affecting the settlers on the Fire-lands.

Mr. Abner Green, wife, and wife's three daughters, were the first white settlers. The family moved into the township on foot in the month of February, A. D. 1815, and located on lot number ten, third section, near the northwest corner of said lot. Here Mr. Green erected the *first* log house—a small cabin—using basswood bark as covering or roofing. His furniture, or rather cooking apparatus, and farming tools and implements were few and very simple. History tells us they were conveyed on his back in a box or "*chest captured from General Proctor.*" Green was born in the State of Vermont at a day sufficiently early for him to be a Revolutionary soldier, though the date of his birth is unknown—probably, about 1758. He served also during the war of 1812 as sergeant. His wife, a Mrs. Van Deusen, was a widow lady, and mother of several children at the time she was married to Mr. Green. One of the daughters—Hannah—married Nathan Canada March 17, 1817. The marriage ceremony was performed by one David Abbott, a justice of the peace. Another of the daughters, Miss Margaret, was plaintiff in a breach of promise case at her father's house, Mr. J. P. Case, justice of the peace. It was a very exciting affair, as it was the first lawsuit in the township. The defendant, Mr. Henry Bates, finally settled the suit by giving to Miss Margaret a *horse*. The next year the State of Ohio made an effort to vindicate its dignity by having Miss Margaret arrested, indicted, and tried at the log court house at the first county seat below Milan, for the crime of infanticide. The jury pronounced her *not guilty*. Thus we have in the early history of this young but unfortunate girl two points to be noticed: She was the *first plaintiff* in New London, and the *first defendant* in a criminal case in old Huron county. Her subsequent career has passed from the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

Mr. Green cleared some two or three acres of ground in 1815, and raised the first crop of corn in the township, and the historian is informed he had a good crop, cultivated by the use of the ax and the hoe. He was noted as an honest, industrious, patriotic, and religious person, often holding religious meetings, and the *then* boys say he did good preaching "as a Methodist, and at times *swore for a change.*" He also erected a cabin and lived for a few years on lot number twenty-four, second section. Thence in 1823 he moved to the southern part of Ohio, and died about 1826, from, as is supposed, the effect of a wound received in the battle of Fort Malden, under General William H. Harrison.

August 15, 1815, Mr. Hosea Townsend, from Tyringham, Massachusetts, came and located on lot number twenty-three, in the third section. He remained a



few weeks, returned to the east, and remained until the 4th of February, 1816, when, with an ox team and wagon, in company with his brother, Hiram, he again set out for his Ohio home. He was fifty-two days on the road, arriving in New London March 28, 1816. Mr. Townsend brought with him irons which made the first plow used in New London soil, and, as such, *first time* used to work on the road just south of William Prosser's, on the little hill, *then* very steep, south of the creek; also, apple seeds which he planted the same year. He and his brother Hiram *bachelored* it for two years. The first season they planted four acres of corn. When harvested, a portion was fed to the oxen, a portion ground in the hand-mortar and beech stump grist mill, for their own food, and the other portion was sold to the red hunters for English specie (crowns) worth one dollar and six cents per bushel. He put out the first orchard in 1820 and 1822; and built the *first frame house* in 1826. He was born in Greenbush, May 25, 1794; married Miss Sophia Case, (the first school teacher, born April 26, 1798), March 25, 1821. Mrs. Townsend died March 2, 1875. Mr. Townsend, now, May, 1879, is living with his daughter, Mrs. A. S. Johnson, in the village of New London, aged eighty-five years. He was a soldier in 1815, and draws a soldier's pension.

During the year 1815, the following persons settled in New London: In November, Mr. Isaac P. Case,

wife, and Sophia, Philothe and Eliza, daughters, and Tracey, a son, settled on lot fourteen, section three. Mr. Simeon Munson and family, on lot seven; Mrs. Porter, mother to Mrs. Betsey or Elizabeth Scribner, and Philo T. and Aurora Porter, (two brothers); Sherman, Austin and Major Smith (three brothers, Major but six years of age) all came at the same time, and in the company of Mrs. J. P. Case, and all settled in the third section. They were from Connecticut, though at this immediate move from near Springfield, Clarke county, Ohio, by the way of the Maumee route.

One or two days later in November, 1815, Mr. Anthony Hendryx and family, and Benjamin Hendryx, a brother, and his family, came from New York, and settled on lots thirteen and eighteen, in the third section; also, about the same time, John Hendryx and his brother Thomas, and their families, from Brighton, Monroe county, New York, settled in the second section,—John on lot number twenty-three, and Thomas on lot number eighteen. Many others whose names are forgotten, came and settled, and some moved in, in the year 1815.

During the year 1816, William Sweet arrived, who came in January, with his family, from Brighton, in Monroe county, New York, and settled on lot fifteen, third section; made a large and permanent improvement; put out a large orchard in 1822. He filled several township offices with credit to himself, and, in 1831, sold to Abram Prosser, and moved to Erie county, Ohio.

Also, in July, 1816, Mr. John Covey and Phebe, his wife (daughter of Abram Hendryx), and family, then consisting of Polly, John, Hannah, Benjamin and Phebe, came from Steuben county, New York, and settled on lot seven, section four, now owned by T. B. Hemenway, on which is the first cemetery, and also the New London agricultural association grounds and track are located. He lived on this lot, and made quite an improvement, setting out a large orchard, but, as he had no valid title to his farm, (Devil) John Hendryx, as the phrase is by the early settlers, "bought it out from under him" in 1829. In 1837, he and his wife moved to Michigan. His family married as follows: Polly, the eldest daughter, married, December, 1817, Mr. John Day, and settled on lot number twenty, section one; John, the eldest boy, married Alzina Day, daughter of widow Day, of Clarksfield, for his first wife (wife and two children soon died), and for his second wife he married Mary McConnell, daughter of James McConnell, of Rochester, and now lives near Coldwater, Michigan; Hannah married Daniel Higgins, of New London, afterward a "lively Mormon;" Phebe married Ansel Barber, and Benjamin married Martha Ann, daughter of Simeon Munson, and all live, or did, near Coldwater, Michigan. Polly (Mrs. Day) soon died, and was buried on her father's farm, which was the first burial in the village cemetery. As a family, history informs us, they were kind and obliging. Richard Bailey settled on lot number one, section four, remained a few years, and sold to Paul Lebo, and Paul Lebo sold to J. McClave.

1817.—There were many additions to the pioneers of the township during the third year of its settlement, a few only have we space to specify, among whom we will name: February 22, 1817, Mr. Henry Anderson, from Livington county, New York, and Mrs. Russell, her sons Alcott and Charles, from the same county; and about the same time, came Paul Pixley, and Ariel his son, and their families, from Brighton, New York; Nathan Munson, Steven Post and A. Miner, from the State of New York, and located as follows: Anderson, on lot number eighteen, third section; Mrs. Russell, on lot number seven, third section; Alcott, a boy, lived with Anderson; Paul Pixley, on a part of same lot and section; Ariel Pixley, settled on lot number ten, same section; and Post, on number eighteen.

In the spring of this year, Mr. Josiah Day and his brother, John, came. Josiah settled on lot number twenty-five, first section, where he soon established a manufactory of black salts, or potash; and in after years, in company with Mr. Tracy Case, did quite an extensive trade in ashes, potash and cotton goods and family groceries. He always lived on this place. Was elected justice of the peace in 1855; died October 14, 1855, an honest man, even to the dividing of the last cent! John Day settled on lot twenty, first section.

Ezekiel Sampson and William Merrifield and their families, from Brighton, New York, arrived in December, 1816. Sampson located on lot number eight, fourth section; and William Merrifield located on lot number three, second section.

Mr. Solomon Hubbard, (a soldier in the war of 1812–14,) from Livingston county, New York, born 1789, in Connecticut, came to Florence, February 12, 1816. The next spring, April, 1817, he traded his farm with Mr. Nathan Smith, who located on lot number five, third section, in 1816. Mr. Smith came on to said lot under a contract with Nat. Ledyard, and erected a house. He had a large family of daughters, and thought he could educate them better in Florence than in New London, which is said to be the motive that resulted in swapping farms. Mr. Solomon Hubbard, by the enforcement, in court, of the Ledyard "contract" with Smith, obtained a deed of fifty acres as a gift. Mr. Hubbard filled several important offices. He died January 16, 1829.

J. B. Hubbard, a son, born August 27, 1817, and now living in Cincinnati, is the oldest white male, living, born in the township. His son, Holsy, born in New York, April 11, 1815, now lives on the lot, and is one of the most prominent and respected citizens of all the living early pioneers. He has several times filled the office of township trustee; has been justice of the peace for three terms, and from 1869 to 1875, six years (two terms), was one of the most reliable and energetic county commissioners. He has reared a family of five boys—S. G., Joseph B.,

Holsy Hubbard

Alfred, Edward E. and Frank E., and three girls—Julia M., Marsium B. and Arminta D.; five children are living. S. G. died October 11, 1849; Joseph B. died November 5, 1864, and Alfred died November 15, 1864. Solomon Hubbard's children were five, three boys and two girls: Holsy, Joseph B., Solomon, Charlotte M. and Rebecca, four of whom are living. Solomon died in March, 1864. Mr. Holsy Hubbard now owns three hundred and fifty-five acres of land.

In the month of August, the same year (1817), Deacon Isaac Sampson and wife, and family, consisting of Ezekiel (who came in 1816), and Sally, Isaac, John, Roxy and Marium, arrived in the township,—second section, and after remaining a few years, moved on to lot three, fourth section. He was a brick manufacturer and stone mason; made, burned, and, in part, constructed the brick house in Ruggles township,—the first brick dwelling ever erected in all this portion of the then county of Huron, for Deacon Harvey Sackett, in the year 1834. The children married, as follows: Ezekiel to Polly, daughter of Joseph Merrifield; Sally to Enos Smith, of Florence, January 5, 1819; Isaac to Patty Hendryx, daughter of Old Anthony, in 1823, and in after years went west with the Mormons; Roxey to Archibald Bates, about 1826; John to Miss Townsend, and went to Illinois at the "Nauvoo Mormon Emigration," and Marium, at the age of thirteen, married to Gammalia Townsend, and, in company with Truman and Archibald Bates, in 1832, went to Indiana. Ezekiel and family moved to Iowa. Lewis, their youngest son, has just closed his second term as member of the Congress of the United States. Deacon Isaac Sampson died at Fulton county, Illinois, in 1838, and Ezekiel in Keokuk county, Iowa; Polly, his widow, at the age of eighty-three, in February, 1871, at Sigourney, Iowa.

Joseph Merrifield and his son-in-law, Nathan Hoyt, came in July, and erected a log cabin on lot number two, fourth section (Thomas Hendryx had previously entered the same lot, but as he had made no improvements, it cost only a trifle to "*jump* his claim.") Their families came, December 22, 1817, from Brighton, New York. The names of the children of Mr. Joseph Merrifield are: Polly (Mrs. Ezekiel Sampson); Betsey (Mrs. Nathan Hoyt), and William, who were married in the State of New York, and Lydia (who married Peter Kinsley March 13, 1820); James B., Joseph Seymour and Lewis. They all lived for several years, and most of them all the remainder of their lives in New London; and some of their children and grandchildren to this day are here among us—good and highly respected citizens.

1818.—Fancis Keyes and family—wife and four children, from Vermillion (though formerly from the State of Massachusetts), came in the month of November, and settled on lot number six in fourth section. His, was the fourth log cabin in that portion of the township, now in the village—the first having been built by John Corry; the second by Ezekiel

Sampson; the third by Joseph Merrifield. Mr. Keyes put out his orchard, in 1820, which was the second one put out in the village. The names of his four children were: Ursula, the eldest daughter, who married James O. Merrifield; Mary, married Lewis Merrifield in 1828, and the two boys, Perry and Harrison (as their sisters had married brothers), concluded to, and did, marry sisters, by the name of Sherrick. Mrs. Keyes brought with her from the old Bay State, that common destroyer—consumption, of which she died in May, 1819. Her death is noticed as the first white adult of the township. Her children and her grandchildren still continue to die of consumption, showing in this instance, a remarkable tendency that consumption is hereditary.

Mr. Keyes, in July of the same year, married Mrs. Elizabeth Scribner. He sold his improvements in 1821, to James O. Merrifield and Peter Kinsley, and moved to the east part of Fitchville township, whence, in 1834, as history relates, he and his wife, and his two boys and their wives, were swept along by the mighty and popular wave, the Mormon emigration, to the far west, where they and hundreds of others hoped to find the land of promise, wherein saints of the Most High could enjoy freedom to worship God, and not be persecuted as they had been in Huron county.

Peter Kinsley, born in Dublin, Ireland, July 12, 1797, and Henry Bates, an Englishman, both deserted the British army, and under fire of their guns, swam the Niagara river in 1815; and in the fall of 1818, both came to New London. Kinsley, during the winters of 1818 and 1819, taught the first school in the fourth section.

Abram Dayton Hendryx, wife and family, came in 1817, and, as the oldest inhabitants say, they lived "all over"—first on lot number nine, then on lot number three, then to Sullivan, then back to New London, from one section to another. He was the father of John M., who married Eunice, daughter of Dr. Samuel Day, (who also came to the township in 1817. Dr. Samuel Day was the father of John, Sally, Josiah, Eunice, Ephraim and William, who all came about the same time; and afterward, in New London, the father of Hannah, Elizabeth, Almira, Elijah (who had fits), Charles, Samuel, Matilda, Huldah and Polly, and three others that died; eighteen in all. Dr. Day made and exported the first potash, or black salts, from this township, in 1821. Dr. Day died December 31, 1839.) Sophia, who married John Town, and settled on lot twenty-five, fourth section, and afterwards went to the State of Michigan; George, who married, in Ruggles, Perwilla Stevens from Knox county; Sally, had John Fisher for her first, and Cummings for her second husband, now living with Mrs. Kannauss, a granddaughter, in the city of Cleveland; and Anna, the oldest girl, married Benjamin DeWitt, of Plymouth. The fee for this marriage, to Isaac P. Case, justice of the peace, in absence of any money (as negotiated by one Simson, DeWitt's debtor), was a fine "dog" pup, afterwards becoming "old Bose," one of the most respected members in "old Squire Case's" family, and of the neighborhood.

Samuel Sherman and family, in 1818, settled on lot number eighteen, third section. Mr. Sherman and his two sons, Samuel and Leonard, were very hard and industrious laborers. A son-in-law, by the name of Braynard, put up the frame barn now standing directly north of the residence of Leonard Golding. It is said of the Sherman family that they "cleared more land than any pioneers of the township."

Mr. Willis Case, wife and family, consisting of Charles, Leonard and George, came in 1818, and settled on lot number fourteen, third section. He was a brother of I. P. Case. Many of his grandchildren are still living in the county.

Mr. Zelotes Barritt came to New London in 1816, and kept "hall" with one Simeon Blackman, on the same lot that Abner Green occupied. Mr. Barritt first owned and cleared a farm—lot number six, fourth section—in Clarksfield. Though for the last fifty years of his life, he owned, and for most of the time lived, and died on, lot number ten, third section, in New London.

Jacob Roorback came to New London in 1823, spent a short time and went Ruggles in 1823 or 24. John Roorback and family came to New London in 1826, and settled on lot thirteen, first section. He was father to John W. and Frederick S.

Clark Winans settled on lot number ten, third section, 1825, but soon sold to Z. Barritt. Benjamin Hendryx, living on lot number twenty-three, second section, after firing off his gun, as he supposed, blew in it, and it discharged, killing him. This was in 1823, and he was the first man shot in town. John Akright and Jacob Akright came in 1823. B. Crampton and wife came and settled on lot number twenty-four, third sec-tion, in 1816.

The family of Abner Case, a brother of I. P. Case, a wounded soldier, came to the township at an early date; also the family of Blackman, who settled mostly in the second section. Ansel, Ira and Simeon Blackman, and families, are supposed to have settled about 1818, also Abram Prosser, David Loveland, John Tainter and Captain Wm. Blackman, on lot number nineteen, second section; Phillip Sworthout in fourth section, and Elder Benjamin B. Brackenbury and John Hooker, in the third section. Wm. C. Spaulding settled on lot number seven, third section (Sim Munson owning it before this time), and by him was erected the first frame store in the township, on the same lot. It can still be seen as a part of the barn of Lyman Dunks. Tracy Case was, at one time, a partner of Spaulding. They purchased most of their goods at Huron, Milan and Vermilhon. The further immediate settlements of this township became much retarded, and, in fact, we may say, almost entirely suspended. There were two events operating as causes—the death of Nathaniel Ledyard, which took

ZELOTUS BARRETT.

MRS. MARY B. BARRETT.

ZELOTUS BARRETT

was one of the honored and honorable pioneers of New London, a man who, from the first to the last of his long residence in the community, was ever identified with good projects, and aided almost every interest, material or moral, that the people around him had at heart.

He was born in Mendon, Monroe Co., N. Y., Feb. 24, 1798, and lived with his parents until the death of his father, in 1814. Two years after that he came to Huron County and settled in Clarksfield, taking up one hundred acres of land, which is now owned by his youngest daughter. He added fourteen hundred acres more to his original purchase, and became one of the largest land-holders in this part of the county.

April 1, 1821, Mr. Barrett married his first wife, Miss Betsey Smith, who bore him two children,—Philander and Smith Sherman. Philander lives in Clarksfield, and Smith Sherman upon the old homestead in New London township. Mr. Barrett's first wife died in 1839, and he married, in 1840, the widow of Enoch Newkirk, *nee* Miss Mary, daughter of John Roorback, of New London. Of this union were born three children, viz., Betsey Ann, Martha M., and William A., all of whom are still living; the last named in Kansas, and the other two in Huron County.

The following just, and not overdrawn, tribute to the memory of the late Zelotus Barrett appeared in Vol. XIII. of the *Fire-Land Pioneer*, and is from the pen of Dr. A. D. Skellenger, of New London, a man who was well qualified to judge, from many years' acquaintance:

"Even as a youth he served his country in the war of 1812–15, and long enough to become a pensioner. . . . Mr. Barrett was one of the first three that voted the Abolition ticket in New London. His life throughout was that of a man of energy and versatility,—at one time a captain in militia, at another a banker (the first in New London), at another the owner of fifteen hundred acres of land, and for thirty years of his life a money-lender to the poor, and to those in financial distress. With the exception of a short time in Huron, and a sojourn of three and a half years in Milan, he lived for sixty years in New London, identified in all things with its history and progress. He was most of his life a Methodist, but while living at Milan joined the Presbyterian Church, with which he ever after remained. He died in his seventy-ninth year, regretted by all who knew him, and followed to his last resting-place by a long concourse of the citizens among whom he lived."

Mrs. Mary Barrett, widow of the late Zelotus Barrett, was born Jan. 29, 1820, in Paoli, Ind., and removed to Ohio in 1830, her parents settling in New London, one mile and a half from the village. As already stated, her maiden name was Mary Roorback, and when she married Mr. Barrett she was the widow of Enoch Newkirk, who was a connection of the famous Daniel Boone. Mrs. Barrett is still living in New London.

BARRETT'S CHAPEL.

RES. OF THE LATE ZELOTUS BARRETT, NEW LONDON, HURON CO., OHIO.

place in October, 1815, at the house of Almon Ruggles, at Vermillion; although this event was not known to those settling in the second and fourth sections till after they had reached the end of their journey. The other cause, a "rumored illegality" of the purchase by Richards of the Douglass estate or claim, which we will next notice.

COPY OF DEED FROM NAT. RICHARDS TO DAVID COIT.

"To all people to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

KNOW YE, that I, Nathaniel Richards, of the town and county of New London, and State of Connecticut, as administrator of the estate of Nathan Douglass, late of New London, did, by order of the court of probate for the district of New London, for the consideration of two hundred thirty-eight pounds thirteen shillings, (£238 13*s.* 0*d.*) lawful money, received, to my full satisfaction, of David Coit, of New London, the State of Connecticut, do give, grant, bargain, sell and confirm, unto the said David Coit, all the right, title or share, that the said Nath. Richards, as administrator aforesaid, has, or ought to have, in, or to a certain tract of land lying on or adjoining Lake Erie, which was granted by the general assembly of the State of Connecticut, at their session in May, 1792, to Nathan Douglass and many others; the whole grant being half a million of acres, the Nathan Douglass' proportion of it being about three thousand one hundred and eighty-two (3,182) acres; being the whole of Nathan's rights therein, be the same more or less. The amount of his, Nathan Douglass' loss, as allowed and ascertained by a committee on the losses, being £941 11*s.* 9*d.*, as from the record of assembly appears, etc., etc., etc, to have and to hold the above granted and bargained premises, with the appurtenances thereof, unto him, the said David Coit, and his heirs and assignees forever, to his and their own proper use and behoof. * * * (as usual to the close).

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal the 11th day of March, Anno Domini 1797. NAT. RICHARDS.

Signed, sealed and dated in the presence of } GEORGE COLFAX, GUY RICHARDS. }

New London county, ss.:

NEW LONDON, March 11th, 1797.

Personally appeared, Nat. Richards, signer and sealer of the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged the same to be his free act and deed before me. GUY RICHARDS, *Justice of the Peace.*

ON THE SAME DAY—COIT TO RICHARDS.

"Know all men by these presents, That I, David Coit, of the town and county of New London, for divers good causes and considerations thereunto moving, especially for the sum of £238 13*s.* 0*d.*, lawful money, received, to my full satisfaction, of Nat. Richards, of New London, in the county of New London and State of Connecticut, have remised, released and forever quit-claimed, and do, by these presents, forever for myself and my heirs jointly and absolutely remise and forever quit-claim unto the said Nathaniel Richards, and to his heirs and assignees forever, all such right or title as I, the said David Coit, have or ought to have, in a certain tract of land lying on or adjoining Lake Erie, which was granted by the general assembly of the State of Connecticut, at their session in May, 1792, to Nathan Douglass and many others." * * * (The same description to close as the former one. Executed on March 11, 1797, and witnessed by the same witnesses, and before the same justice of the peace.)

DECREE OF COURT.

After nearly thirty years the above deed was declared illegal, and the terrible effects will be apparent from the following copy of the record of the court and their several decrees:

PICKETT LATTIMER TO WILLIAM P. CLEVELAND, DEED, ETC., ETC.

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas, William P. Cleveland, executor of the estate of James Lewis, deceased, Charles R. Lewis and George A. Lewis, by said Cleveland, and their next friend, heretofore filed their bill of complaint in the Court of Common Pleas of Huron County, sitting as a Court of Chancery, against Nathaniel Richards, Benjamin Huntington and Henry Channing, praying the sale and foreclosure of a claim against lands in said bill described, as four thousand one hundred and fifty acres, in the 20th range, 2nd township, and third section, in the county of Huron, and two thousand twenty-nine acres in 20th range, 2nd township, 1st section, amounting in all to six thousand one hundred and eighty (6180) acres; and, whereas, the said Huntington at a subsequent term of said court had also filed his cross-bill of complaint against said Cleveland, Charles R. and George A. Lewis, Nathaniel Richards and Henry Channing, praying that said lands might be sold, and foreclosed for his benefit and for the satisfaction of a certain debt owing him from said Richards, and secured on said land; and, whereas, the said court, at their October term, 1823, on the hearing of said bill and cross-bill, made their interlocutory decree, ordered the Master Commissioner of said Court, that by the oaths of five freeholders, in said bill mentioned, to cause said land to be appraised by lots; and, whereas, the Master Commissioner of said Court, in obedience of said decree, and by virtue of decretal to him directed, did cause the following lots of land to be appraised by the oaths of freeholders, to wit: lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6; south part 8, 11, 12, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, in the third section of said town; and lots No. 7; north part of 8, 9; south part of 10, 13, 14, 15; south part 18; north part 18, 23, were appraised, subject to the rights of settlers thereon, being in the section aforesaid; and lots in the first section, No. 14, 15, 16 17, 18, east part of 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and the west part of lot No. 20, east part of No. 25, and west part of 25, appraised, subject to the rights of settlers thereon; and that, having made his report of his proceedings to said Court of Common Pleas, and they having inspected the same, and being satisfied that said appraisal had in all respects been conducted agreeable to said decree, at their August term, A. D., 1824, made a furthur decree in the premises, by which, among other things, it was ordered, that the Master Commissioner do proceed and sell said mortgaged premises, he giving thirty days' notice as is required by the act regulating judgments and executions. That he set up each lot separately, and that so much of said land as has been "contracted" he shall sell subject to said "contracts," and that he report his proceedings thereon.

And, whereas, I, Pickett Lattimer, Master Commissioner as aforesaid, did in obedience to said decree, and by virtue of a decretal order, advertise and offer said lands for sale according to the command in said order; and that having struck off and sold all the right and title of Nathaniel Richards in and to the following land, to William P. Cleveland, who bid by his agent, Eben Newton, and was the highest bidder, to wit:

No. of lot.	*No. of acres.*	*At per acre.*	*Amounting to.*	*No. of lot.*	*No. of acres.*	*At per acre.*	*Amounting to.*
1	160¼	$1.75½	$192.17	16	187½	$ .91	$176.62
2	158	83¼	131.53½	17	157½	1.33⅓	209.99½
3	165½	83¼	137.77	19	165½	1.00	165.50
4	165½	1.33⅓	220.66	20	167¾	1.00	167.75
6	168	1.50	252.00	21	166½	83¼	138.60½
8	60	2.00	120.00	22	157	1.17	183.69
11	168¾	66½	112.20	24	171½	91	156.06
12	160	1.50	240.00	25	173½	83¼	144.43½

situated in said third section.

Lot	7	158	$360.56	Lot	14	169¼	$126.72
"	8	107	259.31	"	15	173½	143.62
"	9	166½	352.85	S. pt.	18	83¼	39.15
"	10	86½	92.92	N. pt.	18	83¼	39.15
Gore	13	169½	132.75	Lot	23	169¼	180.57

situated in third section subject to the rights of those having contract for the same.

No. of lot.	*No. of acres.*	*At per acre.*	*Amounting to.*	*No. of lots.*	*No. of acres.*	*At per acre.*	*Amount ing to.*
14	170	$1.17	$198.90	20	91	$1.17	$106.47
15	159	83¼	132 31	21	179½	1 33⅓	239.32½
16	172½	1.42½	245.91	22	169½	1.42½	241.53⅛
17	163½	1.42½	232.98	23	171¼	1.25½	214.91¾
18	165¾	1.25½	208.02	24	173¾	1.08¼	188.08
19	165½	83¼	137.77				

situated in said first section.

W. p't 20 / E. p't 25	158½		$175.35	W. p't 25	82¼		$116.66½

situated in said first section subject to rights of those having contracts therefor; and having reported my proceedings thereon, and said Court having at their October term, 1824, inspected said report, and being satisfied that said sale had, in all respects, been conducted in conformity to said decree,—Ordered that the Master Commissioner make, execute and deliver to said Wm. P. Cleveland a deed, conveying to him all the right and title of said Nathaniel to the above described land subject to the rights aforesaid:

Now, therefore, I, Pickett Lattimer, Master Commissioner as aforesaid, by virtue of said decretal order, and for and in consideration of $6,966.83, received, to my full satisfaction, of William P. Cleveland, do grant, bargain and sell to the said William P. Cleveland, all the right and title of said Nathaniel Richards in and to the aforesaid lots of land situated in the first and third sections of New London, and in the county of Huron, subject to the right of those holding "contracts" thereof, be the same more or less; to have and to hold the above granted and bargained premises to his own proper use and behoof in as full and perfect a manner as I could, by virtue of the authority aforesaid, convey the same.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 18th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

Signed, sealed and acknowledged, and delivered in the presence of
HARVEY G. MORSE,
SIMEON B. STURGES,

PICKETT LATTIMER,
Master Commissioner.

Acknowledged before Enos Gilbert, Justice of the Peace.

Received for record May 21st, 1825; recorded June 21st, 1825.

ICHABOD MARSHAL, *Recorder.*

[Copied by A. D. Skellenger from the Record of Deeds, pages 379 and 380, April 25, 1879.]

It was by the above decree that John Miller, Sr., who was a son of a daughter of Nathan Douglass, came, in 1825, in possession of several thousand acres of land in New London township, making him the wealthiest person in the township, as he was also the most respected.

Below is a list of a few deeds given for land in the third section, with the date of the transfer and the names of the parties and the number of lot and number of acres:

By decree of court to Solomon Hubbard, lot 5, 175 acres, 1822.
By decree of court to Hiram Blackman, lot 10, 86½ acres, Oct. 3, 1822.
Simeon Blackman to Solomon Hubbard, N. E. corner lot 10, 10 acres, Apr. 10, 1823.
Simeon Blackman to Ariel Pixley, N. p't lot 10, 12½ acres, Apr. 20, 1824.
Heirs of James Lewis to Henry Anderson, one-half of lot 18, one-half of 166½ acres, April 1, 1825.
Heirs of James Lewis to Hosea Townsend, one-half of lot 23, 169¼ acres April 1, 1825.
Heirs of Nathan Douglass to Ariel Pixley, S. half lot 10, 86½ acres, July 10, 1829.
Heirs of Nathan Douglass to John Hooker, W. part lot 17, 50 acres, July 2, 1830.
Heirs of Nathan Douglass to William Sweet, lot 15, 173½ acres, March. 1, 1831.
William Sweet to Abram Prosser, lot 10, 1 acre, July 11, 1831.
William Sweet to Abram Prosser, lot 15, 173 acres, July 11, 1831.
Heirs of Nathan Douglass to Pickett Lattimore, lots 1, 2 & 4, 478¾ acres, June 9, 1830.
Heirs of Nathan Douglass to Philo T. Porter, N. p't lot 8, 104 acres, Oct. 25, 1830.
H'rs of Nathan Douglass to Jos. B. Brackenburg, E. p't lot 22, 78½ acres, May 18, 1831.
H'rs of Nathan Douglass to Harris Peck, part lot 12, 27 acres, May 2, 1829.
H'rs of Nathan Douglass to Wm. C. Spaulding, part lot 7, 50 acres, June 7, 1831.
Jos. B. Brackenburg to Hosea Townsend, p't lot 22, 27 acres, June 20, 1831.
Heirs of Nathan Douglass to John Harmond, N. W. part lot 11, 55 acres, June 5, 1831.
H'rs of Nat'n Douglass to J. W. and B. Parks, S. W. p't lot 11, 134 71-100 acres, Oct. 4, 1831.
H'rs of Nat'n Douglass to Geo. Minor, E. p't lot 17, 56 acres, Dec. 1, 1832.
H'rs of Nat'n Douglass to Isaac P. Case, S. p't lot 14, 84¾ acres, July 11, 1829.
John Miller to Tracy Case. N. part lot 14, 84½ acres, March 11, 1833.
John Miller to Tracy Case, part lot 6, 82½ acres, March 11, 1833.

The question of title disposed of, New London now rapidly settled.

John, Archibald, and Truman Bates, and sister, Charity (Mrs. Phillip Sworthout), first settled on the town line road in the fourth section about 1826.

Alexander McConnell and wife, and family—J. C., J. A., Martha, and William, came to New London in 1831; settled on lots number seventeen and eighteen, first section. The lot had been occupied by one Odell before McConnell bought it. J. A. and J. C. are dead. William now lives on lot number eighteen; married M. A. Roorback in 1840, and is the father of Mary (Mrs. Carvey), Alexander K., J. F., and A. E. Mr. William McConnell is among the best men of the township, having filled several offices.

Elisha Noble and family came and settled on lot number fifteen, first section. Died 1836, or, as his son and others say, was murdered by Dr. McMillen, of Clarksfield, who amputated his leg and did not ligate the artery, and he bled to death.

Robert Gordon came in 1831; was one of the organizers of the First Free Will Baptist Church in 1833. Settled on lot number twenty-two, second section. Lockwood and Chauncy Shaw, in 1834, settled on lot number four, second section. David Rumsey on lot number nineteen, second section, in 1835. George Rumsey came in 1837, and John Hosmer in 1835, settling on lot number twenty-five, second section. John Hofstatter settled on lot number fifteen, second section, in 1844. Captain Henry King came in 1839, and his family in 1840. B. L. Mead, in 1843, locating on lot number twenty-four, fourth section. N. Runyan, in 1836; J. Bradley, 1839; Stephen Kilburn, in 1840, and many more about this time. Dyer Barrett, in 1835, lot seventeen, in second section; Daniel Hemenway, in 1835, settling on lot twenty-three, section first.

Mrs. John Wanzer Hendryx hung herself in 1834.

ORGANIZATION AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The township of New London was organized in 1817, and the first election was held at the house of Mr. William Sweet, on the first Monday in April. William Sweet, Isaac P. Case and Solomon Hubbard were trustees; Sherman Smith was township clerk; Hosea Townsend and B. Crampton were appraisers; Philo T. Porter was constable, and H. Townsend acted as lister. Mr. I. P. Case was made a justice of the peace, and tradition has it that he was elected at an election held in Florence, and he was elected unanimously, *by one vote*, and that unanimity was cast by Solomon Hubbard. But Mr. H. Townsnd says such a notion is only fiction, and, of course, untrue. The early records of the township were burned, with all the furniture in the house, at the time Sherman Smith and brother's house was burned, in 1818 or '19, and the want of any record compels us to say we do not know who was elected in the spring of 1818. It is conceded there was no fall election in 1817. The first State election was held in 1818, and the poll book shows *twenty votes*, which at the ratio now given for boys, girls, and women, (and many of the early pioneers had large families of boys and girls) would give the town somewhere from sixty to one hundred inhabitants.

Mr. Hosea Townsend furnishes, as a record made by his wife, the following correct list of a few of the earlier marriages, with the dates, and by whom the interesting and solemn hymeneal knots were tied: Ira Blackman to Lovina Smith, daughter of Nathan Smith, October 20, 1816, by E. Sprague, of Florence, justice of the peace; Town Clark to Philotha Case, December 20, 1816, by the same justice of the peace; Nathan Canada to Hannah Van Deusen, March 17, 1817, by David Abbott, justice of the peace; Z. Nor-

JESSE PERKINS.

MRS. JESSE PERKINS.

RESIDENCE OF JESSE PERKINS, NEW LONDON, HURON CO., O.

ton to Cynthia Post, of Clarksfield, October 14, 1818, by Isaac P. Case, justice of the peace; Enos Smith to Sally Sampson, January 5, 1819, by I. P. Case, justice of the peace; Francis Keyes to Mrs. Elizabeth Scribner, July —, 1819, by I. P. Case, justice of the peace; Mr. Upson Clark to Sally Day, daughter of Dr. Samuel Day, December 28, 1819, by I. P. Case, justice of the peace; Peter Kinsley to Lydia Merrifield, March 13, 1820; John Hooker to Laura Anderson, March 23, 1820, by Isaac P. Case; Hosea Townsend to Miss Sophia Case, March 25, 1821, by I. P. Case, justice of the peace; John Day to Miss Polly Corey, December 16, 1817, by Esquire Ralston, of Richland county, at uncle A. Hendryx's, in Haneytown, now Savannah.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first birth occurred on the 29th day of February, 1816. Unto John Hendryx's wife was born a son. It died, of what, we know not, having lived only a few months. No name.

Mrs. Eunice Knapp, daughter of I. P. Case, born August 10, 1817, is the oldest person born in the township and living in the village.

Mr. Joseph B., son of Solomon Hubbard, born August 27, 1817, is the oldest male born in New London.

The first adult death was that of Mrs. Francis Keyes, who died of consumption in May, 1819, and was buried on their own lot, near John King's orchard. Mrs. Polly Day, daughter of John Corry and wife of John Day, died in the autumn of 1820, and was buried on her father's farm, being the first buried in the village cemetery.

The first house erected was by Abner Green, on lot number ten, third section, February, 1815, and the first frame house by Hosea Townsend on lot number twenty-three, third section. The first frame barn was built by I. P. Case, and the first log store (a building 24x36) in 1819, on his place. The first frame store was William C. Spaulding's, on lot number seven, third section. The first boy born in a frame house in the town was Ira Townsend.

The first corn was raised by Abner Green, and the first wheat carried to mill was by Hosea Townsend, to Uniontown, now Ashland. The first flour and meal was obtained at Florence.

The first manufacturer of boots and shoes was I. P. Case, in 1815. The first black salts or potash was made by Josiah Day and his father, Dr. Samuel Day. The first orchards from the seeds were planted by H. Townsend, William Sweet, John Corry, and Francis Keyes, in 1820 and '22. The first grist mill was put up by Captain William Blackman in 1826, and was a small concern—two sand-stones turned by hand. The first brick building was erected in the fall of 1865 and in the summer of 1866. Was used by Thomas Smith as a cellar. The Masonic Hall was built the following year. The first brick store was built by C. W. Gregory in the village in 1866. The first brick block of stores was built by Z. Barritt in 1867. The first quarrel or fight was between Dan Higgins and I. J. Webber. Webber knocked the wind out of Higgins, but he recovered. The first man killed at a raising was Simeon Munson, in 1828. The first arrest for forgery was one Bailey, and he was acquitted by proving he could not write. Peter Kinsley had a fight with R. Bailey, and Peter was the first to go to jail; nothing serious. The first hotel was kept by Peter Kinsley, a double log house with many additions; he also used it as a store. The first frame hotel was kept by Henry King in 1840. The first brick hotel was erected by J. A. and J. C. McConnell in 1869–70, and first kept by M. Motter. The first township clerk was Sherman Smith, in 1817. The first justice of the peace was Isaac P. Case, from 1818 to 1851. The first mill of any magnitude was erected by John Bates; was moved into the village by Peter Kinsley and J. S. Merrifield in 1833, and was known as the "horse mill." In 1838–9 we had in Ohio the first and greatest drouth, the streams becoming dried up. It was then the wisdom of the "horse mill" investment became manifest. The mill ran day and night, Sunday not excepted. The first importation of blooded cattle from southern Ohio was by John Miller, in 1835, and were descendants of the English importation of Durhams in 1817. The first saw mill was built by I. P. Case, the second one by John Miller, in 1826, and the third by Robinson, in 1834. The first steam saw mill was built by T. B. Hemenway in 1857; the first steam grist mill was built by O. G. Remington in 1861–2. The first railroad was the Cleveland, Columbus and Indianapolis, afterward the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, in 1850.

The first road opened was the Read, a military road from the south side of the county to the lake on the west line of New London, in 1812. The second road was for the passage of the army of General Wm. H. Harrison's division, 1814, through the northeast corner of the township. The first road made by the pioneers was what is known as the Clarksfield road to Ruggles, commenced 1816.

The first mail matter was obtained at Huron, Judge Jabez Wright, postmaster, Dr. Richard P. Christopher keeping the office for the judge. The next was obtained at Norwalk. The first mail route was from Tiffin to New London—a man in southern Ohio taking the contract for carrying the mail, but mistaking New London for London in the central part of the State, he gave up his contract, and it was then carried by Squire Palmer, of Fitchville, from Fitchville to Tiffin and back, once a week; and by Tracy Case and Hosea Townsend from Fitchville to the office of I. P. Case, postmaster, for the revenue of the office. This was under J. Q. Adams' administration. Under Jackson's administration Peter Kinsley officiated as postmaster at "Kinsley Corners," or Merrifield's Settlement. The first route through the township was from Florence to Uniontown, or Ashland; contractor,

Dr. George Baker; carried by Paul Lebo, and others. There is a dispute as to who kept the first post office, some say Peter Kinsley, and others T. Case, and some I. P. Case. Probably one got it away from the other. Robert Van Vranken is postmaster in 1879.

The first school house was in the third section, on lot number thirteen, in 1816, and Miss Sophia Case, daughter of I. P. Case, was the first teacher, and had fifteen scholars. The first school house in the fourth section, or in the village, was on lot two, a little north of B. B. Mead's residence, and Peter Kinsley taught the first school in 1818; he had about twenty pupils. There are now in the village three buildings for schools, and in the township five, and four joint sub-districts. The village and township, by act of legislature in March, 1879, constituted all the territory into a special New London school district.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first religious organization was in the log school house where Miss Sophia Case was teaching; organized by Mr. James Haney, in 1816, a Methodist from Savannah (then known as Haneytown). Mr. Haney had about thirty listeners. Probably this was the first class, and from which, as a nucleus, the Methodist Church sprang. The north branch of it erected a brick church in 1875–6; the south branch erected a "wood-meeting" house in 1845, and has now about one hundred and thirty-five members. At the present time the Methodist Episcopal society of the village are at work on the foundation for a brick church edifice, seventy-six by seventy-five feet, with tower and bell. Samuel Doud, Mr. Joseph Hemenway and Rev. W. L. Phillips are the building committee, May, 1879.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized in 1818, in the Peter Kinsley school house. Elder French was their first preacher. Among the first members are mentioned Joseph Merrifield and wife, Deacon Isaac Sampson and wife, John Corry and wife, Ezekiel Sampson and wife, Thomas and John Hendryx and their wives, Wm. Merrifield and wife, Richard Bailey and wife, and several of the younger mothers of the above families, making in all some twenty or twenty-five members. This church has always kept up its organization, though, for the need of members and funds, much of the time they have not been able to pay regular preachers. Their building in the village was raised in 1844, but not completed for some time afterward. In 1829, many of the members went off to the Disciple Church, and from 1831 to 1834, joined the popular religious revival of the Latter Day Saints, or Mormon emigrants. Rev. P. F. Hall preached to them many years. Rev. J. M. Davies is now their pastor.

THE MORMONS.

The first meeting house or temple of worship erected and dedicated was in the year 1829 or '30. It was an immense log structure located on the south side of the highway, between H. Townsend and J. Hookers. Among its early members were Elder Rigdon, Elder Benj. B. Brackenbury and wives, Dan. Higins, Thos. Hendryx, Francis Keyes and family, the Reeds, the Stevens and many others, their membership reaching nearly one hundred. For several years they had many converts, baptising by immersion as many as eight and ten on many Sabbaths in succession. Their meetings were largely attended, and the worship as sincere as any professed followers of Christ in the town. Like the early disciples, their property was mostly in common. There was no polygamy! But persecution and a desire to inherit the promised land induced them to emigrate west in 1834. Many remained behind.

FREE WILL BAPTISTS.

The next church building and society to be noticed, is "The first Free Will Baptist Church of New London." It was organized in the spring of 1833, by Elder Thomas Carlton.

The first members of this church were twelve in number, as follows: Mr. Robert Gordon, Jr., Lorenzo Tainter and mother, John M. Hendryx and wife, L. H. Noble, Parley Pease and wife, and Miss L. Pease (a daughter), Ed. H. Gordon, Rufus Monger and Thomas Sheldon. The building was a very large log structure on lot number seventeen, second section. It took the name of the "Old Abbey;" as a society; it flourished, and appeared to do great good. In 1842, the membership numbered one hundred and two. As a Baptist church, it was different from the Latter Day Saints, though coming on immediately after, and like them, drew an immensely large congregation. On one Sabbath, in the winter, in the creek near H. D. Barrett's, in a hole in the ice, the preacher baptized thirty-five, and, I am told by Mr. H. D. Barrett, he would have staid and immersed as many more, if they had come forward. But, like most emotional bodies, it, like the Mormons, has now almost passed from the organizations of the township. A few of the members belong to a branch in Rochester, and others, like sheep without a shepherd, have no church fellowship. The organization died in 1857.

THE UNION CHURCH OR MEETING HOUSE

was erected on lot number ten, northeast corner, in 1853–8; among the early organizers were A. Johnson, Butts and H. Hubbard; some were Univeralists, or restorationists, Free Will Baptists, United Brethren, Adventists; and any religionist of a moral character, when not previously engaged, could preach in the Union Church. Many excellent men have occupied the pulpit. About four or five years ago, the Lord struck by his mighty fluid—electricity,—and tore out the west end, and shattered the pulpit, but it is now repaired, and used by any and all religionists, when not engaged.

OTHER CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.

The Disciples organized about 1863, but did not continue.

The Congregationalists organized about 1867 or 8, but could not support a preacher, and now hold no meetings.

The Catholics organized about 1850, and have regular worship once in about two weeks. The church building is on High street. Father Galvan is priest at present.

ODD FELLOWS.

New London Lodge, No. 615, I. O. O. F. was instituted in the village of New London, July 14, 1875, by Most Worthy Past Grand Master, A. C. Deuel. The charter members were: N. H. Underhill, A. Zuber, H. D. Chapin, W. R. Brundage, A. E. Bennington, P. H. Hoag, Dorr Twaddle and A. D. Skellenger—eight members. On the first evening, the following were initiated: J. M. Bliss, Elias Culbertson, Preston Palmer and L. L. Brundage. The first officers were: A. Zuber, N. G.; A. D. Skellenger, V. G.; H. D. Chapin, P. and R. S.; N. H. Underhill, P. G.; W. R. Brundage, treasurer; A. E. Bennington, I. G. For the first three years it held its meetings in a small room over the First National Bank, but in July, 1878, the lodge moved into its present very excellent and commodious rooms in the south part of Barritt's block, owned by George W. Knowlton. Up to the present time, with about fifty members, they can report no deaths, and no expulsions. The officers for 1879 are: J. M. Bliss, N. G.; Elias Culbertson, V. G.; R. A. Coats, R. S.; A. D. Skellenger, P. S.; A. Zuber, treasurer; E. W. Messenger, O. G.; E. E. Washburn, I. G.; W. R. McCaleb, P. G.; William Dobson, C.; M. D. Stevens, W.

BANK.

The First National Bank of New London, has a capital of fifty thousand dollars, and was organized March 18, 1872. John Ransom, is president, and M. H. Smith, cashier.

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

Floral Lodge, No. 260, F. and A. M., is a lodge of many years growth, having first been instituted in Fitchville, in 1854. It was moved to New London in the fall of 1866. December 18th, first meeting. Held meetings, for one year, over the Thomas Smith store, and the next year completed their present rooms above the First National Bank building, and their former hall. Floral Lodge now numbers about one hundred members. Its officers for 1879 are: E. F. Moore, W. M.; Willis Wood, S. W.; W. E. Minor, J. W.; G. E. Washburn, treasurer; G. W. Ransom, secretary; Leroy Thompson, S. D.; Frank Ames, J. D.; C. Witt, Tyler; W. L. Phillips, chaplain; C. H. Church, S. Gettle, stewards; C. Starbird, Leroy Thompson, J. M. Rawson, finance committee; L. Kilburn, J. H. Beattie, William Wood, grievance committee.

New London Chapter, No. 110, R. A. M., was instituted in the fall of 1867. Convocations are held on Friday evenings, in Masonic Hall, on or before full moon in each month. The present officers are E. F. Moore, M. E. H. P.; J. H. Beattie, E. K.; A. E. Peet, E. S.; Willis Wood, C. of H.; W. L. Brickley, P. S.; H. Kester, R. A. C.; W. Wood, M. of 3rd V.; W. E. Minor, M. of 2nd V.; C. H. Church, M. of 1st V.; C. Starbird, treasurer; G. W. Ransom, secretary; C Witt, Guard; C. H. Church, W. L. Brickley, J. H. Beattie, finance committee; J. H. June, R. Dowman, W. E. Minor, grievance committee.

THE KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Welcome Lodge No. 237, New London, Ohio, was organized February 25, 1876. Charter members and first officers: H. C. Kilburn, dictator; L. T. Gilbert, vice dictator; W. W. Minor, assistant dictator; L. Kilburn, past dictator; G. E. Weber, chaplain; A. Zuber, guide; W. L. Brickley, guardian; J. F. Laning, reporter; C. Starbird, financial reporter; D. R. Sackett, treasurer; D. White, sentinel; G. W. Andrews, examining physician; and W. E. Minor, Ira Leggett, W. W. Vangorder, J. H. Beattie and Chas. H. Church. C. Starbird, J. H. Beattie, C. H. Church, first trustees. The lodge now has thirty members; one death, G. W. Bradley.*

Present officers: Ira Leggett, dictator; J. F. Allen, vice dictator; A. Zuber, assistant dictator; A. Zuber, past dictator; H. C. Kilburn, chaplain; L. T. Gilbert, guide; H. G. Skinner, guardian; J. F. Laning, reporter; C. T. King, financial reporter; D. R. Sackett, treasurer; C. Starbird, sentinel; G. W. Andrews, examining physician; J. H. Beattie, C. H. Church and W. W. Minor, trustees. The lodge meets in Odd Fellows' Hall on Monday evening every week.

THE G. & R. C. OR CONFIDENTIAL X. X. X.

The M. W. G. Council of G. & R. C. of New London, Ohio, was organized at New London, A. D. 1870, by the M. W. G. L. of the United States. Charter members and officers: A. D. Skellenger, L.; Thomas Smith, V. L.; H. D. Chapin, U.; G. L. Gregory, S.; John F. Day, W.; G. E. Washburn, J. G.; H. G. Skinner, O. G.; U. B. Thomas, R.; W. E. Minor, X.; W. D. Golding, X.; J. M. Bliss, X.; C. C. Post, X.; W. W. Redfield, X.X. treasurer. Very little is comprehended by the common citizen regarding the objects or purposes of the G. & R. C. Council. Some of them have only obtained to the degree of "X;" some to the standing of "X. X.," while a few have attained the elevation of "X. X. X." They are reported to be a very secret order, attending to only

* Bradley's benefit was paid (two thousand dollars) to his mother, Mrs. Phebe Bradley, at Strongsville, Cuyahoga county, Ohio.

their own business. The order, where known, is regarded as very sound financially, numbering in New London about eighty digits or X's. The council has a convocation upon the summons of the L., V. L., or M. W. G. L. X. X. X. The place and time can be known only to an X., X. X., or X. X. X. The utmost secrecy obtains regarding the transactions within the council, but they are suspected and believed to aim at a very high grade of excellency in character and knowledge. Stipend, ten dollars L. X. X. X.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The New London Division No. 3, Sons of Temperance, was organized November 15, 1878, with the following charter members: W. P. Curtiss, Mrs. W. P. Curtiss, Mrs. William Mackey, Miss Fanny Hazard, Mrs. Clay, George W. Barns, Mrs. George W. Barns, M. M. Starr, H. M. Cookingham, O. F. Walton, Miss Frank Rowland, Miss Ida Myers, Miss Cora Myres, Mrs. Dr. Starbird, Mrs. O. S. Merrifield, and J. F. Allen. The first officers of the division were as follows: W. P. Curtiss, W. P.; Mrs. O. S. Merrifield, W. A.; Miss Fanny Hazard, R. S.; M. M. Starr, F. S.; G. W. Barns, treasurer; H. M. Cookingham, conductor; J. F. Allen, chaplain. Division No. 3 now has about forty members, and its present officers —1879—are: M. M. Starr, W. P.; Miss Fanny Hazard, W. A.; William Mackey, chaplain; W. P. Curtiss, treasurer and P. W. A.; Miss Carrie Albaugh, R. S.; H. M. Cookingham, conductor; N. C. Underhill, F. S.; Cora Myres, assistant conductor; W. B. King, I. S.; Thomas Ledget, O. S.; J. F. Allen, D. P. W. P. This lodge is reported as being very particular as to who are admitted, as many have been rejected for cause; a greater number than have been received. *Vivi, vive!*

GOOD TEMPLARS.

The Good Templars have had several organizations at sundry times, but are now disbanded; not, however, because there was no need of temperance work.

PHYSICIANS.

The first physician (if he be so called) was Dr. Samuel Day in the second section in 1817 or 1818. He was a botanic, and did some practice by the use of indigenous plants and herbs. He died December 31, 1839.

Dr. Richard P. Christopher, from Huron, came to the fourth section in 1824. He was an educated gentleman, a very good, kind and successful practitioner. It is reported of him that he would find nurses and watchers for his patients, and sometimes he was met with two women, riding his horse through the Ruggles woods, and he, with a pill bag in hand, on foot night and day, going from four to six miles, laboring to save those who were very sick. He died about 1829, and was buried in the village cemetery. But, alas, like too many benefactors of his race, nothing marks his resting place.

Dr. Fish was here in 1840; Dr. W. W. Parker in 1846; Dr. Ladd about the same time. Dr. Ladd died in 1852, and Dr. Parker was killed in Iowa about 1868. Dr. A. Starbird came in 1851; was a very successful physician, and died March 23, 1875. Dr. O. L. Andrews practiced from 1845 to 1855, and moved to Ruggles. Dr. G. W. Stetson, from 1851 to 1855, is now preaching the doctrine of the second coming of Christ, in Pennsylvania. A. D. Skellenger, M. D., who came in June 23, 1853; A. McClellan, M. D., in November, 1853; D. D. Van Vechton, M. D., in the fall of 1859; George W. Andrews, M. D., in 1875, and C. A. Mills, a homeopathic, 1870, are still practicing in New London.

VILLAGE OF NEW LONDON.

This now very interesting, and important, and rapidly increasing town, is situated in the fourth section of the township, on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad, forty-eight miles from Cleveland, seventeen miles southeast from Norwalk, sixteen north of Ashland, and eighty-eight northeast of Columbus.

Among the first settlers have been named John Corry, in 1816; the Sampson's, the Merrifield's, the Hendryx's, Kinsley's, Dr. Christopher Bates, W. S. Dewitt, and others. From 1817 to 1822 New London was called Merrifield Settlement; from 1822 to 1837, Kinsley's Corners; from 1840 to 1853, King's Corners. In 1850 the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis railroad commenced to run through the town, and the place grew rapidly. In the fall of 1853, the village, embracing about eight hundred acres of land, was incorporated. The first council proceedings are recorded for December 3, 1853: R. C. Powers, mayor; John Thorn, recorder; J. Bradley, J. F. Badger, A. Starbird, V. King, and A. D. Kilburn, trustees, or councilmen; A. A. Powers, marshal; J. O. Merrifield, treasurer. In the years 1854 and 1855, R. C. Powers was re-elected mayor. In 1856, Henry King; in 1857, E. H. Sanford; in 1858 and 1859, Alexander Porter; in 1860, Daniel H. Fox; in 1861 and 1862, J. M. Rawson; in 1863, Elihu Robinson; in 1864, J. M. Rawson; in 1865 and 1866, Alexander Porter; in 1867, L. Kilburn; in 1868, R. C. Powers; in 1869, J. M. Rawson; in 1870, 1871, 1872 and 1873, A. D. Skellenger; in 1874 and 1875, R. C. Powers; and in 1876, 1877, 1878 and 1879, A. D. Skellenger. In the fall of 1854, unto A. D. Skellenger was awarded the first contract to build one hundred and sixty rods of oak side walk, the lumber and work to be furnished by said Skellenger, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars. In 1851 the village suffered from its first serious fire; and again in 1872, November 17th, property to the value of forty to fifty thousand dollars was destroyed.

The "Gregory House," and what is known as the Union block, on the northeast corner of Rochester and

A. D. Skellenger M.D.

The subject of this brief biographical sketch was born in Genoa, Cayuga Co., N. Y., June 23, 1823. His father, Silas J. Skellenger, was born at Little Egg Harbor, N. J., Feb. 3, 1784. He was a man of great energy and decision of character. Was a carpenter and ship-joiner by trade. Served five years as an apprentice with his brother-in-law, Gideon Moorehouse, in Ludlowville, Tompkins Co., N. Y. In 1805 he married Deborah Close, daughter of Deacon Benjamin Close, of Genoa, by whom he had two daughters,—Hannah (Mrs. George Kellogg, whose children live near Reedsburg, in Wisconsin) and Sarah (Mrs. Rev. James Saxby, whose children live in Iowa). Deborah died in 1815, and for his second wife (the mother of Dr. Skellenger) he married Mary King, daughter of Benjamin King, of Genoa, Dec. 19, 1818, who was born Nov. 1, 1790, at Sag Harbor, Long Island, N. Y., and who, with her father's family, came to Genoa about 1800.

There were born of this marriage: Mary K. (Mrs. A. H. Messenger), Anson D., Samuel B., who died in Yates, Orleans Co., N. Y., November, 1847, Emeline A. (Mrs. W. W. Fuller, of Illinois, who died Sept. 15, 1874), and Silas J., who died Feb. 24, 1867, in New London, Ohio. His father and family moved to Yates, Orleans Co., N. Y., November, 1834, and died May 26, 1835. His mother then had the care of five young children, the youngest, Silas J., being only three years of age. She managed, by much hard toil, great frugality, untiring industry, and extreme economy, to support and educate them all until they could care for themselves. Dec. 1, 1842, she married A. Winegar, who died April 8, 1853, and Mrs. Mary Winegar died in New London, Ohio, Nov. 11, 1878. Dr. Skellenger acquired the habit of reading when a small boy from the standing injunction of his father, which was, "If you are tired and need rest, take a book in your hand and study," and his habits of industry and economy from the daily life of his mother. After acquiring a common-school education, his love for study led him, by the effects of his own labor on a farm, and the savings of wages as a teacher (for he began to teach winter schools when seventeen years of age), to study at Gaines and Yates Academies, and Brockport Collegiate Institute.

June 12, 1844, he married Miss Harriet I. Goold, of Albany, then of Lyndonville, N. Y. She died June 11, 1848, leaving a daughter, Sarah E., now living in New London.

After the death of his wife he resumed his studies, particularly medicine, with Dr. (afterward Prof.) L. C. Dolley, of Rochester, N. Y. March 6, 1850, he graduated with the honors of his class at the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati. During the season of 1850 he was a partner of Prof. W. W. Hadley, M.D., in the practice of medicine and surgery, in the city of Rochester, N. Y. During the winter of 1850-51 the fame of Prof. Ackley as a surgeon caused him to attend the Medical College in the city of Cleveland, Ohio. In 1851, 1852, and 1853 he practiced in Ruggles, Ashland Co., Ohio. Upon his thirtieth birthday, June 23, 1853, he removed to New London, where he still resides.

In the fall of 1874, attracted by the fame of Dr. D. W. Yandell and his colleagues, of the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, Ky., he attended lectures at that institution and the City Hospital. Surgery, for the past twenty-five years, has been his favorite practice, though not neglecting the other branches of his chosen profession. He is considered a peer in surgery in Huron County by the members of the profession. For his second wife he married, Sept. 25, 1854, in Buffalo, Mrs. Sarah Jane Belding, daughter of (Honest) Joseph Washburn, of Fitchville, Ohio, with whom he still happily lives. They have no children.

He has been honored by his neighbors with several offices,—twice township clerk, recorder, and councilman in the village. In 1862-63 was assistant assessor of United States internal revenue. Aug. 14, 1866, he was appointed a delegate to the National Peace Convention at Philadelphia, and in 1872 an alternate delegate to the Baltimore Convention which nominated Horace Greeley for the Presidency. For many years he was an active member of the Whig and Republican parties; frequently a delegate to the county, district, and State conventions. Being naturally conservative, he, in 1867, associated himself politically with the Democrats. Has often been a candidate for county office; member of the House of Representatives; twice candidate for probate judge; a justice of the peace from 1876 to 1879, and is now (1879) in his eighth year as mayor of New London. He never sought office; he believes in the maxim, "The office should find the man, and not the man the office." Among his neighbors he is not a politician. There are three things in his political creed,—*more integrity*, *more industry*, and *more economy;* and three that should never be in politics—*religion*, *education*, and *money*. He is a lover of good society and good government. In business the doctor is energetic, to the poor sympathetic, and ever ready to aid the needy as far as his duty leads. He is regarded as modest, honest, kind, and capable.

Clarksfield streets, was erected by C. W. Gregory, A. Porter, A. McClellan and R. C. and A. A. Powers, in the year 1873. The town hall block was commenced in the fall of 1867, by Union White. White died November, 1867. The block was put up in 1868 by A. White, L. L. Doud, and the trustees—Jesse Perkins, A. Miner and L. D. King—of the township, at a cost of eighteen thousand five hundred dollars. C. E. Healy first manufactured steam engines in New London, in 1871. Mr. D. J. C. Arnold is also now making steam engines. W. P. Curtiss and Brother are making tubs, pails and wooden ware; George W. Runyan is the editor and publisher of *New London Record*; T. B. Hemenway is planing, matching and sawing lumber; W. W. Vangorder erected his block in 1869, and is a dealer and manufacturer of cabinet ware and furniture; A. W. Carl is in the same business; L. W. Breck, first harness and saddler, in 1842, and still carrying on the business; John Wells and John E. Wells, and R. Hazard are in the same business; the drug business is represented by B. F. and C. Starbird; Dr. A. McClellan and L. W. Brickley; hardware—Washburn and Skinner, in their block, erected in 1875; E. H. Curtiss is now the photographer. The first cheese factory was erected and run by L. D. King, in the year 1863.

The first cheese depot was established by John Rawson, in 1876, and in 1878 there were handled by him in it over seven hundred thousand pounds of cheese. The first window sash, door and blinds manufactory was established in 1853, by M. Houghton and J. F. Badger; L. Bonney and A. Zuber are now manufacturing wagons and carriages on Fitchville street, and have been for several years; Robert Fulton and Albaugh, and A. W. Long and Davis are in the marble and monument business; H. Palmer, R. S. Giles, S. J. McCready, J. Middleswarth, T. Wood, A. H. Messinger, A. C. Kimball, grocers; A. D. Sackett, B. M. Spaulding and F. J. Peck, restaurants; Chas. H. Church, forwarder; A. White, Miner Brothers, merchants; D. R. Sackett, cigar manufacturer; W. D. Golding and O. G. Carter, jewellers; Beattie and Laning, and R. C. Powers, lawyers; Powers, Laning and T. Case, justices of the peace; W. E. Minor, township clerk; G. E. Washburn, treasurer; Phil. Mann, St. James, S. Upson, of the Gregory House, and A. D. Skellenger, of the Skellenger House, hotel keepers; Cy. King and J. M. Rawson, dentists; J. M. Runyan, M. Cookingham, Geo. W. Knowlton and J. H. June, boot and shoe business; Dr. H. Kester Homeo; H. Motter, J. R. Soules and A. D. Skellenger, livery business; A. Hendryx, J. Fry and W. Taylor, blacksmiths; S. P. North, architect; J. Thom, James Thom, Hearsey, Flint, R. A. Coats, Markham, Zarker are carpenters; J. Laning, J. A. Turner, James Rawson, J. C. Beattie, C. Hazard and C. Hotchkiss, brick and stone masons; William Mackey and William Dobson, meat market; L. T. Gilbert, flouring mill.

Present village officers: A. D. Skellenger, mayor; C. A. Mills, clerk; John King, John Middleswarth, C. King, E. F. Moore, B. B. Mead, J. F. Laning, councilmen; M. B. Runyan, marshal; C. Starbird, treasurer; Henry Messenger, street commissioner. The population of the village is estimated at twelve hundred.

A brief notice of a few of the residents of New London:

Samuel Doud (son of Solomon Doud, who died March, 1849) was born May 29, 1813; came to Greenwich in 1822, and to New London 1866; lives on lot number six, fourth section.

Wm. McConnell (son of Alex. McConnell) came to New London 1831; married M. A. Roorback 1840; is the father of Mary (Mrs. Carvey), A. K., J. F. and A. E., and now lives on lot number eighteen, first section.

G. E. Washburn, township treasurer, came to the village in 1865 (son of Walter Washburn, of Fitchville), and is of the firm of Washburn & Skinner; a reliable man.

Stephen W. Gates (son of Wm. Gates) was born in Duanesburgh, New York, December 29, 1815; came to the second section with his father's family; settled, and now lives on lot number nineteen, same section. Married a daughter of H. Townsend—Sarah—now dead, and for second wife Mrs. L. Belville; is the father of Ella E., bornJanuary 6, 1857.

Chester McClave (son of James McClave, who died in Michigan, 1867,) came to the first section, lot number one, in May, 1832. Chester was born Decem-19, 1825; married a daughter of Robert White, November 13, 1856; is the father of Ida, born November 23, 1858, and Charles, born June 21, 1859.

O. G. Remington was born in New York, May 28, 1823; married Miss Fay, of Bronson, July 12, 1846; came to New London about 1866; erected the first steam grist mill in 1861–2, and a brick dwelling on Fitchville street, corner of Grant, in 1867. B. F. Remington, a son, was born June 6, 1848.

A. S. Johnson (son of Wm. Johnson) was born March 29, 1829; married Miss Philotha Townsend, daughter of Hosea Townsend, September 24, 1856; came into New London 1835; has several times been township trustee, and member of the village council; is now vice president of the First National bank.

R. C. Powers, Esq., son of Isaac Powers, of Rochester, Windsor county, Vermont, was born January 23, 1823, and came to New London in November, 1851. He was first elected justice of the peace in April, 1856. Having been elected in October following, to the office of prosecuting attorney of Huron county, he resigned the office of justice of peace to take effect January 1, 1857. He filled the office of prosecuting attorney for two terms; again elected justice of the peace in 1864, and has filled it ever since. He has been trustee of township, and township treasurer. In his offices, and in his practice

of the law, he is regarded as honest, energetic and competent.

Lyman Dunks, son of Daniel and Olive Dunks, was born in East Mendon, Monroe county, New

MR. LYMAN DUNKS.

York, February 18, 1812. His father died June 7, 1826, aged fifty-five years. His mother died September 5, 1854, aged sixty-eight years. Mr. L. Dunks was married to Almira Williams, November 26, 1833. They were the parents of seven children—five boys and two girls: Monroe, born February 9, 1837, and was married to Miss Martha Collins, November 1, 1864; Albert, born May 4, 1835, and married Ellen Russell, March 16, 1865; George W., born August 12, 1839, and was married to Adaline Murry, January 1, 1873; Caroline M., born March 18, 1841, and died July 23, 1865; Lyman F., born November 28, 1846, and died December 7, 1860, in his fourteenth year; Mary Sophia, born September 1, 1850, and married Mr. John J. Leindenau, January 1, 1874; John N., born June 22, 1854, and died December 22, 1874, aged twenty years and six months. Mr. and Mrs. Dunks came to New London from Mendon, in May, 1837. They bought out William C. Spaulding, and yet live on the same farm. Mr. L. Dunks has been, and now is township trustee; a kind, honest and respected family; are excellent citizens; beloved by all.

Henry C. Washburn, son of Henry Washburn, of Greenwich, came to New London in 1850; now lives on lot number seventeen, fourth section, and is distinguished as a breeder of thoroughbred short-horn cattle.

E. E. Townsend, son of John Townsend, and grandson of Hosea, married the eldest daughter of Samuel Curtiss, and lives on his grandfather's farm.

A. Peck's wife, who is the daughter of George Miner, and granddaughter of A. Miner, of early pioneer fame, now lives on lot number seventeen, third section.

Hiram W. Townsend, son of Hosea, lives on lot twenty, first section.

Colonel George Bissell and wife, a daughter of S. Smith the first town clerk (and now living), resides on lot number thirteen, third section.

Jesse Perkins, an excellent farmer, resides on lot number two, fourth section (see sketch).

C. W. Breck, son of L. W. Breck, lives in the village, and is the spicy correspondent of the Norwalk *Chronicle*.

Among the more prominent inhabitants, residents of the township, should be named: B. B. Mead and Charles King, trustees of township; Captain A. C. Potter, Ambros Ketchum, A. S. Lilley, E. H. Day, O. S. Merrifield, J. R. Sutton, L. S. Foster, Henry Knowlton, S. S. Knowlton, H. D. Barritt, Bushnel Post, George W. Foot, John King, A. Miner, Walter Sutfin, Joseph Santley, John Cook, George O. Harry, I. L. Waterhouse, Leonard Golding; George Legget and Sons, brick and tile manufacturers; C. F. Barry, E. P. Barney, Ira Liggitt, S. Kilburn, C. Denham, Alexander Gibb, D. N. Bradley, George Jenney, E. G. Day, Amos Darbey, Z. Brundage, H. Park, William Wood and A. W. Purdy.

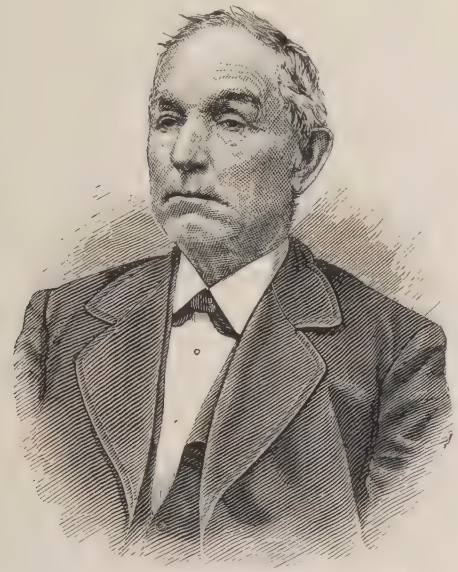
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ISAAC P. AND TRACY CASE.

Isaac P. Case and Eunice, his wife, a daughter of Zaccheus Tracy, both of New York State, were the parents of four children previous to their emigration to Ohio, viz: Sophia, Philotha, Eliza and Tracy. The latter, the subject of this sketch, was born in the town of Seneca, Ontario county, New York, August 13, 1806. He came to Ohio, when one year old, with his parents. They first located in Cincinnati about 1807, and from there went into Champaign county. They were not satisfied with this location, and soon after arriving there removed to Maumee City, which place they were obliged to flee from because of the Indians.

Isaac P. Case, when the war of 1812 broke out, went into the army as fife major, and served until peace was restored, when he returned to Champaign county, whither his family had again gone. He came to Huron county in 1815 and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in New London, which cost him two dollars per acre. His home was then in the midst of the forest, which he gradually cleared away, his son assisting him after he became old enough. It was here that his daughter Eunice was born, about three years after his settlement.

Mr. Case was, during the whole of his long career, one of the most prominent men in the work of developing the resources of the country, and was always actively engaged in some labor to advance the interests of the community. Some idea of the respect that was entertained for him by the people among whom he dwelt may be obtained from the fact that he was the first justice of the peace elected in the township of New London, and that he held the office for thirty-five years. He was the first postmaster in the village and his son the second, each of them holding the office about four years. He died in 1851.



Tracy Case

Tracy Case was married June 1, 1828, to Emeline, daughter of John Knapp, and they became the parents of three children, one son and two daughters: Lorinda, Eliza and Isaac P., two of whom are still living. The oldest daughter died in 1854. Isaac P., the son of Tracy Case, was married in 1852 to Mary L. Sutfin, and Eliza was married in 1850 to Stewart Parker, and moved to Michigan.

Tracy Case married his second wife, Mrs. Augusta M. Stewart, January 24, 1879.

Mr. Case has held the office of justice of the peace, has been twice elected township trustee, and has also held the office of township clerk. He has been a practitioner of medicine since 1841, ten years of the time elapsing since that date having been spent in Charlotte, Michigan.

The family of which he is a representative was the second in New London. As such it is identified in an important manner with the history and growth of this community, and various facts in regard to the father and son will be found in the chapter devoted to New London.

JESSE PERKINS,

of New London, the son of Hoel Perkins, an early settler, has been long and favorably known as a resident of the village where he now lives. His father (born December 17, 1794), and his mother, Mary Perkins, (born May 7, 1795), came to Ohio from Greene county, New York, in 1835, and first located in the township of Fitchville. Two years later they went to New London, where they lived until after the mother's death, June 29, 1839, when Joel Perkins removed to Michigan. From that State he went to Iowa, where he died, May 1, 1875. They had ten children: Laura, Sally, Jesse, Lucy, Harriet, Harman, Russell, Amos, Harlow and Ward.

The subject of this brief biography was born April 16, 1822, in Greene county, New York, and was, consequently, thirteen years of age when he came with his parents to Ohio. He grew up under the usual circumstances of a farmer's boy, and possessing fairly good advantages. Making the most of his opportunities, he has met with the reward that naturally follows, and has been successful in nearly all of the affairs of life. He has followed industriously the occupation of farming, and also the carpenter and joiner's trade. The house, of which a view is given upon another page, was built by him, upon his farm, in 1874.

Besides his application to his own business affairs, Mr. Perkins has given considerable attention to one or two public enterprises, and has taken a part in, and been occupied to a certain extent, with politics, although he is by no means a professional politician or seeker of place. He has held office several times in the township and corporation lists of New London, and since its establishment in 1878 has had the management of the grounds of the New London fair association, which he was instrumental in bringing into existence.

Mr. Perkins married, in 1857, Jeannette Thom, daughter of Alexander and Isabel Thom, natives of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, but then, and since 1837, residents of New London. The father, who was born February 13, 1799, is still living in Ruggles township, Ashland county, and the mother, born March 26, 1798, died April 23, 1873.

Mr. and Mrs. Perkins have been the parents of five children: Darwin, now in Kansas, Albert, Lena, Leona and Freddie. Lena Perkins died July 7, 1863.

E. H. CURTISS,

of New London, is a quiet, unassuming gentleman whose life has been an eventful one, full of varied experiences. He was born October 6, 1828, of pioneer parents, Charles and Jemima Curtiss, at Mendon, Monroe county, New York. His parents lived for a short time in Rochester, and then returning to the

old farm at Lester, New York, remained there until their son was four years of age when they removed to Ruggles. Mr. and Mrs. Curtiss lived there all of their lives, and the subject of this sketch remained with them until he was twenty-two years of age, receiving his book education in the common district schools of the township, and his physical development upon the homestead farm. When he turned his back upon

MR. E. H. CURTISS.

home, and went out into the world to seek his own fortune, he took up his residence in Wisconsin, and followed for short periods several callings, but finally settled down into the study of the daguerreotyping trade, in which he soon became proficient. He remained in Wisconsin, applying himself to his chosen occupation until 1857, when he became anxious to see more of life, and particularly those phases so well represented in the then young and undeveloped State of Kansas. In company with several others, he made the journey by wagon, and finding a location favorable to his business, determined to take up his residence there. This he did in the following winter, after a trip back to Wisconsin. He followed his trade of picture making in Rock county, and remained there through the troublous time of the great drouth and famine, and through the exciting days that preceded the breaking out of the rebellion.

In 1861 he went into the union army, not to secure bounty, or with any idea of personal advantage, but because he regarded it as his duty, enlisting in company F., ninth regiment, Kansas cavalry. He was engaged most of the time on the detached service, scouting duty, and the various lines of warfare common to the frontier, but participated in some large battles, such as those of Locust Grove, Honey Springs (Indian Territory), Prairie Grove, (in Arkansas), and others. He was promoted, after two years' service, to the captaincy of company G., second regiment, Kansas colored infantry, and remained in this regiment for one year, when he received an honorable discharge from the service. Upon leaving the army, he visited the scenes with which he was familiar in Ohio, Wisconsin and Kansas, and was married in the last mentioned State, at Neosho Falls, to Martha E., daughter of William Phillips. He then went to Wisconsin, and engaged in the photographing business; went to Iowa; then resided for two years in New London. At the expiration of that period, Mr. Curtiss again went to Kansas, where he engaged in milling. It was while living here that his wife died—May, 1871—and that he suffered the loss of his child. Notwithstanding his double affliction, Mr. Curtiss remained in this, then desolate, place until 1875, when he went back to Wisconsin. He lived there until April, 1877, when he again became a resident of New London, where he has since lived, among the few who are left of his boyhood friends.

LYME.

NAME.

MAJOR JOSEPH STRONG stood sponsor at the christening of the township whose history is briefly outlined in the following narrative, while the county commissioners, on the 19th day of September, 1819, performed the priestly functions, and by weight of official authority gave to the new-born child the name of Lyme, in honor of Lyme, Connecticut. There was evidently rhythm in this name for the early settlers of old Connecticut; for in New London county there are three townships that bear the appellation—Lyme, Old Lyme, and East Lyme, while at the mouth of the beautiful Connecticut river, on the eastern bank of that stream and on the Shore Line Railroad from New York to Boston, stands the town of Lyme. Lyme, Ohio, can trace its lineage through this town on the Connecticut back to Old England, on the south coast of which is situated the city of Lyme-Regis. From Lyme, England, to Lyme, Connecticut, came, more than two centuries ago (in 1666), a sturdy, strong-minded, resolute people, and gave the New England town a moral and intellectual character it has ever since retained, and which its western namesake in no small degree inherited. It was while Major Strong was a guest at the McCurdy mansion in Lyme, Connecticut, that he resolved to fix the name to his home township. Richard McCurdy, of whom Major Strong purchased a large tract of land in this locality, made the latter's stay while in Lyme so pleasant that the Major, pleased with his host and the beautiful village on the banks of the Connecticut, resolved that he would have the township's name changed to Lyme upon his return. This was done in 1819, as above stated. Prior to this time the township was known as Wheatsborough, in honor of a Mr. Wheat, who owned large tracts of land in towns four and five of the twenty-fourth range.

ORIGINAL PROPRIETORSHIP.

In the following table are given: (1) in the left hand column, the names of those original sufferers whose claims were satisfied in lands of this township, with the amount of each one's loss computed in pounds, shillings and pence; (2) in the right hand column are the names, of those who by inheritance or otherwise came into possession of the original claims as adjusted, and to whom the lands of the township were awarded by lot. For a description of the mode of partition the reader is referred to the general history:

LYME, TOWN NUMBER FOUR, IN RANGE TWENTY-FOUR.

CLASSIFICATION NO. 1, SECTION 1.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't classed.* £	s.	d.
Benj. Chester, ex'r	300	15	0	Abishai Woodward	10	15	5
Ichabod Powers	620	8	0	" "	413	2	0
Winthrop Saltonstall	1181	16	8	Winthrop Saltonstall	497	16	5
Jeremiah Miller	2535	18	10	Moses Warner	422	13	2

Footing of Classification No. 1, £1,344 7 0

CLASSIFICATION NO. 2, SECTION 2.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	s.	d.
Nathaniel Saltonstall	146	9	6	Picket Lattimer	33	19	1½
John Gordon	1	16	3	" "	..	14	11½
John Hempstead and others	30	18	0	Daniel Bill	30	18	0
John McCurdy	1128	16	8	Richard McCurdy	130	14	10

Footing of Classification No. 2, £1,344 6 11

CLASSIFICATION NO. 3, SECTION 3.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	s.	d.
Picket Lattimer	565	7	8	Picket Lattimer	505	7	8
Richard Chapman	73	1	6½	" "	73	1	6½
Peter Lattimer	317	1	6	" "	52	16	11
Joanna Beebe	236	2	6	" "	118	1	3
Roger Gibson	884	18	6	" "	442	9	3
Nathaniel Saltonstall	146	9	6	" "	92	10	4½

Footing of Classification No. 3, £1,344 7 0

CLASSIFICATION NO. 4, SECTION 4.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	s.	d.
William Leeds	360	7	8	Moses Warren and Abishai Woodward	360	7	8
Elizabeth Christopher	49	4	6	" "	49	4	6
Joseph Collins	41	0	9	" "	41	0	9
George Gibbs	21	7	0	" "	21	7	0
Joseph Holt	2	12	11	" "	2	12	11
Lydia Harris	60	3	11	" "	60	3	11
James Holt	21	18	6	" "	21	18	6
David Richards	1	4	9	" "	1	4	9
John Shepherd	76	14	0	" "	76	14	0
Peter Pe ry	9	18	0	" "	9	18	0
Edward Tinker	25	15	9	" "	25	15	9
Mary Rogers	8	13	0	" "	8	13	0
WinthropSaltonstall	1181	16	8	Winthrop Saltonstall	116	10	2
Jeremiah Miller	2535	18	10	Abishai Woodward	202	12	2
Benj. Chester & ex'r	300	15	0	" "	139	12	1
William Rogers	18	3	0	" "	18	3	0
Chapman Simmonds	22	18	0	" "	22	18	0
Jeremiah Miller	..	..	..	" "	8	14	5¾
" "	2535	18	10	John S. Miller	144	10	4¼

Footing of Classification No. 4 £1,344 7 0

Thus it will be seen that the persons named in the right hand column are those who first came into possession of the lands in Lyme township, and that each section was purchased by them for one thousand three hundred and forty-four pounds seven shillings, New England currency; or, expressed in dollars and cents, four thousand four hundred and eighty-one dollars and sixteen cents. The original value of the four sections of Lyme township was therefore seventeen thousand nine hundred and twenty-four dollars and sixty-four cents.

SETTLEMENT.

The history of the settlement of the west is of constantly recurring interest. The enterprise, intrepedity and self-denial of the pioneers who left the comforts and privileges of their eastern homes and came to the Fire-lands, then a far-off region, associated in the minds of civilized people with savage wild beasts and Indians, must always command our highest respect and admiration. They endured hardships and privations without number, not for their own advantages merely—for they well knew that old age would steal upon them long before they should enjoy the fruits of their toil—but for their children and their children's children, that to them they might leave a goodly heritage. The most of those truly, but unconsciously, heroic men and women, have long rested from their labors, but the good they accomplished remains, the blessings they secured and transmitted endure, and are now the precious legacy of a happy, posperous and intelligent posterity.

Scattering settlements had been made in all the townships along the lake shore prior to the war of 1812; but the surrender of Detroit by General Hull, exposed that portion of country to the ravages of the enemy, that a general exodus of the settlers, southward, followed, and it remained almost entirely denuded of inhabitants until the signal victories, on both land and water, of the forces of the United States, rendered it safe for the former residents to return to their abandoned and, in many cases, runied homes.

The early settlement of Lyme, like that of most of her sister townships, was never very rapid. Much of the land was owned by minor heirs, and entangled with unsettled estates; more had been bought up by speculators and held by them at either so high a figure as to greatly retard immigration, or not offered for sale at all; and besides all this, government land adjoining, so soon as it came into market, could be had for less than half the price generally at which the Fire-lands' tracts were held.

The first settler was Conrad Hawks, who penetrated the thick woods of Lyme in the year 1808. His location was in the northeast corner of the township on the farm afterwards so long occupied by John F. Adams. He remained in the township about ten years, when he removed to Green Springs, Seneca county.

In 1809, Michael Widner and John Stull moved in and settled near the location of the Episcopal church, the land they occupied being now owned by the heirs of the late Richard L. McCurdy. Although these families appear to have had but a brief residence in the township, they may nevertheless properly be called settlers, since they made a settlement in fact, and with the evident intention of remaining.

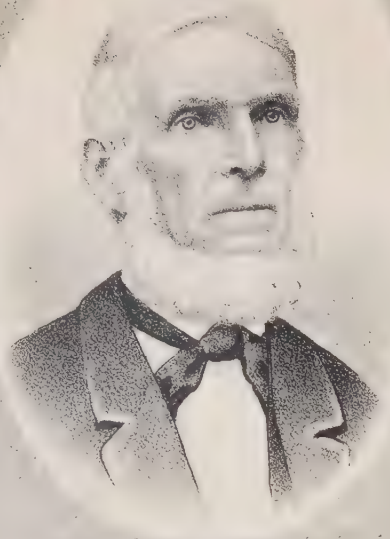
In the spring of 1811, Asa Sherwood came (presumably) from Homer, Courtland county, New York, and settled in that portion of the township since called the Sherwood prairie, near the northwest corner. Two or three years afterwards he moved to lot number four, in the second section, the place now owned by Calvin Barnard. The change of location was made because of the overflow of his land in his former location in wet seasons, the water rising from the ground and submerging it to a considerable depth. Sherwood resided on the Barnard place until 1832, when he removed to La Grange, Indiana.

The first family that settled on the ridge was that of George Ferguson, who arrived in December, 1811. He located on the north line, and resided there until 1833, when he removed to Michigan.

In 1811, Major Joseph Strong came from Manlius, Onondaga county, New York, and, with other gentlemen, purchased eighteen hundred acres of land in what now are Lyme and Groton townships. He returned to the east and the next year came out with two sons, Nathan and Leicester. They took up their abode in a block house, on the bank of the creek where the stone mill and distillery were afterwards built, and remained there for about two years, when Major Strong returned for the rest of his family, with whom he arrived in 1815. He located on three hundred and thirty five acres of land, in tract number one, in the first section of Groton, where Samuel Nims now lives. He died in the year 1835. His wife died a few years after their settlement. Their son, Colonel Nathan Strong, married Harriet Underhill, daughter of Major David Underhill, of Ridgefield, and settled in the northeast corner of the first section of Groton, where, with his brother, Leicester, he carried on a large farm. He finally removed to Illinois, where he afterwards died. His widow, now over eighty years of age, lives with her brother, Isaac Underhill, near Norwalk. Leicester Strong died unmarried. One son of Major Strong, L. E. Strong, was formerly a resident of Plymouth, Ohio, and two others and a daughter lived in the west. Joseph, Jr., died in the early years of the family's settlement.

Charles Rash came in soon after Major Strong, and lived with the family for a while, and then made his home with John Baker and family for two years, and subsequently with others. He first purchased land on lot number sixteen in the third section of Lyme, where Titus F. Beebe lived at a later date, and a part of the land is still owned by the family. He afterwards exchanged this farm with Major Strong for one hundred acres on the ridge. In 1820, his brother, Livy, came out, and the next year the brothers erected a house on the place, into which Hiram Baker and his mother moved, and kept house for them for some time.

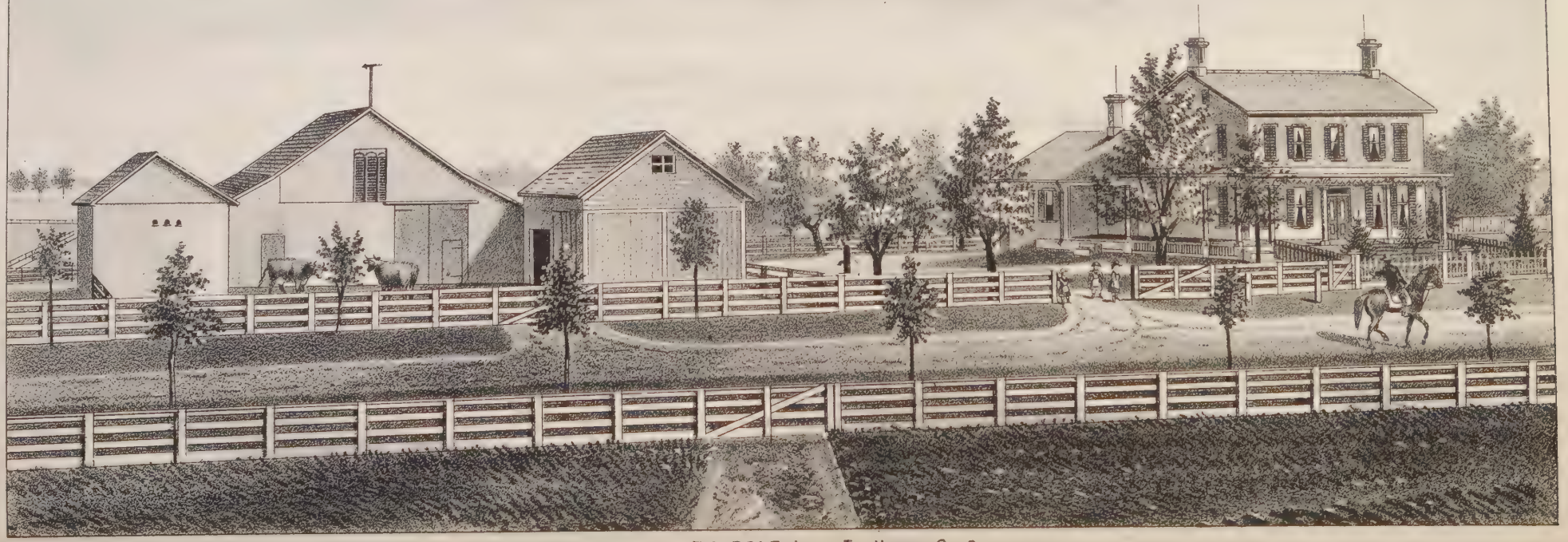
In the winter of 1814, Captain Zadoc Strong moved in, and fixed his residence on lot number two, west of his brother, Major Strong. Stephen Russell, a son of Captain Strong's wife, came at the same time, and settled just west of the present burying ground on the ridge. Captain Strong died without issue, his wife surviving him a number of years. Mr.



ORRIN DOLE.

STEAM CIDER MILL.

MRS. LUCINDA DOLE.



RESIDENCE OF E.L. DOLE, LYME TP., HURON CO., O.

Russell's first wife was Dolly Boise whom he married in Courtland county, New York. She died in Lyme, August 7, 1831, leaving five children—two sons and three daughters, surviving her, as follows: Rufus B., Joseph S., Sarah, Dolly and Samantha. Rufus B. Russell married Betsey Nims, daughter of Samuel and Mahala Nims, and was the father of three children—Frederick, Carrie and Julia. Mr. Russell was an extensive stock dealer, and one of the active business men of the county for many years. He was killed in April, 1870, by the supposed accidental discharge of his gun in getting over a fence while hunting. Joseph S. was a farmer and fruit raiser for a number of years in Lyme, but sold out in 1870, and removed to Oberlin to educate his children. Sarah became the wife of William Cowle, and Nancy, the wife of B. F. Strong, and both are now deceased. Dolly died unmarried.

In 1815, about the close of the war, Francis Strong and John Baker, a brother-in-law of the Strongs, came in from New York with their families and settled on the ridge, the former locating on lot number twelve, section three, a little west of where the Ridge meeting house now stands, and Baker on the east half of lot number nine, same section, about a mile west of Strong. Mr. Strong died January, 1845, aged seventy-five, and Mrs. Strong April 10, 1854, aged seventy-eight. He was twice married, and was the father of nine children.

Asahel and Lyman purchased seventy acres on the west part of their father's lot, number twelve, and resided there until 1827 or '28, when they sold to Jarvis Stebbins and bought a few acres of Stephen Russell. Lyman Strong, subsequently, in connection with John K. Campbell, opened a store at Russell's Corners. He was afterwards for a year or two in the service of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati railroad, but finally went to Cleveland and established marble works there, in which he has acquired a fine property. Asahel Strong, in 1841 or '42, sold to William Cowle, and, after brief residence in different places, also settled in Cleveland, where he afterwards died. Curtis was injured mentally by sickness when young, from which condition he never recovered. He died December 19, 1870. The daughters were Salina, who became the wife of Deacon Joseph S. Pierce, and died April 25, 1839; Susan, now Mrs. William Holton, of Lyme; Mary Ann, who married James D. Collins, and died December, 1840; and two others, Mrs. Webster and Mrs. Sowers, both deceased.

John Baker was born near Boston, Massachusetts, in the year 1765. He received an injury while assisting in the raising of a log house in York township, December 15, 1817, which resulted in his death the following day. He was a man of good natural ability, and of much excellence of character, and was one of the ten original members of the Presbyterian church of Lyme, organized in July, 1817. Mr. Baker was the father of Hiram Baker, who was born at Homer, Cortland county, New York, in the year 1798. Upon the death of his father, Hiram found himself, at the early age of eighteen, charged with the management of the farm and the support of himself and mother, and plans which he had formed for obtaining an education had to be given up. Owing to hard times and various misfortunes, he was soon obliged to sell the farm his father had bought, getting some advance upon cost for improvements. Another piece of land was purchased on Butternut ridge, and a house put up, into which Mr. Baker and his mother moved in midwinter, while it was still in an unfinished condition. The hardships of that winter can better be imagined than described.

Mechanics of all kinds, but more especially shoemakers, being scarce, Mr. Baker exercised the ingenuity which he posessed in no ordinary degree, in teaching himself the art of cobbling, making awls out of fork tines, whittling out his own pegs, and using other rude tools that were at hand. He soon became expert in making the stoga shoes worn in those rough days. He could make two pairs a day. Men would come a long distance, bringing their leather, and cheerfully give a hard day's work for the manufacture of a pair of shoes. In this way he cleared his farm, and got it under a good state of cultivation.

Shoemaking being profitable, he at length sold his farm and moved to Bellevue—then known as Amsden's Corners,—purchased a lot, put up a shop, employed a journeyman from whom he learned the art of cutting and making boots, and so went into the boot and shoe business quite extensively. By economy, thrift, and good management, he acquired a nice property, surrounding his later years with comfort and plenty. He died December 17, 1874, at the ripe age of seventy-six years and a few months.

In 1826, Mr. Baker married Mary Ann Forbes, of whom he had three children: Arabella, Henry, and Hiram F. The latter is editor and proprietor of the *Local News*. He is an enterprising publisher, and is meeting with deserved success. Mr. Baker's first wife dying in 1835, he afterwards married Catharine Hagaman, daughter of John Hagaman, of Palmyra, New York. Of this marriage two children were born—John H. and David A. The last named was killed during the war of the rebellion, near Petersburgh, Virginia.

In 1816, Abner Strong joined the little colony of brothers on the ridge, from whom it took the name "Strong's ridge." He settled on the place afterwards occupied by Orrin Dole, and which is now occupied by his son Edwin. After the death of Mr. Strong, in 1859, his sons resided on the place, and of whom Mr. Dole, Sr., purchased it. Pelatiah, the oldest son of Abner Strong, lives near Bloomingville, Erie county, and is old and very infirm.

In the year 1816, Captain Mark Hopkins settled on lot number seven, where, subsequently, A. J. Morse resided. The farm has since been divided, and is owned by several individuals.

What is known as the "Woodward Settlement," in

the fourth section, was commenced in the spring of 1817, by William and Gurdon Woodward. Their father, Abishai Woodward, of New London, Connecticut, became the owner, by purchase, of the claims of the "Sufferers," of some some four thousand acres of land in sections one and four, of this township. The brothers, William and Gurdon, came from Whitestown, New York, to Huron in the fall of 1816, and remained through the winter with George and Jeremiah Sheffield, who removed thither from New London, Connecticut, a short time previous. The next spring they took possession of their land, erecting a cabin, and for two years kept bachelors' hall. At the expiration of this time, the brothers returned to New York State; were married, and removed to their estates. William's wife died soon after his arrival. He married, for his second wife, Susan Sparrow, and subsequently removed to Louisiana. A sketch of the life of Gurdon may elsewhere be found.

Amos Woodward and family came to Lyme in 1820, and took up his location a short distance east of his brother Gurdon, on lot four, which continued to be his home until his death. A sketch of his life is likewise elsewhere given.

Samuel Sparrow's family came with Amos Woodward's, in 1820, making a settlement on the Woodward tract. Mrs. Sparrow, who was the daughter of Dr. Roe, an eminent physician of Dublin, Ireland, died about two years after the family's arrival in Lyme. She was a woman of rare worth, and Mr. Sparrow is said to have been a man of much intelligence, but possessed of some eccentric qualities. Their children were William, Edward, Thomas, Susan and Anna. William graduated at Kenyon College, and was for many years a professor in that institution of learning, and rose to high eminence as an instructor. Susan became the wife of William Woodward, and Anna the wife of Mr. Mitchell. The Mitchells were for a time residents of Lyme. A son, Henry, is now a citizen of Norwalk, and a daughter, Mary, who has inherited the best qualities, both of mind and heart, of her illustrious ancestors, resides with her mother in Mount Vernon, Ohio.

At the time of their settlement in Lyme, William and Gurdon Woodward were joined by George and Jeremiah Sheffield, and all four enjoyed together their baccalaureate freedom for about two years, the latter being with them only a part of the time. The Sheffields were born and brought up in and about New London, Connecticut, amid the people who suffered most from the raids of British soldiery. George Sheffield, the elder of these two brothers, at the age of twenty-three, in the year 1809, came to Berlin, near the mouth of Huron river, where he had secured a piece of land. He returned the same fall, reaching home just in time to see his father die. In 1813 he married Betsey, daughter of Abishai Woodward, and sister of the late Gurdon Woodward, at New London, Connecticut. Having decided to move to Ohio, in 1816 he sent forward his goods on a wagon, drawn by a yoke of oxen and a span of horses, driven by his brother Jeremiah and a man by the name of Buckley. Then himself, wife and one child, the present George W. Sheffield, now residing in Bellevue, Ohio, followed on in a two-wheeled carriage. The latter party, arriving at Dunkirk, found the journey so fatiguing that he loaded family, horse and chaise upon a vessel and landed, in due time, at the mouth of the Huron, safe and sound. Another child, Betsey, was born there, after which his wife, affected by the malaria of the new country, never fully recovered. She died that same fall.

In 1819 he was again married to Thursa Baker, sister of the late Hiram Baker, and resided on his farm in the Woodward tract until 1832, when he removed to Norwalk. Various fortunes and misfortunes befell Mr. and Mrs. Sheffield, for the record of which we regret that we have not sufficient space. The saddest of these, however, was the burning of their home, about two years after their marriage, in which they not only lost nearly all their household stuff, but the little girl, Betsey, then about five years old, and a lad of fourteen, named Harris, whom they had taken to bring up, perished in the flames. This calamity left Mr. Sheffield almost completely broken up. The neighbors, however, turned in with generous hearts and vigorous hands to relieve their necessities. They helped him put up another house, which he occupied for several years. In 1832 he was chosen treasurer of Huron county.

The year 1834 will long be remembered as the one signalized by the first visit of that fearful scourge, the cholera, to this country. On the 20th of August, in that year, the wife of Mr. Sheffield was taken with that fearful disease, and died in a few hours. The old family Bible contains a record of her death in his own hand writing. On the 22d he was himself taken with the same disease, and died just after midnight on the 23d.

The children by his first wife were George W. and Betsey, the little girl who perished in the fire; by his second wife, James K., who died in early boyhood, Betsey, James F., Sarah and Edward.

George W., the eldest son, is a resident of Bellevue, where he leads a retired life, devoted to his interesting family and his church, the Protestant Episcopal, in which he is senior warden. He married Lucy, daughter of Gurdon Woodward, who died in September, 1865. His children are: Mary, who married Henry Bramwell and lives in Lincoln, Illinois; George, who is a promising young lawyer, residing in Boston, Massachusetts; Rachel; Julia, who married Mr. Oliver, of Norwalk, Ohio; James, and Lucy.

Jeremiah Sheffield, after remaining here a short time, returned to Connecticut, where he subsequently married a daughter of Dr. Holmes, and with his family came to Lyme in 1826 and settled in the first section. After a short residence there he purchased the Tabor tract, in the south part of the fourth section of Groton. On this he lived until 1854, when he bought

a part of lot number seven in the second section of Lyme, erecting his house a short distance west of Lemuel Moses', where he resided until his death in 1860.

In 1832 he was married, the second time, to Jerusha Jackson, of Bucyrus, Crawford county. She still survives, enjoying a hale and cheerful old age, being one of those active spirits who prefer to "wear out rather than rust out." She bore to Mr. Sheffield seven children,—Iris, John, Cornelia, William, Albert, Edwin and Jennie, of whom the second and the last two mentioned reside in Bellevue. Jennie is the wife of James Miller, attorney-at-law, and Edwin is the cashier of the Bellevue Bank, the duties of which office he has discharged with great credit to himself and with marked success for the bank, since the date of its organization; John is in the real estate business.

That part of the fourth section known as the Saltonstall tract, comprised four lots of ninety acres each, numbers seventeen, eighteen, nineteen and twenty. The first lot at the west end of the tract lying on the county line, was first settled by Eli Smith; the next by Oliver C. Polly and John Clemmons; the third by George Gamble, and the fourth by L. Young.

Gurdon Williams came into the township, and purchased as early as 1817, nearly a thousand acres across the south side of the fourth section. He subsequently brought in a stock of goods, and opened a store in a log house near the south line, which he continued for several years, when he removed to Syracuse, New York. This Williams' tract was sold out in parcels to German settlers, among whom were Jacob and Adam Weikle, Peter Arth, Christian Lepley, Charles, Henry and Philip Bollenbacher, Henry Studt and Peter Heimbach.

Jacob Goodrich and family, in 1817, settled on lot number twenty-two in the third section, on the place now owned by Spencer W. Boise, where he lived for many years, and then moved to the west. John Seelye, a young man, came in with Mr. Goodrich, remained a few years, and then went to some State farther west.

John F. Adams and family came in the spring of 1818, from Pultney, Vermont, and had as fellow-travelers from Granville, New York, Asaph Cooke and family, who settled at what has since been called Cooke's corners. Mr. Adams located on the northeast corner lot of this township. His wife, Betsey, died in the fall of 1819, and he subsequently married Chloe Cooke, daughter of Asaph Cooke. She died in April, 1847, and Mr. Adams married for his third wife, Caroline Selover, in 1849. In 1866, he removed to Milan where he died.

In the fall of 1818, James Hamilton, from Granville, New York, settled on the south line of Groton township near Mr. Adams'. His wife died in the fall of 1819, and a few years afterward he removed to Monroeville. He was the father of seven children—six sons and a daughter. They were an intelligent and enterprising family. One son was a merchant in Buffalo, another in Milan, another in Monroeville, and two in Green Bay, Wisconsin. Two were farmers.

The first settlement at Hunt's Corners was made in the southeast part by several families named Sutton, and the locality has since been known as the "Sutton Settlement," or Hunt's Corners. Levi Sutton, a native of Virginia, bargained for the Moses Warren tract, consisting of eleven hundred and ten acres, for one thousand dollars, and came on and took possession in the fall of 1811. He made a small improvement and then returned to his family, then living in Thorn, Perry county, Ohio. At the commencement of the war of 1812, he, with his brother, Moses, went into the army where, for two years, he was engaged in hauling supplies. In 1814, he moved to his purchase in Lyme, erected his house on lot number five, where he resided until his death, October 5, 1852. Mrs. Sutton died in August, 1875. At the close of the war, Moses Sutton, with his four sons: Philip, Isaac, Levi and Moses, returned to Lyme, where they made a settlement, with the exception of Philip, who settled in Muscash. The Suttons failed to pay for all of the land which they first bargained for, and from an old map it appears that A. Latham, Joel Clark, Simon Raymond and Joel Barton succeeded to the ownership of the eastern part of the tract, while Betsey Latham, Elon Phay, J. and W. G. Sargent, John Barton, Romeo Bassett and John Crull, took the western and the north part of the central portion of the tract, leaving the Suttons about three hundred acres in the southern and central portions of the original purchase.

The children of Levi Sutton are as follows: William, who married Catherine Phoenix, and now lives in Texas; Daniel, who died young; Elisha D., who married Effie Lane. She died, and he has re-married. He is still living. Philip married Caroline Clark, and lives in New Haven, this county. Alfred married Sally A. Clark, and now lives on the old homestead. Clarissa married Ebenezer Inscho, and lives in Wood county, Ohio. Sarah Ann married Thomas Clark, and lives in Groton township, Erie county. Jackson died young. Ira married Sylvia Campbell, and lives in Groton. Levi married Caroline Barnes, and lives in Venice, Seneca county. Cynthia Ann died young. Mr. Sutton built a saw mill on Frink run soon after his settlement. This was the first saw mill in the township, or for some miles around. He passed his life in farming.

Hiel Hunt first came to Ohio in 1816, remained at Venice about two years, and assisted in building the first mills there. He then located at Monroeville, but two years afterward went to Knox county, where he followed the trade of millwright for a few years, when he came to the first section of Lyme, and settled at the corners which still bears his name. He is still living on his original location, ninety-eight years of age, an intelligent and respected old man.

West of the corners, there lived at an early day, the following named settlers and their families, to wit:

John Schock, on lots sixteen, seventeen, twenty-two and thirty-four; John Sawyer, on lot twenty-three; Mary Lee, on twenty-four; Stephen Bassett, on twenty-five; Levi Lee, on twenty-six; Roswell R. Beebe, on twenty-seven; George W. Mallett, on twenty-eight; Hector Lee, on twenty-nine and thirty; Dudley Avery, on thirty-five, and Thaddeus Brooks on thirty-six.

Daniel Miller came into this part of the township about the year 1819, but being unable to pay for his land, was soon succeeded by Romeo Bassett. Bassett, a few years after, opened a store, mortgaging his farm to pay for his goods. His enterprise proved a failure, which, not improbably, hastened his death, which occurred soon after.

In 1834, Joseph Wood came from England, and settled on a farm near the north and south section line. Mr. Wood's has been rather an eventful life, and we append a brief notice of it: He was born in Staffordshire, England, in the year 1809. His parents, Thomas and Hannah (Gould) Wood, were natives of that part of the country, and his ancestors, as far back as record or tradition extends, were farmers. He thus "came honestly by" that talent and aptitude for his calling, which have given him such marked success as a cultivator of the soil in his adopted country. His father died when he was but ten years old, leaving him, the only son, with his mother, to carry on the farm. After seven years of widowhood, she married again, and removed to another part of the country, where she died in 1875, at the ripe age of eighty-six.

On the 25th of October, 1830, he was married to Martha Hulme, at Alstonfield, in his native county, where her ancestors had lived for several generations, and where her father died after he had passed his ninety-third year. Soon after his marriage he began to think of joining the great tide of emigration to the new world. His wife consenting, they set sail in the month of October, 1833. This was before the time of steamships, and fifty-eight days—weary days of watching and waiting amid the monotony of ship life—were spent in crossing the ocean. This was about four times as long as is now required to accomplish the trip. They landed in New York in January, 1834.

Not being under any necessity of making an immediate settlement, he determined to take "a good look" before deciding upon his location. With this object in view, he went from New York to Philadelphia, to Baltimore and Fredericktown, in Maryland, "staging it" across the Allegheny mountains to Pittsburgh; thence down the Ohio river to Cincinnati. Finding nothing which quite satisfied him, he took the stage to Huron county, where he had a friend living. Here he decided to settle, and brought his family, consisting of his wife and one child, in April, 1834. He purchased a farm of about three hundred acres, four miles southeast of Bellevue. This constituted his home for nearly five years, when he sold a part of it and took his family back on a visit to the dear old home in "Merrie England." They started from Cincinnati on Christmas Day, 1839, on board a sailing vessel, by way of New Orleans, arriving at Liverpool April 23, 1840.

The next year he returned to Cincinnati, and the spring of 1842 found him again in Huron county, located on a farm which he had purchased near Hunt's Corners, and which constituted his home for thirty years. During these years he visited the old country six times more, making in all *fifteen times* that he has crossed the "big pond" in safety. During his last visit but one, ten years ago, he was invited to address a public meeting, called to consider the question of emigration, but not being a public speaker, he compromised with his friends by embodying his views on America in a well-written article, which was extensively published and eagerly read on both sides of the ocean.

In 1872, he sold his farm and came to Bellevue, putting up a very fine residence on West Main street, where he now enjoys a green old age in comfort, peace, and plenty.

In religion, Mr. Wood has always been a warm adherent to the Church of England, and to her lineal descendant, the Episcopal Church of this country. He was one of the founders, and has long been a warden, of Trinity Church, Lyme.

He has had eight children, only four of whom (Julia Ann, Thomas H., Louisa Mary and James Barnes) are now living. These are all happily married and settled, and all reside in this immediate vicinity, except the first named, who lives in Michigan.

On the county line, south of Bellevue, the earliest settlers were John Miller, Henry Bradbrook and Gideon J. Mallory. Miller located about half a mile south of Bellevue, just east of the former residence of Abishai Woodward. His old frame house, now unoccupied, is still standing. The location of Henry Bradbrook was a short distance farther south, on the same lot (number five). Mallory located just south of Bradbrook.

On the Monroe road, southeast of Bellevue, were originally John Moore, Henry Common and John Benn. Benn kept a tavern on the corners where the Monroeville road intersects the turnpike. Farther east, in the second section, near the northwest corner of R. L. McCurdy's land, was a pioneer dwelling, but who was the builder or the first occupant, the writer is unable to state. The family of Stephen Sawyer lived there at an early date. Still farther east, in the same direction, near where the Episcopal Church now stands, was the small log cabin of Ralph Bacon, a butcher, who lived there several years.

Ephraim B. Morey became a resident of Lyme in 1820 or '21, removing from Connecticut. He settled on lot number three, in section four, where he resided until his death in 1868. He had four sons: Daniel, Rouse, George and Giles, and one daughter, Emily, now Mrs. Eugene Smith. Daniel settled on the turn-

pike a few miles south of Sandusky City, where he now lives; Rouse, where he now resides on the south part of lot number five; George, first on the north part of his father's farm, but now lives southeast of Norwalk, in Norwalk township; Giles is deceased.

Shadrach Husted and several sons settled north of Hunt's corners, on lot number one, about the year 1821. His death was caused by a fish bone lodging in his throat. His son Alonzo occupies the south part of the farm.

Dr. Stephens came about 1822, and purchased lot nine. He sold the east half to Francis Holton, about 1832 or 1833, soon after which he died. His son, Jacob, sold to Alvah Nickerson, who occupied it until 1867, or '68, and then sold to Wm. Holton.

George Hanford came in 1824, and purchased the south part of lot thirteen, on Strong's ridge, on which he built and resided for about ten years, when he sold and removed to Sandusky county.

In the year 1823, Samuel Bemiss and his sons, Elijah and Rodney, with others, came from Onondaga county, New York, and at first took up their abode with the Rash brothers. They subsequently purchased and settled on east part of the Strong tract, where some of the family have since resided.

Richard L. McCurdy, son of one of the original owners, came from Lyme, Connecticut, to Ohio, in the spring of 1823. He first stopped in Bazetta, Trumbull county, Ohio, where he remained a few months, and came to Lyme, locating on the farm now occupied by his widow. He became agent for his father, and sold much of the land in the McCurdy tract. June 19, 1826, he married Julia Ann Woodward, daughter of Amos Woodward. Soon after he built a portion of the house his widow now occupies, and in December, 1827, moved into it. Mr. McCurdy was extensively connected with the affairs of the township. At his own expense, he laid out the road, or the greater part of it, from Bellevue to Monroeville. They have had no children. Mr. McCurdy died August 28, 1869.

Westley Knight came about 1825. For some time he drove stage, and worked at different places. He bought a small lot of Stephen Russell, west of the meeting house, on which he built a small house. He sold out in a few years, to Winthrop Ballard, and bought on the section line about two miles north of the ridge. Some three years later he again sold to Dr. Boise.

John Seymour, one of the oldest residents of the township at the present time, came to Huron county from Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, with his family, accompanied by Deacon Moses Thacher and wife, the parents of Mrs. Seymour, in October, 1825. Mr. Seymour bought out Martin Vrooman at Cooke's Corners where he resided for nine years, when he sold to Lewis Stone and Noah Young. He spent the following summer at Milan, and the next winter in Massachusetts, when, in April, 1835, he returned and settled in Lyme, opposite the meeting house, where he still resides. Mr. Seymour was engaged here in farming, broom-making, and, in a small way, in merchandise, until 1870, when the infirmities of age required cessation from active labor. Mr. Seymour was born in Kensington, Hartford county, Connecticut, July 27, 1791, and January 5, 1820, married Sarah A. Thacher. To them have been born three sons and three daughters, all of whom are living. Eliza Ann married D. W. Ballard who is deceased, and she now resides in Chicago. William Henry resides in Hardin county, Ohio. George W. lives in Lyme with his father. John A. is a Presbyterian clergyman, located at Cleveland. Sarah M. is the wife of William Blair, a wealthy hardware merchant of Chicago, and Ellen, is the wife of James M. Stults, of Lyme.

Mr. Seymour held the office of township clerk for thirty-three years, and has been a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church in Lyme for over fifty years.

In 1826 Colonel James Smith moved in with his family, from Gibson, Pennsylvania, and after living with John Seymour, at Cooke's corners, for one year, removed to Lyme, and settled on the ridge, north of the meeting house. Subsequently he sold, and moved into Ridgefield, locating near the east line of Lyme.

A few years after, he returned to this township, and purchased the Francis Strong place, where he afterwards resided. He died October 6, 1866, and Mrs. Smith, July 9, 1868. There were seven children, six sons and one daughter, as follows: James D., Martin, Robert, Eugene, Chas. D., Edwin and Emma. James was engaged for several years in the forwarding business at Milan. He married a daughter of George Lockwood, and subsequently removed to Toledo, where he resided until his death. His wife and seven children survived him. Martin went to California, and still resides there. Robert, who married Frances C. Wright, occupies the old homestead, in Lyme. Eugene married Emily Morey, and was engaged in trade, in Bellevue, for many years. Chas. D. lives on the place formerly occupied by Dr. Smith. He married Mary Choat. Mary became the wife of James D. Follett, formerly of Bellevue, now of Allegan, Michigan.

In 1826 or '27, William Fitch came from near New London, Connecticut, and settled on the corner where the road running from Hunt's corners crosses the ridge. He resided there until his death, in 1850. Philo H. Schuyler, who married a daughter of Mr. Fitch, now lives on the place.

An Englishman, by the name of Mapes, came in about 1827, and made a beginning on the ridge, south of the Monroe road, and near the township line. He became discouraged, and removed to Fremont.

Caleb C. Williams subsequently settled on the place, and resided there until his death, about 1867.

A little further north, near the corner of the Monroeville and east line road, Jonathan Prentiss settled

and resided until his death. His sons still live on the place, or in the neighborhood.

Richard Meginson, a native of England, came in about the year 1828, and located on lot number four, second section. Some of the family yet live there.

Noah Young first settled on lot nine, remained a few years, and then sold to Thomas Ashton. Benjamin Fish settled on the same lot a little further north.

Jarvis Stebbins, formerly from Massachussetts, came to Lyme in 1827, and bought the farm now owned by James Jones. He went east after his family in the fall, and on October 8th, returned to Lyme with them. In 1875, he went to Kansas, and died at the residence of his son, in Coyville, Wilson county, that State, in the seventy-third year of his age. He was always accounted a great hunter. Mrs. Stebbins died December 9, 1859. They had three children: Abigail, wife of D. Cowle; Amos, married Ellen Hutchinson, lives in Kansas; S. Warren, married Kate Allen, and now lives in Kansas.

Stephen Sawyer and family, with his brother, James, came to America, from Kent county, England, in the year 1819; they sailed in a vessel belonging to one of the Griswold's, of Lyme, Connecticut. Mrs. Sawyer was attended by a Mrs. Orsetti, a French lady, as nurse. They came westward, overland, by way of Pittsburgh, crossing the Alleghany moutains, their point of destination being Cincinnati, Ohio. Reaching the Ohio river, they purchased a rude vessel and sailed down that stream, landing in due course of time at Cincinnati, then a rude village. They remained there but a short time, pushing on down the Ohio, a distance of twenty-two miles, to North Bend, where Stephen and his brother took a job of clearing forty acres of land for General William Harrison. The Sawyers were butchers and farmers in England, but knew nothing of chopping and clearing. However, they resolutely clung to their task and completed it. After remaining there for about two years, they concluded that tl ey had seen enough of America, and resolved to return to old England. They started east, and at Cincinnati invested the bulk of their earnings in a four-horse wagon in which they journeyed across the mountains back to New York City. Arriving at that metropolis, Mrs. Sawyer expressed a wish to visit her sister, the wife of Henry Griswold, then living at Lyme, Connecticut. The way she came to have a sister married and living in Connecticut, happened in this way: Henry Griswold, son of Governor Roger Griswold, of Connecticut, was captain of the ship which brought the Sawyers to America. He took a great liking to the Sawyers, and especially to Mrs. Sawyer, who was an aristocratic lady and of much refinement. He ventured to ask her, one day, if she had a sister, and she replied she had, and gave him a letter of introduction to her. Young Griswold returned to England, made the acquaintance of the lady—Miss Lansdale—which led to courtship, engagement, and marriage, and she came to Connecticut the wife of Henry Griswold.

Mrs. Sawyer's wish was no sooner made known than t was executed, and the Sawyer family made their way to Lyme, Connecticut. The visitors were urged to remain at Lyme, and the Sawyers having a knowledge of the butcher's trade, were influenced to establish in that business at Lyme. Here they remained for a number of years, and becoming acquainted with the McCurdys, who owned large tracts of land in Lyme township, were induced to come hither, which they did in November of 1826. They first settled and lived for three years on the northwest part of the McCurdy tract near the present residence of Mrs. Julia A. McCurdy. They then removed to lot number fifteen in the first section, where they resided until Mr. Sawyer's death, January 7, 1870. The Sawyers were for many years engaged in driving cattle to the seaboard, mainly to Philadelphia. His sons, Stephen and James, purchased nearly six hundred acres of the Hart tract. Mrs. Sawyer's death occurred January 5, 1867.

The children were: William, who married Caroline Chapman and is now dead; John, who married Sarah Ann Richie, and is also dead; Stephen married Mrs. Jane Tice, and he is now deceased, and his widow now lives in Lyme; Charles married Rachel A. Gates, and occupies a part of the old homestead; Dorothy became the wife of Charles E. Mallett, and lives in Lyme; Emma married Joseph Young and resides in Ridgefield township; Betsey A. died unmarried; Dr. Isaac Sawyer married Sarah Toll, and resides in Monroe, Michigan, where he is engaged in the practice of medicine; James is a resident of Lyme; Augustus H. married Abby Ames, and is deceased; George married Julia Ann Wood, and now resides at Grass Lake, Michigan.

The Sawyer family have, ever since their settlement in Lyme, been prominently identified with the affairs of the township. They were a numerous family, and all wide-awake, stirring, intelligent people. Nearly all of them acquired a handsome property, and one of the family, Isaac, has gained a wide and well-deserved reputation as a skillful surgeon. He lives at Monroe, Michigan, where he takes rank as one of the leading citizens of that place, and his medical practice, especially in the line of surgery, extends to many quarters of the State. George Sawyer is a kind, generous hearted man, highly esteemed by all who know him well. At his residence his uncle, James Sawyer, died in 1875. He had lived a bachelor all his days, finding a comfortable home with his brother until the latter's death, when he was invited to his nephew's home. Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Sawyer were both worthy members of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Asa Nims and wife and several sons and their families arrived in 1827, and purchased the Major Strong place. The widow and children of Elihu Nims, who died soon after his arrival, took the west part of the land, which was subsequently sold and is now owned

DAVID WILLIAMS.

Daniel Williams, the father of David, was born near Philadelphia, Pa., in 1783, where he resided with his father and mother until his majority. His father's name was David, who was of Welsh extraction, and his mother's name was Margaret Lyons. He married Miss Catharine Henney, of German parentage, then living in Centre Co., Pa. In 1813 he removed to Ohio, and settled at Rouseburg, Wayne Co. There were at the time only five families in the township, and one old Quaker was the only resident of Wooster, Ohio.

In process of time, by industry and perseverance, he was able to purchase land and to build a grist-mill, and had fair prosperity. In 1833 he removed to the Fire-Lands, and settled about two miles southeast of Bellevue, purchasing two hundred and forty acres of land, about a mile west of his location, just across the Huron County line, called the oak openings. He raised a family of stalwart sons, whose industry and ability to accomplish herculean feats of labor were a source of great profit to him. At the time of his death, June 27, 1858, he was the possessor of seven hundred acres of good farming land, much of it under cultivation.

His children were Anna Catharine, John Adam, David, Betsey, Ellen, John, Joseph, Wm. Henry, Daniel, Adam, Levi, and Lydia.

Of the sons, John is at present residing near Milan, Ohio, a well-to-do farmer. Joseph died some years ago, leaving his family a goodly inheritance; he was an excellent man, strictly upright, and he will ever be gratefully remembered by those who knew him well. Adam resides near Bellevue, and has a family of three industrious, hard-working boys; one of them, William, the oldest, is married. Levi died, many years since, of typhoid fever. David, the subject of this notice, was born in Centre Co., Pa., Feb. 10, 1810.

In 1833 he married Rebecca, daughter of Zadok and Ruth Elliott, then residing in Wayne Co., Ohio. Her parents were of English origin, and settled in Maryland at an early day.

Soon after his father's removal to Huron County, David came likewise, and settled near Hunt's Corners. A few years later he removed to the oak openings tract, in Seneca County, and engaged in the burning of lime. He found it to be a profitable business, but in 1845 he had the misfortune to have his house burned by accident, destroying nearly the whole of his household goods, and consuming $500 in money.

This event is fresh in the mind of the writer, who was then less than three years old. It was on a Sunday. He had been with his parents to church. When, on returning, they came in sight of the house, and saw it enveloped in flames, he will never forget the look of anguish in his mother's face, for her infant child, hardly six months old, had been left at home with the nurse, as also her two oldest children,—the one ten and the other eight years of age. That anxious look was indelibly stamped upon the memory of childhood, as also the sight of the burning dwelling, from which smoke and flames were angrily leaping, and the fury of speed with which the horses were urged onward. The mother arrived to find that the babe had been rescued from the flames by the heroic act of the hired man, just in time to save its life. The subsequent life of Mr. Williams was, for the most part, that of a well-to-do farmer. His neighbors accorded him the praise of being the most intelligent tiller of the soil in his township,—an intelligence, combined with an indefatigable industry, that resulted in keeping his fields in most excellent condition, and in yielding him generous returns for his labor.

His wife, and the mother of his children (and no mother was fonder of her own than was she), died Oct. 6, 1854. Six sons and two daughters were born to them, as follows: Daniel P., April 26, 1835; Esther A., March 16, 1837; John, Sept. 6, 1839; William W., April 28, 1842; Hamilton Z, July 2, 1844; Theodore F., Dec. 7, 1846; Louis A., Jan. 22, 1849; and Rosa B., March 14, 1851.

Daniel married Mary J. Burns, by whom he had two children,—James and Burton. He died Nov. 9, 1862. He was an exceptionally promising young man, a good writer, and a forcible speaker. He was a great admirer of Stephen A. Douglas, for whom he voted for President in 1860, and was a delegate to the Democratic State Convention, held that year at Des Moines, Iowa, in which State he was then a resident.

Esther A. is the wife of Henry Forney, and resides at Marshalltown, Iowa, where she has a pleasant and comfortable home. She has a family of five children,—four sons and one daughter.

John died Dec. 14, 1844.

William W. is the publisher of this volume. He married Susan C., daughter of Bourdett Wood, of Bellevue, Ohio, April 9, 1868, who died Nov. 5, 1872. He has two children,—Bourdett W. and Susan E.

Hamilton Z. married Florence, daughter of Horatio Adams, Sept. 12, 1870. They have two children.

Theodore F. married Sarah, daughter of M. Eckhart. They have three children.

Louis A. married Jessie, daughter of H. M. Sinclair. She died in July, 1873. He has one child,—Grace.

The last three named are associated with William W., in the publication of county histories. Rosa B. married Melville Warner, of Wooster, Ohio. They have one child.

Mr. Williams, the subject of this memoir, married Eliza, widow of Nathan Cook, July 29, 1855. She bore him one son,—Charles, born July 30, 1860, now in the junior year of Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio. With Mrs. Cook's introduction into the family of Mr. Williams came her three children,—Collins C., now deputy postmaster and insurance agent, Bellevue; James D., residing in Norwalk, Ohio, where he is associated with his wife's father, Mr. W. R. Little, in the hardware business; and Ella, who became the wife of E. J. Sheffield, and died April 3, 1876. She was a lady of many admirable traits of character. Mr. Williams died Feb. 18, 1871, and his widow, Jan. 3, 1879.

He gave to all his children a fair education. None of his boys seemed inclined to follow his chosen avocation of farmer, and he therefore sold his farm, after the marriage of the youngest son, and took up his residence in Bellevue. He was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to whose support he was a liberal contributor. He was a man of sound judgment, strong convictions, and faultless life.

by Calvin Barnard; Worthington took the middle part, on which he now resides, and Samuel the east part, which the family now occupy. Asa Nims died in the year 1840, and Mrs. Nims in 1847.

Horatio Long, in 1827 or about that time, purchased a few acres of land on the line between the farms of Zadoc Strong and Abner Nims, where he settled and set up a tannery, which he carried on in connection with shoemaking for ten or twelve years, when he purchased additional land and afterwards established a nursery and engaged extensively in the cultivation of fruit.

Winthrop Ballard settled on lot number one, section two, in the year 1828. A family of the name of Markham had previously occupied the lot for a number of years. Horace Ballard came about the same time and located on lot number fourteen, in the third section, having for some time previous lived on Butternut ridge.

John C. Kinney came in about the year 1828, and built his dwelling near the corner of lot number eleven, and put up a blacksmith shop near the corner of lot number twelve or thirteen. He subsequently sold to Martin Blodgett and removed to the corners west of Stephen Russell's, where he resided until 1835 or '36, when he sold to Ebenezer Welch.

In 1830, M. N. Marvin, from New London, Connecticut, settled on lot number eleven, where he lived until his death, when the family removed from the township.

Ralph and John Stults came in the year 1831, from New York State, and settled on the Blodgett place, lot number ten, second section. A few years after John died and Ralph changed his location to the south part of the farm, where he afterwards lived. He died in September, 1856. His widow and three of the seven children are still living.

Dr. Charles Smith came into the township from Granville, Ohio, in the year 1826. He was formerly from Westfield, Massachusetts, where he was born. He married Mehitabel, sister of John Seymour, the fruit of which union was three sons, viz: Charles, who died in infancy; George E., who adopted the profession of his father, and James B., a farmer. Dr. Smith settled in the northwest corner of the Ballard lot, but owned additional land on the north prairie. He was a good physician, and a man of intelligence and public spirit. He died in Lyme, in March, 1861. His first wife died on 1854, and he subsequently married the widow of Lemuel Morse.

In 1836 or 1837, Dr. Otis Boise came from Cortland county, New York, and lived for a number of years on the Ballard place, and practiced medicine awhile in partnership with Dr. Charles Smith. He subsequently removed to Oberlin, where he practiced his profession several years, when he returned to Lyme and took up his residence on the south part of lot number thirteen, formerly owned by George Hanford. In about the year 1858, he removed to Cleveland, where he afterwards died. His widow now lives with her son Spencer W., who sold the old homestead to the present owner, Delos Eaton, in 1867 or '68.

Ebenezer Welch came in about 1830, and purchased the blacksmith shop of John C. Kenney. He married Mary Hubbell, daughter of Esquire Hubbell, of Monroeville, and bought a house and lot south of Russell's tavern, which he enlarged and occupied until his death, December 8, 1865. He followed his trade of blacksmith. His wife sold the place to Wm. Walter in 1870. A part of this house was built by Martin Blanding, of Hartford, Pennsylvania, in about 1828. He remained but a short time, when he sold out and returned east.

Rev. E. Conger came from Ridgefield in about 1831, and purchased a few acres on lot number twelve, on which he built a house. He resided there until 1836, when he sold and removed to Fremont.

George Morehead moved, from Harrison county, West Virginia, into the southern part of Ohio, where he lived several years. He came to Huron county in 1832, locating in Lyme township about 1842. His family consisted of wife and one child, Mary, who married Philip Heymann, and lives in Wood county. Mr. Morehead located at Hunt's Corners in 1842. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and contracted, in the swamps, a fever which rendered him a cripple through life. He died May 2, 1873. Mrs. Morehead died in about 1838. Two children were born subsequent to their locating in Huron county: Emily, who married Joseph Morris, and lives in Illinois, and Andrew J., who is the only son of the family living in the township.

Daniel Williams came to Ohio, from Center county, Pennsylvania, with his family, in the year 1813. He settled at Rouseburg, Wayne county, and resided there until August, 1833, when he removed to Lyme, and settled on lot number two, where Martin Hayward now lives. He sold the farm to Hayward in 1855, after which he and his aged wife made their home with their son, John Williams, near Milan, and where they died, he in June, 1858, and she, February, 1862. They had a family of eight children: David, the eldest son, resided, for a number of years, in the southwest part of section four, on lot twenty-four, on which he erected a substantial brick dwelling. He was residing in Bellevue at the time of his death, in February, 1871. Adam Williams, in 1850, settled on lot number three, in the third section, and still resides there.

In 1837, or about that time, Henry Hayward located on lot number six, in the fourth section; S. W. Standart, on number seven; Prosper Twist, on eleven, and, at an earlier date, Needham Standart on lot twelve; Joseph Wood occupied lot thirteen.

Several families came to Lyme from England in 1833, prominent among which was that of Daniel Cowle who emigrated from Devonshire in the fall of the above year. He located on seventy-eight and one-half acres in lot three, section two. His family consisted of wife and four children, viz: Hannah, who

married John Meginson, and lives in Lyme, on the east part of the McCurdy tract; Samuel, who died single; Mary Ann, who also died single, and Daniel, who married Abigail Stebbins, and lives on the old homestead. He has in his possession some very interesting family relics, among which is a sabre of fine workmanship, which his father carried in the French wars. Mr. Cowle died December 29, 1858, aged seventy-three. Mrs. Cowle died in about 1849.

John Bragg arrived about the same time, and settled on number four in the same section. John Lewis, a carpenter and joiner, occupied for several years a house of Winthrop Ballard on the ridge, south of the road, where he died, and his family removed to the Gurdon Woodward place—lot number nine in the fourth section. The children were: William, John, Irwin, Richard and Libby, the most of whom were remarkable for their talents as musicians, William having been, for years, one of the most noted violinists in the United States.

George Richey came about the same time from Pennsylvania, and settled on lot four in section two.

John Wright came from England in 1833, and worked for some time for William Holton, Richard Woolway and Stephen Russell. He purchased land in Groton, on the old Sandusky road, three-fourths of a mile north of the ridge, and entered largely into farming. He purchased much land, and accumulated property very fast. He married Betsey Ford, daughter of James and Mary Ford, by whom he had ten children. Three died in childhood, and seven—three daughters and four sons are still living: Alfred, Josephine, Eliza, Emma, Aubery, Hubert and George A. Alfred married Mary Ann Meginson, and lives on the old homestead; Josephine married William Nims; Eliza married Frederick B. Russell, and lives in Plymouth; Emma is married, and resides in Toledo. Mr. Wright, some years since, bought the Winthrop Ballard farm on which he moved with his family. No man in the township has had a more successful career. His indomitable perseverance, united with rare judgment, has assisted him in amassing a handsome property. His lands of which he owns nearly twenty-five hundred acres, lie mostly in Erie county, and are for the most part of unsurpassed fertility, especially adapted to the growing of corn.

James Ford, a Protestant Methodist preacher, came from England in 1833 and purchased the Ferguson farm, lot number four, fourth section of Groton. He died soon after, leaving the money for the payment of the farm on deposit in a bank in New York city. His wife, who was a woman of much energy of character, subsequently obtained the money and paid for the farm, settled the estate of her deceased husband, and so managed as to raise a family of eight children, all of whom became useful members of society. Mrs. Ford died February 19, 1870.

In 1833, H. R. Jerome settled on lot number two, in the second section. He finally removed to Michigan. Ranar Knox came soon after, and purchased the Hanford place, where he resided until his removal to Missouri.

Barney Campbell, brother of John K., settled on lot number eleven, which had previously been purchased by Silva and Frith. Subsequently, Dr. B. G. Rushton settled on the lot, and occupied it until his death.

Alfred Stebbins was a native of Massachusetts, but lived for some time in Gorham township, Ontario county, New York. There he was married, February 13, 1831, to Eliza Fanning. Early in May, 1835, he came to Clarksfield, Huron county, Ohio, where he remained until fall, living on the farm now owned by widow Harland and her sons. In the fall he came to Lyme, and lived at a number of places on Strong's ridge, first buying a small piece of ground, upon which he built a house. This he exchanged for fifty acres of land now owned by Mrs. William Holton. In 1838, after various changes, he purchased one hundred acres of land in lot twenty-three, upon which he permanently settled. He afterwards purchased four acres adjoining, upon which he erected the fine brick residence where he now resides. One child, Calista, was born previous to his coming to Ohio. She married Delos Eaton, and now lives in Lyme. After he came to Ohio, three children, that are still living, were born: Julia L., married S. E. Nims; Cornelia married Samuel Stevens, and Sabra married David B. Nims. All are now residents of Lyme. While living in Clarksfield, Mr. and Mrs. Stebbins were attacked by wolves, when on their way to church, but succeeded in keeping them at bay, and arrived at their destination in safety.

Mr. Stebbens owns one of the finest farm residences in the township. He is a man widely and favorably known, and is esteemed highest by those who know him best.

Horatio S. Todd and his widowed mother (who was a sister of the Strongs), with two or three daughters, came from Cortland county, New York, about the year 1835. He purchased of Jacob Goodrich a part of lot fifteen in the third section, the same now occupied by E. W. Boise, and resided there until his death.

Roswell Stebbins, also from Cortland county, New York, arrived soon after Mr. Todd, and purchased a portion of the same lot, on which he lived until his death. His son Almeron now lives on the place.

N. C. Monroe purchased a part of lot eleven, about 1836, and resided there until about 1865, when he sold to J. D. Collins and removed to Michigan.

James D. Collins, a carpenter and joiner, came from Ashtabula county in about 1844, and purchased near the southeast corner of lot number twelve, and built a house in the grove on the south side of the road. He also built a shop near by. He married Mary Ann, daughter of Francis Strong. She lived but a short time and died childless. He then married Maria Webster, and has since had three children, a son and two daughters. The son, Albert, was killed

by lightning when he was about twenty years old, in a barn at Enterprise, in which he had taken shelter from a thunder shower. The daughters, Maria and Jane, are still living.

The Joseph Russell house was built by Moses Bemiss; another house then stood between the Welsh and Bemiss' houses. These places have often changed occupants, Joshua Ballard, Prosper Cravath, C. B. Smith, Eber Rathburn and David Claxton, were among them. Smith and Rathburn occupied them for several years, and used the old store on the corner for a wagon shop. Moses Bemiss bought the Smith place and built a house, and also built a joiner shop on the southwest part of his lot, which he occupied several years and sold to I. S. Russell.

The lot next west of R. B. Russell's, on the oppo site side, was sold by Mr. Russell to the Presbyterian Church society, for a parsonage lot, in 1841. A house and barn were built that year, and have since been used by the pastors of that church. The lots next west, afterwards owned by Wm. Houle and Dr. Harcy, were purchased of Stephen Russell, by David and Hiram Root, about 1827. The first building erected was built by the Roots for drying hemp, and the next one for a treading mill and hemp manufactory. For a time the hemp business excited considerable interest, but soon failed, and the Roots sold to Colonel James Smith and went south. Colonel Smith fitted up the drying house for a dwelling, and afterward sold it to Alexander Taylor, and purchased a farm in Ridgefield.

Mr. Babcock purchased a lot on the south line of Stephen Russell's land, east of the turnpike, where he remained but a short time. The house was afterwards occupied by Gideon T. Mallory, I. I. Fulkerson, Benjamin Morris, and others.

FIRST EVENTS.

Mary Ann Strong, daughter of Francis and Mary Curtis Strong, was the first child born in the township. The date of her birth was August 3, 1817. She became the wife of Isaac D. Collins in 1840, and died a short time afterwards. The pioneer nuptials were those of Burwell Fitch and Susan Hawks, celebrated in the winter of 1816 and 1817. They settled in Sherman township, where they resided until their death. The next marriage was that of Ira Bassett and Polly Hand, which took place in the spring of 1817. Miss Polly had previously engaged to marry Burwell Fitch, and, in fulfillment of the contract, accompanied him to a justice of the peace, at Huron. But she had made a confession to a friend that she did not love her betrothed, and that her promise to marry him was due to undue persuasion by friends. The friend to whom she confided her secret took occasion to inform the justice concerning the matter, and when the party appeared before him, he questioned them apart as to their willingness to enter into the holy bonds of matrimony, one with the other. Fitch, like Barkis, was willin', but, on learning that his affianced regarded the proposed relation with repugnance, which she frankly confessed to the magistrate, wisely released her from the promise. Undaunted by the failure of his first enterprise in this direction, he immediately laid siege to the heart of Susan Hawks, with the result above stated.

The first building erected was the log dwelling of Conrad Hawks, built in 1808. The first frame house was erected by Colonel Nathan Strong, in the year 1817, on the Bemiss place. The first brick dwellings were those of John F. Adams and Horatio Long, built in 1827.

ORGANIZATION.

Prior to 1816, the township was attached to Ridgefield for election purposes. Ridgefield was formed in 1815, at the first meeting of the commissioners, and was made to include, in addition to its own territory, and the present townships of Lyme, the south half of Oxford, together with the township of Sherman. In 1816 the north half of the township was annexed to Wheatsborough. In 1818 the south half was so annexed. Wheatsborough included a large part of Groton also. In 1819 the name was changed to Lyme, and on the third day of April, 1820, a regular meeting of the electors of Lyme was held at the school house in the Strong settlement, for the purpose of electing township officers. The following were elected: James Hamilton and George Sheffield, justices of the peace; Stephen Russell, township clerk; Nathan Strong, Gurdon Williams and Chester Hamilton, trustees; Joseph Strong and Zadock Strong, overseers of the poor; Joseph Strong and James Hamilton, fence viewers; Gurdon Williams, lister; Gurdon Williams and Chester Hamilton, appraisers of property; Lester Strong, Joseph Kinney, Gurdon Woodward and Levi Sutton, supervisors of highways; Gurdon Williams and Chester Hamilton, constables; Francis Strong, treasurer.

Chester Hamilton did not appear to be duly qualified within the time prescribed by law, and at a meeting of the trustees, held June 3, 1820, John F. Adams was appointed in his place.

At a meeting of the township trustees, held March 5, 1824, Mark Hopkins, George Sheffield, and Ira Bassett were appointed grand jurors, and Abner Strong and Charles Rash, petit jurors.

At the regular election held April 5, 1824, for the purpose of electing township officers, thirty-three qualified electors were present. At this time it was voted that the supervisors request those subject to poll tax to work two days extra in draining the prairies for the preservation of health. Also, that the supervisor should solicit subscriptions from non-resident land-holders for this purpose.

At the fall election, held October 11, 1825, fifty-two electors were present. At this time Ebenezer Merry had fifty votes for senator in the State legislature, and Eleutheros Cook had fifty votes for representative.

An adjourned meeting of the trustees was held July 23, 1826, at which the job of building a bridge across the deep run brook was let, and turnpiking, including said bridge, six rods, the same to be raised eighteen inches above the surface of the ground; the bridge to be twelve feet long and sixteen feet wide; the whole to be completed by the 15th of October, 1826. The work was let to Levi Sutton for the sum of five dollars, sixty-two and one-half cents.

There were present at the October election, 1826, fifty-eight voters. Alexander Campbell received the full number of votes cast, for governor. Eleutheros Cook received fifty-seven votes for representative in congress. David Campbell had fifty-seven votes for State representative.

The township officers for 1879 are: A. Morehead and E. O. Merry, justices of the peace; Charles D. Smith, clerk; John S. Wise, Daniel Cowle and Charles Sawyer, trustees; E. L. Dole, treasurer; E. O. Merry, assessor; Jerry De Witt and John Dempsey, constables.

CHURCHES.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The first Presbyterian Church of Lyme was organized in July, 1817, by Revs. John Seward, John Treat and Alvin Coe, missionaries from Connecticut, as a committee sent by the Presbytery of Grand river. They came about one hundred miles through the woods for that purpose.

The first meeting was held at the house of Francis Strong, July 15, 1817, by Rev. Mr. Treat. The following persons were examined and approved: Susannah Baker, Phebe Root, Dinah Strong, Anna Ferguson and Anna Silvey. The meeting adjourned till the 17th of July, when John Baker, Francis Strong, Wm. Richey, Wm. Ferguson and Jacob Goodrich, were also examined. These persons, with the exception of Anna Silvey, who was not present at this meeting, subscribed to the articles of faith and covenant presented by the Grand River Presbytery. After divine services, the church held a meeting at which a constitution and articles of faith were adopted. They then made choice of John Baker as moderator, Jacob Goodrich, clerk, and Wm. Richey and Francis Strong, as standing committee.

From the formation of the church, in July, 1817, they met in the log school house, with very little preaching, until 1820, when Lott B. Sullivan, a candidate for the ministry, came among them, and was employed temporarily. On the 29th of March, the church and society gave him a call to settle with them as pastor. He accepted the call, and was ordained and installed June 14th, of the same year. During his pastorate of about three years, fourteen members were added to the church. For the two years following his departure, there was no regular preaching. Sabbath school and day schools were established.

In the spring of 1824, Rev. Enoch Conger, from Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, came to the county, and located at New Haven and Greenfield, and, in the summer of that year, Rev. John Beach came and located in Lyme and Peru. Mr. Beach preached one-fourth the time at the log school house in Lyme. His family lived in Peru, where he labored one half of the time. The remainder of the time he preached in the framed school house, at Cook's Corners.

The people of Lyme and Ridgefield were desirous of having a minister all the time and made application to both Mr. Beach and Mr. Conger to settle with them, leaving the matter with the two ministers to decide which should come. Mr. Conger accepted the call and commenced his labors in October, 1826. He continued as pastor nine years, when he was succeeded by Randolph Stone, who labored with the church six months. He was succeeded by Rev. Xenophon Betts, who remained about three and one-fourth years. In April, 1841, Rev. S. W. Barritt succeeded him; he remained about four and one-half years, and was followed by Rev. H. N. Bissell, in November, 1845. Mr. Bissell continued in charge eight and one-half years, and was succeeded, in July, 1854, by Rev. Theophilus Packard, who remained its pastor about one and one-half years. In January, 1856, Rev. E. B. Gilbert came. He was followed by Rev. J. B. Sheldon, both of whom served one and one-half years. Rev. E. D. Smith came in January, 1860, and remained three years. He was succeeded, May 25, 1864, by Rev. W. T. Hart, the present pastor.

In 1870–71, dissensions arose in the church, which finally, by vote, in 1872, withdrew from the Presbytery, and united with the Congregationalists, at the same time changing their name.

The log school and meeting house was built in 1818, and the first brick school house in 1828, at a cost of four hundred and fifty dollars. The church was built in 1835, and cost two thousand and six hundred dollars. The parsonage and outbuildings cost one thousand dollars.

From 1817 until 1870, there were received into the church three hundred and ninety-seven members. One hundred and thirty-eight have died, and one hundred and thirty-six have been dismissed. Some have wandered off. The total membership in 1870 was eighty-nine. Since that time sixty-one have been received into the church.

TRINITY PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church was organized September, 1836. The constituent members were: Amos Woodward and wife, Rachel; Stephen Sawyer and wife, Dorothy; Mary Arlington, James Sawyer, Matthew Marvin and wife, Sarah, Joseph Wood and wife, Jonathan Prentiss; Mrs. Julia Ann McCurdy, and possibly, others whose names are forgotten. The first services were held as early as 1822, in one room of the house of Amos Woodward, who read the

service, as appointed in the Prayer Book. There were but four communicants in the township at that time. On February 16, 1833, Rev. John P. Bosman held service in the house of Richard L. McCurdy. In January, 1836, Rev. E. Punderson assumed charge of the parish, and preached every third Sunday in the school house, where the church was organized, and where meetings were held until the erection of the first church in 1846, on ground given by R. L. McCurdy. This stood on the site of the present one, and cost some one thousand two hundred dollars. It was first occupied on Christmas Day, 1846. In the February following, it was destroyed by fire. Work was begun soon after, on a new church which was partly completed, and first occupied on Christmas, 1847. This cost about one thousand six hundred dollars. The Rev. J. Rice Taylor, of Milan, preached the first sermon. Rev. Mr. Punderson remained in charge four years, when he went away, and was gone one year. He then returned and located in Bellevue, preaching in this parish until 1847. Since that time the following clergymen have officiated: Rev. H. Powers, three months; Abram Bronson, six months; Rodolphus K. Nash, two years; George S. Davis, two years; Moses Hamilton, twelve years; De Witt C. Howard, two years, and Jeremiah Karcher, five years, and is the present rector and resident at Monroeville.

The officers on organization were: Amos Woodward, senior warden, and Stephen Sawyer, junior warden; Gurdon Woodward, Matthew Marvin, Jonathan Prentiss, George Frith and James Sawyer, vestrymen. The present wardens are: Edwin Prentiss, senior warden and Sylvanus Mallett, junior warden.

EARLY INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

In 1818, Asaph, Erastus and Israel Cook came with their father, who settled at Cook's corners, near the eastern line of Lyme. They built a large treading mill and dry house for dressing and cleaning hemp without rotting. This business excited considerable interest and was expected to prove profitable to the owners and the community. Smaller mills were erected at Monroeville, and at other points, one by Horace Johnson, one by David Root, and others. The hemp was at first thought to be as strong as the best Russian hemp, and commanded about the same price; but, by experience in using, it was found that it would not bear friction when dry, and, when wet, rope made from it became loose and spongy, and could not be used as cordage for vessels. The price fell and the market failed entirely, many who engaged in it suffering loss and disappointment.

In 1817, Gurdon Williams came as a peddler from Connecticut. He was owner of a large tract of land in Lyme township. In 1822 or '23, he brought on a stock of goods and opened a store in a log building near the south line of the township, in the southwest part, where he continued in business about eight years, in the meantime improving his property. He afterwards sold out and became a wholesale dealer in salt at Syracuse, New York.

In early days, goods came from Buffalo to Huron in vessels during the summer, and, in the winter, by land in wagons. Articles in use then brought high prices. Whisky was made in the country, and sold for two shillings per gallon; salt was five dollars per barrel; tea, fourteen to sixteen shillings per pound; calico and sheeting, five shillings per yard; axes, three dollars each; hoes, nine shillings; nails, one shilling and sixpence to two shillings and sixpence per pound.

Goods were sold on the ridge about 1823, but the first regular store opened there was in 1827, by Strong & Boise. It was located near the house of R. B. Russell. They continued in business one year and sold to Nathaniel Markham. He built a frame store at Russell's corner and continued in trade several years. J. K. Campbell, L. Strong and others continued the business for a number of years, but the trade finally centered at Bellevue.

Some time about 1823, Romeo Bassett, who owned a farm in the southeast part of the township, mortgaged his property for a stock of goods, and opened a store, having as clerk or partner Richard R. Sutton. He failed in business, and soon died.

Lyman E. Strong and Levitt Boise brought a stock of goods to Lyme about 1828, after the opening of the Sandusky and Columbus pike, and opened a store in a log house belonging to Mr. Russell, on or near the ridge. Later they built a store north of the ridge road, and opposite Abner Strong's tavern, which they occupied for a short time, when they sold to Nathaniel Needham. After a few years he sold to Lyman Strong and De Witt Ballard, who continued the business two or three years and then closed out. The store room was afterwards occupied as a wagon shop, and for other business.

Pelatiah Strong, son of Abner Strong, exchanged his farm for a stock of goods and opened them in a store built by John C. Kinney, near his blacksmith shop, but continued in trade only a short time, when he sold to I. and T. West. This store changed hands several times, and was finally closed and converted into a dwelling house.

The first saw mill was built in the south part of the township on Frink run by Levi Sutton, in 1814 or 1815. Another saw mill was built about 1830, on a creek which drains the prairies in the west part of the township in Bellevue. It was afterwards used for a brewery, and is now a part of the distillery of Chapman and Woodward.

A tannery was built about 1827, by Horatio Long, on a few acres of land purchased by him near the line of Abner Nims and Zadoc Strong. He carried on the business of tanning and shoemaking some ten or twelve years, when he discontinued the business and became a farmer.

John C. Kinney came to Lyme about 1828, and opened a blacksmith shop near the corner of lot twelve or thirteen. He afterwards sold to Martin Blodgett.

BELLEVUE.

ITS LOCATION.

About one half of the village lies in Huron, and the other one half in Sandusky county. The county line road, or that part of it lying within the corporate limits of the village, being called West street, divides the town into nearly equal divisions. The center of this road is the western limit of the Fire-lands and of the Western Reserve. The eastern half of Bellevue is situated in the extreme northwestern part of Lyme township, and the western half in the southwestern part of York township, Sandusky county. The southwestern corner of Erie county, and the northeast corner of Seneca county, lie adjoining the extreme northeast and southwest limits of the village. The town is situated on the southern branch of the Toledo and Cleveland division of the Lake Shore railroad.

ITS NAME.

The post office was first known as York X Roads, and the village was called Amsden's Corners, in honor of T. G. Amsden, its first merchant. It continued to be so known until the year 1839, when, upon the completion of the Mad River and Lake Erie railroad to this point, it was changed to Bellevue. The prevailing opinion among old settlers is that it was so named in honor of James H. Bell, the civil engineer who surveyed the route through this place for the Mad River road. Some, however, claim that the proprietors of the road, and the chief residents of the town agreed upon the name of Bellevue, because the signification of the word made it an appropriate name for the village, which, by reason of its location and surroundings well merited a name which means "a beautiful view." At all events the name has a musical ring, and no resident of the place can regret that it was so called.

ITS FIRST SETTLERS.

The year 1815 marks the date when Mr. Mark Hopkins, the first settler within the corporate limits of Bellevue as now established, came to this locality. He came hither with his family and accompanied by a bachelor brother, from Genessee county, New York, and built a log house on land now owned and occupied by Peter Bates.

Elnathan George, from the same place, was the next settler. He purchased one acre of land embracing, with other contiguous ground, the lot whereon now stands the Tremont House. He gave a cow in exchange for his purchase. Here was built by Mr. George the second building of the town, in the year 1816. In the following year he built an addition to his dwelling and opened his house as a tavern.

The third new-comer was Return Burlingson, who selected land on the Sandusky county side, and in the year 1817 built him a log dwelling, and started a blacksmith shop. His purchase comprised what is now known as the Herl property. Mr. Burlingson was a resident of Bellevue for many years, but finally left for California.

In the year 1819 Mr. John C. Kinney completed a log house near the present site of the Bellevue bank building.

This year, 1819, marks the date of the arrival of two very important new-comers—men who were identified with the history of our village, and to whom, more than any other two men, was it indebted for its prosperity. These men were Thomas G. Amsden and Frederick A. Chapman. The Chapmans came first to Ohio in 1814, soon followed by Mr. Amsden, and, establishing their headquarters at the mouth of the Huron river, carried on a very successful traffic with the Indians, exchanging with them goods and articles of which the red men stood in need, for pelts and furs. Besides trading with the Indians, they were engaged in hunting and trapping. They were daring and intrepid, full of push and energy, with excellent business abilities, and though they were young men, they accumulated considerable means for those days. Mr. Chapman's father and brother followed him to Ohio in a year or two after his own arrival and settled at or near the present town of Huron, in Erie county. In 1819 Mr. Amsden and Mr. Chapman came to this locality and began the purchase of property at this point, and did all in their power to attract settlers hither.

However, they continued their traffic with the Indians and French, and for two years Mr. Amsden made his headquarters at Carrion river, now Port Clinton. In 1821 he established himself at Detroit, and during the latter part of 1822 he carried on a mercantile business at Green Bay for Mr. Daniel Whitney. In 1823 he returned to this locality. He brought with him a stock of goods belonging to Mr. Whitney, and opened the first store at this point in November, 1823. This was Bellevue's pioneer store, and the business was carried on in the building erected by Mr. Burlingson, which stood on ground now occupied by the town hall. In 1825 he formed a copartnership with Mr. Chapman, and the firm purchased the stock of goods of Mr. Whitney. They opened a store at the same time at Castalia, Mr. Chapman taking charge of the business at that point, and Mr. Amsden of the business at this point. It was at this time that the village received its name of "Amsden's Corners."

In the meantime Charles F. Drake had settled here, and in the year 1822 purchased of the government the east one-half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-five of what now is York township, embracing the greater part of the present village on the Sandusky county side, and in 1823 Captain Zadoc Strong entered for Dr. James Strong the eighty acres next west.

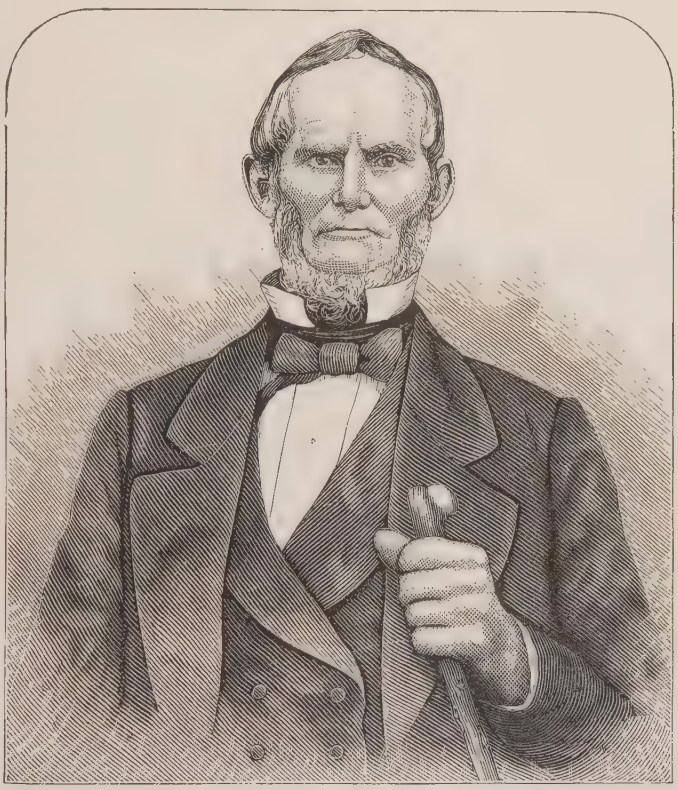
Mr. Nathaniel Chapman was among the first citizens of the place. Like his brother, he had traded with the Indians, and when he arrived here for the purpose of making this his home, he had some means.

THOMAS G. AMSDEN.

There is, perhaps, no name more familiar to the older residents of Bellevue than that of Amsden, the place having first been called "Amsden's Corners," from the subject of this sketch, who opened here the first store, in the fall of 1823.

On first coming to this county, in the latter part of the year 1819, Mr. Amsden became associated with F. A. Chapman and one or two brothers of the latter (who had immigrated to Ohio a little before) in the perilous but strangely attractive business of hunting, trapping, and trading with the Indians. They extended their operations as far west as Detroit, Mackinaw, and Green Bay. The adventures experienced by these young men (who were hardly more than boys at the time), if properly written out, would form a volume of romance full of thrilling interest. We have space for only one incident, which had a sad and tragic termination for one of the party. In after-years it was often related to their friends by the two survivors, and has been put on record by a local chronicler. (*See Note.*)

Mr. Amsden, F. A. Chapman, and his younger brother were at one time carrying on their operations near Detroit and in Canada, along the north shore of Lake Erie. They had secured a valuable pack of furs, which tempted the cupidity of the Indians, by whom they were waylaid, robbed, and taken prisoners. Of course, they watched every opportunity to escape. They managed, by the presentation of some trinkets which they happened to have in their possession, to secure the hearty good-will of an old squaw, who took a time when the Indians were less than usually vigilant, and assisted the boys to escape by untying the cords with which they were bound. It was midwinter, and, to avoid the least noise, they were obliged to remove their shoes and start in their stocking-feet. The Indians soon discovered their escape, and made after them. Then commenced a race for life. The redskins overtook the younger Chapman, who was never afterward heard from, and who is supposed to have been killed. Amsden and the other Chapman made for the lake. It being frozen over, they struck across for the opposite shore. With frozen and bleeding feet they arrived at a hamlet on this side, about where Huron or Vermilion now is. There they found the friends and refreshment they must sorely have needed to prolong the lives which their determined energy had saved.



As above stated, Mr. Amsden first established himself at Bellevue, then Amsden Corners, in the latter part of 1823. He was from that time, for several years, associated with F. A. Chapman in general merchandising. Their goods were at first adapted to trading with the Indians, who were then the principal inhabitants. As the Indians decreased, and the white folks multiplied, they continued the business, increasing it as trade demanded. Beginning in a log hut, they finally carried it on in a more pretentious frame building, the first of the kind in this region, a part of it being occupied by Mr. Amsden as a family residence. This building was eventually torn away to make room for the stone block in which the First National Bank now is.

In this frame building (known as the "Red Store," from the color in which it was painted) the firm of Chapman & Amsden did a prosperous business for ten years. Mr. Amsden then sold out his interest to Dr. L. G. Harkness, in June, 1833, and went to farming, having purchased three hundred acres of land of Mr. Samuel Miller. He afterward did business some years with Mr. Bramwell, in the stone building that was burned down by a fire which swept the ground where the Union Block now stands.

After this (about 1848) he established a store and distillery in Monroeville, which proved an unfortunate investment, and left him in comparatively straitened circumstances. Enough, however, was saved to keep him and his family in comfort for the remainder of his days. After a few years spent in comparative retirement in Bellevue, he sold what he had left here and purchased a small farm near Fremont, where he died, Dec. 7, 1876, at the age of seventy-nine years, one month, and twenty-nine days.

Mr. Amsden was a man of great physical energy and endurance, as well as of fine intellectual qualities, and in his long partnership with Mr. Chapman took the principal charge of the out-door business, while Mr. Chapman managed the office-work. Mr. Amsden was highly respected for his unswerving integrity, and genial, affable manners. He was so widely known for his sound and reliable judgment that, for many years, his advice was uniformly taken before any new enterprise of importance was started. His name had become a household word. He was for nearly thirty years a prominent and faithful member of the I. O. O. F. in Bellevue, and afterward in Fremont. At the time of his death appropriate resolutions of sympathy and respect were passed by the order, and a large delegation from the encampment at Fremont accompanied his remains to the beautiful cemetery at Bellevue, where they were deposited amid the ashes of his dead, —his first wife and several children having preceded him to the Spirit-land.

Mr. Amsden was elected justice of the peace for several terms at Bellevue, and was also postmaster some years, when he first came to this place, the post-office being in his store. His entire education was received in the common schools of New York; but it was sufficient to fit him for the business of teaching, which he followed in his younger days. He was always a liberal supporter of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

A brief genealogical record will close this sketch:

Thomas G. Amsden was born Sept. 9, 1797, in Ontario Co., N. Y., his father, Isaac Amsden, owning a farm between Geneva and Canandaigua. His ancestors were from Massachusetts, and of English origin. He was twice married, his first wife being Lydia Chapman, a sister of F. A. Chapman, his partner in business. They were married about the time the firm went into business at Bellevue, which was, as above stated, in the latter part of the year 1823. Of this marriage there were seven children, —Sarah, Mary, Isaac, Thomas (then two that died in infancy), and William.

Sarah married the Hon. J. P. Shoemaker, living at Amsden, Mich., a place so called from the subject of this sketch, who once owned the land on which the place is situated. They have five children,—three boys and two girls.

Mary married Abishai Woodward, son of the late Gurdon Woodward, May 26, 1847. Mr. Woodward is a prominent banker and business-man of Bellevue, now owning the Bramwell Place, which he has rebuilt and greatly improved. They have seven children,—Gurdon, Mary, Thomas, Gertrude, Abishai, Cornelia, and Alice Sarah,—as interesting and promising a family as any patriarch could desire.

Isaac married Cornelia Birdseye, in Sandusky County, and now resides in Fremont, where he is doing a prosperous business in the lumber trade. They have five children,—three girls and two boys.

Thomas was married in Monroeville, and had three children. He died some years since in Bellevue.

William married in Fremont. During the late war he enlisted in the army, and was soon made captain in the 3d Ohio Cavalry. In the spring of 1862 he was prostrated by camp fever, near Corinth, Miss. He was first brought to a hospital in Cincinnati, and thence to his home in Fremont, where he died, June 19, 1862. His body lies with kindred dust in the Bellevue Cemetery. He was a most promising young man,—one of the many noble spirits who freely offered up their lives to save the life of the republic.

Mr. Amsden's first wife died about 1841. A few years subsequently he married Miss Harriet Wiles, of Monroeville, by whom he had five children,—Emily, Edward, Lizzie, Maggie, and Harriet, the first two being twins.

Emily is married to Charles Cullen, who is engaged in a successful drygoods trade in Delta, Fulton Co., Ohio, where he also owns a flouring-mill. He commenced life as an errand boy in Mr. Amsden's store, and, between pluck and luck, he has gradually worked his way up almost to the top round in the ladder of fortune.

Edward lives at Canton, Ohio, where he has a music-store, and is also engaged in the real-estate business. He is an ardent supporter of the Episcopal Church in that place, of which he was made warden when he was but little more than twenty-one. He was married in Seville, and has one child,—a daughter.

Lizzie is unmarried, and lives with her mother at Fremont.

Maggie died in Bellevue, about eleven years old.

Hattie married a Mr. Ross, in Fremont. She has two little girls, and is also living with her mother.

NOTE.—We have found some confusion of recollection and statement in regard to the interesting adventure related above. In the "Chats about the Old Folks," published in the *Bellevue Local News* during the years 1875 and 1876, this story is related as if only F. A. Chapman and a younger brother were concerned in it, and as if the event occurred in the vicinity of Green Bay. But the children of Mr. Amsden state so positively that they have often heard their father speak of taking part in this adventure, that we have felt warranted in associating his name with it. In other respects, we have followed substantially the account contained in the "Chats." But, from conversations that we have had with the oldest living pioneers, we are rather inclined to the opinion that the capture took place near Detroit, instead of Green Bay; that only Amsden and F. A. Chapman were captured at this time, both escaping in the manner related; and that the adventure in which Alfred Chapman lost his life occurred at another time, at a point farther west, and in company with a young man by the name of Allen, who, in endeavoring to escape from the Indians, along with young Chapman, was compelled to leave the latter to his fate.

He purchased a large tract of land, a part of it lying within the present limits of the village. He was a man of strong, native ability, and was always recognized as one of the leading men of the town. He possessed the ability to accumulate property, and died worth a good many thousands of dollars. He dealt largely in real estate, and in the purchase and sale of sheep, horses and cattle. He and Mr. Bourdett Wood together purchased large tracts of land in the west. He was universally esteemed for his sound business integrity, and for his liberality in the support of benevolent enterprises. He donated the lands upon which the old Baptist church stands, and, in many ways, proved himself a staunch friend of all institutions whose object is the enlightenment and elevation of man.

His daughter Angeline, in 1846, married the Rev. James M. Morrow, a prominent minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a chaplain in the late war for about two years, and was connected with the Ninety-ninth Ohio Infantry. While in the service he came home several times on various benevolent errands for the soldiers of his regiment—the last time, in December, 1863. Returning January 4th, he was fatally injured in a railroad collision near Dayton, Ohio, to which place he was taken, and died there February 12, 1864. His widow resides in Bellevue.

THE GROWTH OF BELLEVUE.

From 1825 to 1840, the growth of the village was slow, and it was not until about the time of the building of the Mad River railroad to this place, in 1839, that the advancement of the town received any considerable impetus. This was an event of no little importance to the prospects of the place, and in 1835, in view of the approaching completion of the road, the land of the village on the Huron county side was purchased of Gurdon Williams by F. A. Chapman, T. G. Amsden, L. G. Harkness, and others, who lent their best efforts to the advancement of the place. The decade from 1830 to 1840, witnessed a number of important arrivals in Bellevue—men who became permanently identified with the town, and to whom its rapid prosperity was in no small measure due. Dr. L. G. Harkness, who had been a practicing physician in the western part of York township, came in 1833. Abram Leiter came the same year. J. B. Higbee and Benjamin and David Moore came in 1835. William Byrnes came in 1835. H. H. Brown was at this time the hotel keeper, and was very active in his efforts to assist the growth of the place. In 1835, the population of the village could not have exceeded a hundred people, while in 1840, a year after the completion of the Mad River railroad, it numbered not less than five hundred, and at the date of its incorporation, 1851, about eight hundred.

Cuyler Greene came here from New York State at the age of twenty-two, where he was born March 10, 1811. Upon his arrival he was engaged as salesman for Chapman & Harkness, and afterwards superintended for Mr. Chapman the old stone tavern, since called the Exchange Hotel. He built the old stone blacksmith shop, that for so many years stood where the Bellevue bank building now is. In later years he became the landlord of the Exchange Hotel, and then of the Bellevue House, and then purchased the farm on the pike, two miles east of town, now known as the Richards farm. After a residence here of some years, he bought the Hollister farm, on the ridge, east of, and near Monroeville, where he died December 3, 1848. February 17, 1836, he married Tryphena Follett, by whom he had four children: Malcom C., who resides in Boston, where he is in prosperous business; William E., who has for many years been actively engaged in business life in Bellevue; Ferguson, who died April 3, 1875; and Frank B., who died September 26, 1847. Cuyler Greene is said to have been a man of good business talents, and his wife, afterwards Mrs. Goodson, was an estimable lady, whom every one who knew her esteemed for her excellence of character and her devotion to every worthy object and laudable enterprise.

In 1835, came J. B. Higbee, who is elsewhere referred to, Benjamin and David Moore and William Byrnes and others. Few men are more extensively known in Bellevue and the surrounding country than David Moore. He and his brother came here from Union county, Pennsylvania, and both have lived right here for a period of upwards of forty-four years. David Moore has been the village undertaker for nearly the entire length of that time, and very faithfully and satisfactorily has he performed every trust of this nature, and when we add that he has attended the burial of nearly two thousand persons, old and young, during these years, the compliment is not small. Benjamin Moore made the journey hither, a distance of four hundred miles, on foot, in the middle of winter, the snow being eighteen inches deep, and performed this pedestrian feat in eleven days. This illustrates the energy and spirit of those sturdy men who developed this country, and mastered all obstacles on the road to fortune. Mr. Moore has followed a variety of pursuits; has been carpenter and joiner, been in the jewelry business, sold dry goods, conducted a livery establishment, run a line of hacks to and from Toledo, kept a hotel, managed a farm, and dealt in real estate. He has been successful and has acquired a handsome property.

William Byrnes entered the employ of Cuyler Greene when he first came to Bellevue, in the old stone blacksmith shop, but in six months' time bought out his employer, and for ten years he hammered away at the anvil and pounded out a fine fortune, amply providing for a life of retirement which he led for many years, and for the maintenance, in a comfortable home, of his family. He died February 6, 1877.

In 1852, the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland railroad was located through Bellevue, and in the following year completed, and the cars came whistling

through here from the four points of the compass—north, south, east, and west. New impetus to the life of the village was given by this event, and the town rapidly increased in population. The country had also been rapidly settled, and Bellevue, situated in the midst of a fine wheat growing country, came to be an important market for the shipment of grain. The Higbee flouring mill was erected in 1850, and other manufacturing enterprises were soon established. The Mad River road was lost to the place in 1855, but the detriment to business on this account was not serious. The town continued to enlarge and populate, while the surrounding country in every direction became thickly settled with an industrious farming population.

INCORPORATION.

The town was incorporated by act of legislature January 25, 1851, its charter limits embracing an area of about one mile from east to west, by about one-half mile from north to south, the center of the area being the central point of intersection of Main street with the county line. In the month of February, 24, 1851, the following were chosen the village officers: Abraham Leiter, mayor; S. L. Culver, recorder; Thomas G. Amsden, Eliphalet Follett, Benjamin F. McKim, David Armstrong and Joseph M. Lawrence, trustees. The corporate limits were enlarged in 1869, so as to be about one mile and a half from east to west and from north to south. The present village officers are: Peter Brady, mayor; H. F. Baker, clerk; J. A. Higbee, John Scullen, William West, Joseph Egle, C. D. Stoner and E. H. Smith, councilmen; William Mayne, marshal.

DISTINCT CLASSES OF POPULATION.

The village has a population, to-day, of about three thousand and inhabitants. This population embraces not less than four distinct classes of people, each of which is represented by about the same number of individuals. First three are those of American birth, whose parents came to this region at an early day, from New England or New York State, and who were the real pioneers. Representative families of this class are the Chapmans, the Woodwards, the Harknesses, the Woods (the Bourdett branch), the Sheffields, the Greenes, the Bakers, etc. Second, there are the Pennsylvania people, many of whom came, likewise, at an early day—a thrifty, sober and industrious class. They are represented by the Moores, the Hilbishes, the Sherchs, the Leiters, the Boyers, the Kerns, etc. Third, came the English, England born, of whom may be mentioned the Greenslades, the Wills, the Heals, the Fords, the Maynes, the Joints, the Radfords, etc.; and the Germans, who, perhaps, outnumber any other one class; of these may be mentioned the Egles, Ruffings, the Bebriechers, the Liebers, the Webers, the Ailers, the Setzlers, etc. The Yankees were the first to arrive, then the Pennsylvania Dutch people, then the Germans, and lastly the English. We append here brief sketches of one or two Germans, and of one or two Englishmen.

J. H. Weber was born in Germany, in 1842, and came to this country, when a lad, in 1853. He first located in Tiffin, and that town and Fremont were the places of his residence for the next six years. His occupation was type setting. He followed this trade until his removal to Bellevue, in the winter of 1859–60. Arriving here, he began immediately in the business which he has ever since followed—that of groceries and general merchandise. He clerked two years for J. Murschel, and then went into partnership with that gentleman, in which relation he remained one year, when Mr. Murschel went out of the firm, and Mr. Weber took a junior partner to assist him in conducting the business. In 1876, he began entirely alone, and has, since then, built up a large and lucrative business in groceries, crockery, etc. He has also conducted a branch store at Winamac, Indiana, and has been engaged in an enterprise at La Rue, Ohio, where he and two other gentlemen have had a large saw mill in operation, working into lumber the timber from a tract of land, including seven hundred acres bought by the firm.

Mr. Weber's career has not been one of uninterrupted success, but, on the contrary, he has met with several adverse circumstances. By the fire in 1875, he lost his store, and it was this misfortune of his which led to an improvement in the business portion of Bellevue, which may justly be regarded as one of the most important made. He built up in connection with Wise & Gross, the Union block, upon Main street, of which he owns the four westerly stores, one of which is occupied by himself at present. He possesses, in a large measure, the confidence of his fellow German citizens who are in the habit of consulting him on matters of importance to them.

Joseph Egle, one of the most prominent and influential German citizens, was born in Baden, Germany, April 28, 1828. When he was twenty-four years of age, he came to America and located in Norwalk, Ohio. In 1854, he removed to Bellevue and began business for himself in the grocery line. This department of mercantile business he pursued diligently and successfully for about ten years, when he went into the hardware business, which at present engages his attention, and which he has followed continuously from the time he entered it. He has shown rare business ability, and, by the exercise of this quality, has accumulated a large property.

Roger Greenslade was born in Devonshire, England, in 1829, and emigrated to America in 1854, arriving in Bellevue in June of that year. He came here poor, but he possessed the elements of success: industry, sobriety, economy. His first engagement was with Eddison Brown, working on the bench at cobbling and making boots and shoes. He afterwards worked for Patrick Hearl, and Abram Leiter until about the year 1864, when he established himself in business, and has been in the boot and shoe business on his own

account ever since. He has occupied his present stand for the last thirteen years. Not only has thrift crowned Mr. Greenslade's efforts, but he has lived an exemplary life; has raised a family of children that are a credit to the community, one son, James, being the efficient superintendent of the Bellevue public schools; has always taken an active interest in church and schools, and deservedly occupies a high place in the esteem of his fellow townsmen. He is junior warden of St. Paul's Episcopal church, and no member is more regular in his attendance upon the service of that church. These are not merely empty words of praise: they are plain statements of fact. He is the oldest resident on the 'pike, having purchased his present location in 1857, where he has resided ever since. This shows that he is not given to frequent changes.

Perhaps no English born resident of the village has has had more prosperity than George Wills, who arrived here from Devonshire in 1851. He has been the village butcher nearly the whole time since his arrival, and, having only enough means to enable him to get here, he has, by close application to business, being at his post of duty early and late, accumulated a handsome competence. A man who has won success by such fidelity to business as Mr. Wills has shown, deserves this word of mention in this history of Bellevue.

The Heals, who were respectable people in England, have maintained well their credit here, all being very worthy townspeople. Of Enoch Heal's family, the women, mother and daughters, are skillful milliners. The oldest daughter married James Smith, who died in the service of his country; another married Dr. Lanterman, a physician, who is rapidly rising into prominence as a practitioner; another married Edward Miller; another, George Beckwith; another, Ralph Boyer, who is an enterprising young business man, and the leading jeweller of the place.

In addition to the four classes of people that we have named, there is the Celtic population, of which Mr. Peter Brady is the most prominent representative. He came here in 1859 and has been in business since 1862. His business has rapidly grown until it takes precedence of any other of the kind in the city, and ranks among the leading hardware stores of Sandusky or Huron counties. Mr. Brady's popularity with the people of Bellevue is evidenced from the fact that he has served the village for a number of years as councilman, and for the past five years has been mayor of the town. He has been elected for three successive terms to the office which is the highest in the gift of his fellow townsmen—a no slight testimonial to the efficiency and ability of his service.

CHURCHES.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This church was first organized on September 20, 1836, by a committee from the Presbytery of Huron, and was started as a Presbyterian Church on what was known as the accommodation plan,—that is a church under the care of a Presbtery, but which received and dismissed its members, and transacted other business, not by a vote of the elders but by a vote of the whole church.

The number of male members at the organization was nine; five of these brought letters from the church at Lyme, Ohio; three from churches in the State of New York, and one from Norwalk.

Among many important resolutions adopted on the day of the organization, was one declaring that the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors was an immorality which, if practiced by any member of this church, made him liable to discipline the same as if guilty of any other immorality.

The church continued under care of Presbytery ten years, and then, so far as we are able to learn from the records, with much unanimity, decided to separate itself from its Presbyterial connection, and become a regular Congregational Church. This action was taken March 7, 1846.

The first pastor called by the church after the reorganization, was Rev. A. D. Barber who was installed by a council October 19, 1853. Mr. Barber's salary was four hundred dollars, and parsonage, which shows that the society had a parsonage at that time. This pastorate continued five years. In the following year after Mr. Barber's departure, the church called the Rev. James W. Cowles, and offered him a salary of seven hundred dollars. Mr. Cowles served the church about three years, and was succeeded on October 30, 1863, by Rev. John Safford.

During this pastorate the house of worship was removed, enlarged and repaired. The work was completed in the fall of 1865, and immediately afterwards the church invited Mr. Safford to become its installed pastor with an increase of three hundred dollars in salary. Mr. Safford accepted the call, but seems to have continued in the pastoral relation only about a year.

When the house of worship was originally built, it seems that the pews were sold with the understanding that the buyers became permanent owners. This arrangement was a source, afterwards, of much inconvenience to the society. The owners were not all induced to give their pews up again to the society until some time in 1868.

After the departure of Pastor Safford in 1867, the Rev. S. B. Sherrill was called, and was acting pastor from December, 1867, until some time in 1873, a period of nearly six years. The successor of Mr. Sherrill was the Rev. J. W. White, whose letter accepting the call of the church is dated February 28, 1874. Mr. White's labors did not begin until some time after this acceptance, and closed near the end of 1878, continuing with the church a little more than four years. Within two months after Mr. White's resignation, the church called Rev. S. W. Meek, who was installed in the pastoral office by the council on

February 11, 1879, having begun his labors with the church on the 1st of January, previous.

The church has been blessed at various times in its history by revivals. In the year 1854, during the pastorate of Rev. A. D. Barber, thirty-seven were received into membership of the church. In 1859, twenty-two were added to the church. Again, in 1861, the church was visited by a revival which resulted in the addition of twenty to the membership. In the year 1865, during the labors of Mr. Safford, seventeen were received into membership; and in 1870, under Mr. Sherrill's labors, twenty-three connected themselves with the church. In 1873, the year that Mr. Sherrill closed his labors, forty-five names were added to the roll.

One pleasant feature in the records of this church is the frequency with which the word "unanimously" occurs in describing the passage of important resolutions and the calling of ministers.

In common with Congregational churches in general, the only creed recognized by this church as having any binding authority upon the consciences of its members is the Bible. But as a convenient statement of its understanding of the Bible on the great foundation doctrines of christianity, it has adopted, and places in the hands of its members and inquirers, what is known as the Ohio Congregational Manual.

The church has a uniform record of sterling orthodoxy from the beginning.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

of Bellevue, was formed in the year 1839. The first class was composed of James Anderson, his wife, Betsey, and daughter, Melissa; Alvin Anderson, his wife, Harriet, and daughter, Adaline; and —— Mann and daughter. Meetings were held at this time in the stone school house, standing on the site at present occupied by the school building, near the Episcopal church. In about 1845, this church erected a substantial brick edifice, at a cost of some five thousand dollars. This building is at present owned by the German Lutheran society. After organization, however, the church fitted up a room in the second story of the warehouse standing where the Richards and Egle block now stands, and this was occupied until the building of the church as before stated.

The present elegant church edifice was completed during the summer of 1868, and was dedicated by Bishop Simpson on August 17, of that year, and cost, including real estate and parsonage, some thirty thousand dollars. Among the largest contributors to the erection of the church are: Messrs. Anderson, Higbee, Williams, Dole, Adams and Huffman. The first resident minister was Rev. Oliver Burgess, who remained two years. Father Anderson gives from memory, the following names of ministers who have preached to this church in Bellevue: Wilson, Camp, Pierce, Hill, Cooper, Fast, Start, Fant, Pounds, Breakfield, Thompson, Worden, Spafford, Morrow and Cables.

In 1852, when the ministers' "historical record" begins, the church reported a membership of two hundred and twelve, and three hundred scholars in attendance at Sabbath school. Rev. Samuel Beatty, pastor. September 18, 1852, it was formally organized as a station, with the following board of stewards: H. R. Adams, Alvin Anderson, Jesse Haskell, W. W. Stilson, J. B. Higbee, Orrin Dole and Barney Campbell. Its leaders were Jesse Haskell, B. Campbell, O. Dole, David Williams and W. Curtiss. Superintendent of Sabbath school, W. W. Stilson. 1853—William M. Spafford, pastor. He was succeeded in 1854 by Rev. Wesley J. Wells. The following are the pastors from that time until the present, (1879): 1855—John A. Mudge; 1857—Wm. Richards; 1859—Asbury B. Castle; 1861—Daniel Stratton; 1862—Simon P. Jacobs; 1863—Elmore Y. Warner; 1865—Garretson A. Hughes; 1868—Elmore Y. Warner; 1871—Elvero Pearsons. He was succeeded by Rev. Searles. T. C. Warner suceeeded him, remained three years, and was succeeded by Rev. G. W. Pepper, who is the present pastor, and was appointed at the Wellington conference, in 1879. The present membership is one hundred and eighty; average attendance at Sunday school, one hundred and ninety; R. Carpenter, superintendent. The stewards of the church are: Thomas Gardner, Horace Place, A. Anderson, John Grimes, R. H. Boyer, William L. Hilbish, John Limbach, Jacob Decker and Conrad Linck. J. B. Higbee, A. Anderson, E. L. Dole, H. R. Adams, Jacob Decker, J. C. Sheffield, Adam Williams and S. Patterson, trustees; Enoch Heal, W. L. Hilbish, John Limbach and S. Patterson, class leaders.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Before there was any parish organization in Bellevue, the Rev. Ephraim Punderson officiated from the year 1842 to that of 1847; but not until April, 1851, was the parish duly organized by Rev. Dr. Bronson. Messrs. T. G. Amsden and John Grimes were chosen wardens; Messrs. F. A. Chapman, G. Woodward and G. W. Sheffield, vestrymen; and, on September 10, 1851, this parish was received into connection with the Protestant Episcopal Church.

In the spring of 1852, Rev. R. K. Nash was chosen rector and the church building was begun and enclosed. Mr. Nash having resigned in 1854, the building remained unfinished. In the spring of 1857, an effort was made to open the church, and a rector was called. Rev. M. Hamilton took charge of the church on the first Sunday in July, 1857.

Improvements were made in the church building, an old debt paid off, and the church was consecrated by Bishop Bedell, in January, 1861.

The lot and buildings cost about three thousand five hundred dollars. In July, 1869, the parish became self-supporting, and the following year repairs and improvements were made, at a cost of one thousand four hundred dollars.

The first Sunday school was organized by the Rev. M. Hamilton in 1857, and continued with increasing prosperity under his care.

A marked improvement in this church is now in contemplation. The walls are to be frescoed, a recess chancel and a memorial window are soon to beautify the church.

The present officers are: Geo. W. Sheffield, senior warden; Roger Greenslade, junior warden; Abishai Woodward, Amos Woodward, E. J. Sheffield, W. J. Heal and James H. Greenslade, vestrymen.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED CHURCH.

The members of St. Paul's Reformed Church originally worshiped at the Free Chapel, a few miles west of Bellevue. Some, a goodly number, were also members of the Zion's Church, in Thompson township, Seneca county. In February, 1862, Rev. Eli Keller commenced to preach in Bellevue. Services were held in the old school building, owned by Mr. George Weickart, afterwards in the old Methodist Episcopal Church, then again in the old school house. At this time, a weekly prayer meeting was well sustained, and a Sunday school organized. August 16, 1862, at a meeting held at the chapel, it was resolved that a church should be built in, or near, Bellevue, and measures taken to select a site and procure building funds. The corner stone of the church was laid on the 19th of June, 1864. On the 19th of June, 1865, the church was dedicated; sermons by Rev. M. Kieffer, D. D., and Rev. H. Rust, D. D. The ceremonies of laying the corner stone were performed by Rev. E. Keller, the pastor.

Some time in the fall of 1865, the St. Paul's Reformed Congregation was organized by the election of a consistory of elders and deacons. Since 1865, the following persons served respectively as elders, deacons and trustees, viz: Jacob Bunn, Levi Korner, D. S. Arnold, John Hilbish, H. Kimmel, Isaac Kern, elders; John Bunn, David Hoch, Moses Miller, Joseph Zieber, John Bowman, Aaron Walters, Wm. Knauss, John Deck, Benjamin Bunn, W. C. Smith, William Aigler and J. Ferdinand Smith, deacons; David Hoch, Harrison Wilt, Elias Schmidt, Henry Stetler, John Deck, Aaron Walters, Jacob Aigler and Frederick Smith, trustees. The Sunday school was organized in the old Weickart school house; superintendent, a Mr. Albert. Since 1865, Mr. John Hilbish has been the superintendent, with the exception of one year, when Rev. J. H. Derr officiated as head of the school.

In the year 1872, July 1, Rev. Eli Keller resigned the pastorate, having served the people for a period of eleven years. He was succeeded by Rev. Joshua H. Derr, on the 1st of December, 1872. His pastorate continued for four and a half years, closing his services June 3, 1877. During this pastorate the congregation suffered serious damage in their church edifice by a severe storm, which took off about one-third of the roof and also broke down the gable end to the square. This much injured the ceiling and the interior in general. A cost of about one thousand dollars restored and much improved the now beautiful and commodious church.

The congregation owns the cemetery adjoining the church, and a large and comfortable parsonage. The present pastor, Rev. N. H. Loose, took charge of the congregation, August 1, 1877. The interests of the church are prosperous and encouraging.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized January 7, 1866, under the laws of the State of Ohio. The directors were Adam Zehner, Christian Engel and Philip Biebricher. The trustees were Jacob Beiler, Charles Beiler and John Weis. Rev. Jacob Dornberer was instrumental in its organization and remained its pastor three years, when he was succeeded by Rev. C. Buechler, who has remained as pastor ten years. At its organization there were thirty-nine members. The present membership is about forty-five. They also have a prosperous Sunday school of some seventy members, under the superintendence of David Meyers. Soon after the organization of the church, the present building was purchased from the Methodist society for two thousand dollars. Since that time some six or seven hundred dollars have been expended in refitting and repairing it.

SALEM EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

This church was organized in Bellevue under the ministration of Rev. L. W. Hankey, in the summer of 1875. The congregation purchased the building formerly occupied by the Baptists, for three thousand dollars. They then expended six or eight hundred dollars in repairing and refitting it. At first, and until the spring of 1879, the church was a mission. The last spring it was cut loose from missionary aid, and is now self supporting. The present membership is seventy-five. Thirty-one accessions were made during the last year. The church has had four pastors: Rev. L. W. Hankey; S. B. Spring, who remained eight months; G. W. Meisee, who remained one year, and Rev. D. C. Eckerman, the present pastor, who has been in charge a little more than two years. There is connected with the church a Sunday school of seventy three members, of which the pastor is superintendent. Regular services of the church are held twice each Sunday. The church government is very similar to that of the Methodist Episcopal, but there are some differences on minor points.

CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION. (ROMAN CATHOLIC.)

About 1852, Rev. James Vincent Conlin, stationed at Sandusky, established a mission in Bellevue, and held services some three or four years, when Rev. Punshell, of Norwalk, came, and then for a short time Father Boff officiated. Father Tighe, of Sandusky, came, and bought, from J. B. Higbee, the

building they now occupy as a church, and perfected an organization. The first resident priest was Rev. James Monaghan, who remained some seven or eight years. While in charge, he bought a house of Rev. Mr. Flagler, for the use of the priest. Father Mahony came next and remained some five years. He purchased ground for burial purposes, and built a school house. Father Mears next came; he bought a house and lot on the corner of Center and Broad streets, with the intention of building a church. He remained about three years and was succeeded by Father Bowles, who also remained three years. The church was then attended by Father Rudolph, of Clyde, for about three months, when the present priest, Father Molloy, came, and has officiated for three years. The congregation comprises about one hundred and ten families. The church still owns the lot bought by Father Mears, and at one time it owned the lot on which stands the present union school building.

HISTORY OF THE BELLEVUE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.*

It is greatly to be regretted that the records of the early history of the Bellevue schools have been lost. The data for the following article have been furnished by some of the older citizens, and are as correct as can be obtained outside of the school records. The first building that was used for school purposes was a little log house that stood on the Herl property, just west of Mr. John Baker's residence. Here a school was opened in the fall of 1827, by a gentleman named Harris, from Milan. In the following year (1828), Miss Clemence A. Follett, (now Mrs. Frederick Chapman), taught school in the same building. In those days the village was known as Amsden's corners, and consisted of the Exchange Hotel, a frame building just east of it, a double log house, where Mr. Greenslade's store stands; the houses now occupied by Dr. Harris and Mr. John Ries, and a few scattered log huts. The scholars came to Miss Follett's school from the country for miles around, walking to school along the "trails" of the woods, and bringing their dinners with them. In this school the girls spent half an hour each day in learning to sew. It was a pleasant little school, and Mrs. Chapman still recalls with delight the days she passed as teacher in the log school house. In the following year, 1829, Miss Julia Follett taught in the same log school house.

The next school, of which we can find any record, was taught in the "old stone school house," that stood on West Main street where the brick school house now stands. The land was donated by Chapman and Amsden, and the building was probably built by the Chapmans—Nathaniel and Frederick—Dr. L. G. Harkness and Mr. Thomas G. Amsden, as we find these names are closely associated with the early educational interests of the town as well as with its business and social interests. The "stone school house" was built about 1832. In the fall of 1835, Mr. J. B. Higbee commenced to teach in this building, and taught two years. Mr. Higbee seems to have been a successful teacher; at least he was not "carried out" by the boys, which misfortune did happen to the gentleman who preceded him. We are unable to learn who succeeded Mr. Higbee, but the building still continued to be used for school purposes until the "old brick school house" was built, after which the "stone school house" was unoccupied for several years. For some years before the "old brick" was built, the increasing number of pupils compelled the directors to rent rooms in different parts of the town to be used for school rooms.

At one time a school was taught in a frame building that stood on the site now occupied by Mr. P. Biebricher's grocery store. The building was originally built for a warehouse by Mr. James Bell. It was afterwards moved, and the upper rooms used for school rooms during the week days, and by the Methodist society for services on Sunday. About the same time Miss Town, now Mrs. Kent, of Toledo, taught a very successful private schools for girls, on Monroe street, in the house now occupied by Mr. James Purcell.

In 1845 the number of scholars had increased to such an extent that the school directors saw the necessity of providing better accommodations than those afforded by the stone school house and rented rooms, so they purchased of Chapman, Amsden and Harkness the lot on which, the same year, they built the "old brick" school house. The contract for erecting the building was let to Mr. A. Leiter. It was at first intended to build only a one story building, but while in process of erection Mr. J. M. Lawrence offered to raise it to a two story building, providing the upper rooms could be used for the Baptist society. His proposition was accepted, the directors, at the same time, reserving the privilege of buying the upper part when the growth of the school required it. The building was used as a district school until 1851, when the present system of union schools was organized in accordance with the law of 1849.

The first superintendent of the union schools was Rev. Mr. Waldo, an eccentric, old gentleman. He wore a wig which, of course, furnished endless sport to his pupils. He was also in the habit of lecturing his scholars every morning before beginning the day's work.

During Waldo's administration in the year 1851–2, Miss Gardner was assistant superintendent, and the two lower grades were taught by two sisters, Mrs. Covil and Miss Wilkinson. Mr. Waldo was succeeded in the fall of 1852, by Mr. Harvey Holton who is well and favorably remembered by many of our citizens. Mr. Holton was superintendent several years, and was a successful teacher. His assistant in the high school was Miss Celestia Gould, now Mrs. Spencer Boise. Mr. Holton was succeeded by Mr. Jerome Drury who taught two years, from the fall of 1855 to the spring of 1857. He was succeeded by Mr. Edward Bradley who was superintendent for one

*By J. M. Greenslade, Superintendent.

year in 1857–8. In the fall of 1858, the Hubbard Brothers came to Bellevue, and secured positions in our schools, Dwight Hubbard as superintendent, and E. B. Hubbard as teacher in the stone school house. Mr. Dwight Hubbard held his position one year and one term from the fall of 1858, to December, 1859. His place was supplied during the remainder of the school year, by Mr. Henry Bramwell for the second term, and Dr. Cornell for the third term. The last superintendent in the old brick school house was Mr. Ellis who held the position from the fall of 1860 to the spring of 1862. After the high school building was built, the old brick school house was sold, and has since been used as a tenement house.

In 1850, the "old stone" school house, which had been unoccupied for several years, was refitted and continued to be used for school purposes until replaced by the present brick building. During these years several teachers were employed; among others was Mrs. Eliza Cook, who taught in the stone school house two years, in 1856 and '57, until her marriage with Mr. David Williams in the fall of 1857.

In the same building, Mr. E. B. Hubbard, who is now a prominent druggist of Tiffin, taught three years, from the fall of 1858 to the spring of 1861. Mr. Hubbard is remembered as a very successful teacher, and still keeps up his interest in educational matters, being at present president of the board of education of Tiffin, Ohio.

The German school was first started as a private enterprise in 1860, and was held in the house now used as a residence by Mr. John Warren. The first German teacher that taught here was Mr. Ludwick, who is considered as the best German teacher that we have ever had. The German school was partially united with the union schools in 1860, but received for a year or two only fifty dollars from the public funds. Mr. Ludwick was followed by Mr. Cobelli, who taught the German school after it was moved to the "old stone" school house. Mr. Menges succeeded Mr. Cobelli, and taught for several years, and was a successful teacher. Mr. Menges was followed by Mr. Rabe, and Mr. Rabe by Mr. Beck, who resigned in October, 1875. Mrs. Beck was employed as assistant in the German department at the same time. Her place is filled by Miss Bessie Radford, who has had charge of the English branches in the German department since October, 1875.

Mr. Jacob Frenz succeeded Mr. Beck in November, 1875, and retained his position nearly three years. His successor, Mr. Henry Ebertshauser, is the present principal of the German department. The German schools occupy the two lower rooms of the school building on West Main street. The classes recite alternately in English and German branches during the day.

The high school building was erected in 1861, although it was not ready for use until the fall of 1862. The contract was so poorly filled that the contractor was obliged to put on the second roof within a year, and before the board of education would accept the building. Mr. Edward Bradley was the superintendent at the opening of the high school building in the fall of 1862. Mrs. Bradley taught at the same time in a lower grade, and, also, during the following year. Mr. Bradley was superintendent one year in the high school building. After him came, Mr. Highland, from September, 1863, to June, 1864; Mr. J. B. Loveland, from September, 1864, to June, 1867; Mr. Avery, from September, 1867, to June, 1868; Mr. Loveland, from from September, 1868, to June, 1869; Mr. L. C. Laylin, from September, 1869, to June, 1875; Mr. E. E. Phillips, from September, 1875, to June, 1877; Mr. J. M. Greenslade, from September, 1877 to the present time. The assistant superintendents, since the occupation of the high school building, have been: Miss Stella Sumner, from September, 1862, to June, 1864; Miss L. M. Bates, from September, 1864, to December, 1875—a little more than eleven years; Miss L. E. Boalt, from December, 1875, to June, 1876; Mrs. Phillips, from September, 1876. to June, 1877; Mr. T. A. Thayer, from September, 1877, to June, 1878; Mr. D. Ross Boyd, from September, 1878, to the present time. In the lower grades we find that Miss Julia Moore, now Mrs. Julia Merry, taught from the fall of 1862 to December, 1866. Miss Lydia Haskell taught in different grades about two years. Miss L. M. Bates has charge of the A and B grammar grades. Mrs. E. H. Wood has taught in different grades since 1869, with two intermissions—one of four years, and the other of one year. She now has charge of the C and D grammar grades. Miss Jennie Howard has taught in our schools since 1874, and now has the Intermediate department. Miss Julia Merry has been connected, as teacher, with the schools since 1868, and has charge of the A primary grade. Miss Jennie Moore has had the charge of the B primary since 1875. The Bellevue schools now occupy two buildings—the high school building and the brick school building on West Main street, which was built in 1871, and enlarged in 1875. These buildings are not large enough to accommodate the number of pupils so that the bourd of education will this year enlarge the high school building, which will even then afford only temporary relief. The schools which started with four departments in 1852, will next year have nine, and most of these having two grades.

Among those that deserve mention for long and faithful service as school directors, are Mr. William McKim, Mr. David Moore, Dr. J. W. Goodson, Mr. A. Leiter, Mr. William Lieber and Mr. John Wise. The present board of education is comprised of the following members: Mr. David Moore, Mr. Henry Weber, Mr. E. J. Sheffield, Mr. Joseph Sherck, Mr. W. W. Williams and Mr. W. E. Greene.

For several years previous to 1877, the course of study which had been prepared for the schools, had been disregarded altogether, as not being suited to the wants of the schools. The result was that the

teachers and scholars worked at a disadvantage; and their efforts were ill-directed, or entirely wasted. The evil effects of this lack of system were especially noticeable in the high school, where the scholars pursued such studies as were agreeable, without any regard to previous training, or the relation of the different studies to each other. The board of education recognizing the value and necessity of systematic work in our schools, at a meeting held on the 29th of July, 1877, adopted the present course of study; and rules and regulations of the Bellevue public schools, and ordered them to be published. The schools are at present in excellent condition. In the lower grades, the aim is to give thorough instruction in the common branches. In the high school, all of the studies are pursued that are commonly found in a good high school course. Especial attention is paid to the languages and the natural sciences. Through the liberality of the board of education, the superintendent has been able, during the last two years, to accumulate considerable apparatus and supplies for the illustration of the natural sciences.

PHYSICIANS.

Among the oldest practioners of medicine in the township, were Doctors Stevens, Otis, Boise and Chas. Smith, of Lyme. Cotemporary with them, and earlier, were Doctors Kittredge, Sanders and Tilden, who visited the township occasionally.

Dr. L. G. Harkness was the first physician prominently identified with the history of Bellevue. He was born in Salem, Washington county, New York, April 1, 1801, educated for his profession in the State of his nativity, and came west in 1823. He located upon the ridge, in Lyme township, and became associated, professionally, with Dr. Stevens. He removed, afterward, to the village of Bellevue, and not long after abandoned his practice. He continued to reside here, however, and the story of his life is quite fully told elsewhere in this history.

In 1835, Dr. Daniel A. Lathrop came to Bellevue, from his birthplace, Montrose, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, and almost immediately became a very successful practitioner, taking up Dr. Harkness' ride, and having all of the business, which that physician formerly attended to, upon his hands. He not only took Dr. Harkness' place, but filled it, and enjoyed as extensive a practice, perhaps, as any physician who ever located in the village. It extended over a long term of years, too, and really did not terminate until a short time before the Doctor's departure from town, in 1861, though he was not actively engaged in the pursuit of his profession for two or three years previous to that date. The Doctor returned to Montrose, Pennsylvania, where he is now located. He is a graduate of a Philadelphia college.

The physicians who followed him were numerous. We shall only speak of those most prominently identified with the history of the town. A Dr. Gray came in and remained a short time. Dr. W. W. Stillson was in practice for a number of years and removed to Clyde, where he is at present in practice. Dr. Amos Woodward, a native of Lyme, began practice in 1846, and after six or seven years retired, though he continued to reside in the village and has long been one of its leading citizens. Dr. Charles Richards, now of Binghamton, New York, came in soon after Dr. Woodward began practice, and read medicine with Dr. Lathrop, afterwards entering into practice.

Dr. John W. Goodson, now in Sterling, Rice county, Kansas, began the study of medicine in Bellevue about 1840, and completed his professional education at Buffalo, there receiving his diploma. He immediately returned to Bellevue and entered into practice, taking, almost from the first, a prominent position, both in the medical fraternity and in general society. He had a lucrative practice and accumulated a fine property. He was for a time assistant surgeon of the Seventy-second Regiment O. V. I., and was with Grant's army before Vicksburg. The doctor was a native of England and was born on the 4th of July, 1817. He came to this country when a lad thirteen years of age. He is now represented here by three children—Mr. F. L. Goodson, Mrs. J. A. Higbee and Miss Nettie Goodson. F. L. Goodson is the village postmaster, now serving his third term. He is popular both as a man and an officer.

Dr. Ralph A. Severance begun practice in Bellevue in 1854. He was a native of Greenfield, Massachusetts, and read medicine there with Dr. Brigham, who was afterwards in charge of one of the great asylums for the insane. He attended lectures in New York city, and graduated from Bowdoin college, Bowdoin, Maine, with the class of 1831. He first went into practice at Rockingham, Vermont, and remained there twenty-three years, coming directly from that place to Bellevue, which has ever since been his home and in which village he has constantly practiced since 1854. He is now in the seventy-seventh year of his life and the forty-eighth of his practice. Dr. Severance is now in the third year of his presidency of the Delamater Medical Society, is a member of the Ohio Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. His practice here has been very extensive and he is esteemed both professionally and as a citizen.

Dr. J. J. Hartz who came to Bellevue in 1852, was one of the most eminent men of the profession who have practiced in this part of the State. He was born in Versailles, France, in 1798, and received his medical education at the University of Heidelberg. After coming to this country he traveled through the south, was for a short time a resident of Charleston, and a transient resident of Texas. For a number of years before coming to this village he was located in Portage county, and at Upper Sandusky, in both of which neighborhoods he had a very extensive practice. He rendered efficient service at Sandusky during the prevalence of the cholera there, going upon the request of some of the local physicians.

During the whole of his long service in the profession in Bellevue, he was regarded by all as a man of marked ability in his profession, and as a gentleman of rare worth in all of the affairs of life. He was a man of liberal culture outside of medicine, and was a remarkable linguist, speaking with fluency seven languages. He was ever the courteous, polished, dignified gentleman, and won the admiration and esteem of all. He died, in 1865, of consumption, such of his patients as were able, coming to see him, whom he treated even up to the hour when he breathed his last; such was their confidence in his skill. He was a surgeon as well as physician.

Dr. H. L. Harris, born June 30, 1819, in Oxfordshire, England, is a graduate of the Starling Medical College of Columbus, and received his diploma in 1848. Next to Dr. Severance, he is the oldest practitioner in the place. He was in practice in South Bend, and, in 1849, removed to Flat Rock, where he remained until 1859, when he came to Bellevue. He has enjoyed a very fine practice and is much esteemed by all who know him.

Quite a number of physicians have practiced in the village for a short term of years and then removed to other points, among whom may be named Drs. Zendry, Carpenter, Heppurn, Hayes and Frost.. The physicians of Bellevue are, at present, as follows: Drs. Ralph A. Severance, H. L. Harris, Geo. L. Lanterman, W. S. Robinson, G. V. Parmelee (successor of Dr. Carpenter) and Chas. Sandmeister. The dentists are Drs. E. D. and Alexander Lord. Dr. G. N. Harcy is a regular practitioner of medicine in the township, and is located on Strong's ridge.

BELLEVUE CEMETERY.

This cemetery was begun about the time of the first laying out of the village of Bellevue, in 1835, on land given for the purpose by Messrs. Chapman, Harkness and Amsden, who were the first proprietors of the land on which the town is now situated. The first burial in this ground was that of Rebecca Christopher, who died March 20, 1836. At the time of giving the land for this purpose, the owners fenced it.

In 1855, the village authorities purchased something more than five acres of land and made an addition to the cemetery, which now contains over seven acres. The old part was laid out in good form as far as practicable, with walks and paths between the lots, but no uniformity had been observed in first laying it out, and it was not possible to arrange it according to the best order, still it was much improved. The addition was laid out in good shape, and lots staked off, which have been disposed of from time to time. When the last purchase was made a board of trustees was elected, consisting of W. H. King, mayor of the village at the time, Barney York, Lowell Chandler and D. Moore, for terms of one, two and three years. One trustee is now elected yearly. The board, at present, consists of D. Moore, Joseph Sherck and Martin Gross. Most of the religious denominations of the town bury their dead in this cemetery, as it is situated in a better location than any other ground in the vicinity. D. Moore is superintendent of the cemetery, and has acted in that capacity most of the time since its organization.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

In June, 1870, the village council of Bellevue purchased a second-hand hand fire engine, a hose cart and several hundred feet of hose from the authorities of Tiffin, for the sum of about three hundred dollars. A fire company was organized with Dr. J. W. Goodson, foreman; Charles Nicolai, first assistant; B. Benn, second assistant, and J. H. Webber, secretary. In 1874, council appointed as chief of the fire department, A. B. Smith, who served in that capacity for one year. In 1875 William R. West succeeded him, he also remaining one year. Charles Nicolai was appointed in 1876 and served until 1879, when C. C. Cook was appointed. A first class Silsby rotary steam fire engine was purchased in 1875, with a hose cart and one thousand feet of hose, at a cost of about four thousand seven hundred dollars. In May, 1879, the companies were re-organized and formed into one company, under one set of officers, but one division was assigned to the engine, another to the hose, and another to the hook and ladder. The officers elected were John Eichhorn, foreman; John Toomy, first assistant; William Estnaur, second assistant; John L. Painter, secretary; William Mayne, engineer and treasurer. The "hooks" were first organized in 1877, more as a sporting company, though active at fires. C. C. Cook was captain; John M. Enright, foreman; Seth H. Cook, assistant foreman; J. C. Morrell, secretary, and Thomas Rudd, treasurer. Under this organization they ran for prizes twelve times, and were successful in eleven runs. Their fastest time was made in Norwalk, when they had a man at the top of a thirty foot ladder, after a run of forty rods, in thirty-four and one-half seconds. On the re-organization of the fire department the hooks became a part of that organization, but still retain their sporting organization. Under the organization of May, 1879, the fire company assumed the name of the Ever Ready Fire Company, No. 1, of Bellevue. The steamer, hose cart and ladder trucks, are kept in the lower story of the fine city hall, and are, as the name of the company implies, ever ready for duty.

SOCIETIES.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

The charter of Bellevue Lodge, No. 123, I. O. O. F., was granted July 21, 1848. The following are names of the charter members: William W. Stilson, A. Leiter, M. H. Seymour, R. C. McElhany and P. G. Sharp. The lodge was instituted November 9th, of the same year, by Grand Master McElwin, when the following officers were elected: A. Leiter, N. G.; Wm. W. Stilson, V. G.; W. H. Seymour, R. S.; R.

C. McElhany, P. S.; P. G. Sharp, treasurer. The N. G. appointed C. Cone, Con.; T. Baker, warden; F. H. Cone, I. G.; J. Hoover, O. G.; J. L. Hunt, R. S. to N. G.; S. G. Culver, L. S. to N. G.; H. G. Harris, R. S. S.; C. D. Dwight, L. S. S.; B. F. Taylor, R. S. to V. G.; C. L. Cook, L. S. to V. G. Meetings are held Monday evenings of each week. The present membership is fifty. Officers for 1879 are: John H. Mayne, N. G.; John Painter, V. G.; Thomas Thornloe, R. S.; John Earls, P. S.; George Schuster, treasurer. The society is in a flourishing condition.

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

A charter was issued by the grand lodge at its session in Mansfield, Ohio, October 26, 1855, for Bellevue Lodge, No. 273, F. and A. Masons. The charter members were: W. B. Disbro, L. W. Frary, L. S. Chandler, M. Peters, D. A. Lathrop, James Cady, W. B. Dimick and C. B. Gambies. The first officers were: W. B. Disbro, W. M.; L. W. Frary, S. W.; L. S. Chandler, J. W. The present officers are: John Cowle, W. M.; Charles Welsh, S. W.; C. C. Cook, J. W.; S. P. Gaugler, secretary; R. A. Severance, treasurer; Stephen Birdsall, S. D.; L. Haxton, J. D.; E. O. Merry, Tyler.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

A charter was issued for Bellevue Chapter, R. A. M., No. 113, at Dayton, Ohio, October 17, 1868. The charter members were: D. M. Harkness, J. K. Richards, R. A. Severance, W. W. Beymer, W. E. Greene, M. A. Barnes, H. Peck and John Cowles. The following officers were appointed: R. A. Severance, high priest; H. Peck, king; W. E. Greene, scribe. The present officers are: R. A. Severance, H. P.; John Cowle, king; D. M. Harkness, scribe; W. E. Greene, captain of host; C. C. Cook, prin. sojourner; Charles Welsh, R. A. Capt.; Eugene Smith, Gr. Master 3d vail; Charles Nicolai, Gr. Master 2d vail; Thos. H. Wood, Gr. Master 1st vail; J. A. Higbee, secretary; H. C. Moll, treasurer; E. O. Merry, guard.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Bellevue Lodge No. 957, Knights of Honor, was organized March 8, 1878, with the following charter members: H. N. Richards, R. A. Boyer, F. L. Goodson, R. Greenslade, W. H. Kern, G. S. Lanterman, H. F. Baker, G. A. Beckwith, H. B. Acker, E. H. Smith, T. H. Wood, J. W. Close, Wm. Mayne, Joseph Scherck, E. W. Dorsey, T. C. Wood, C. D. Smith, W. H. Dimick, Joseph Bannister, Thomas Thorneloe, C. H. Welch. The first officers were: H. F. Baker, P. D.; E. H. Smith, D.; H. N. Richards, V. D.; George A. Beckwith, A. D.; R. Greenslade, chaplain; R. A. Boyer, guard; F. L. Goodson, R.; W. H. Kern, F. R.; Joseph Scherck, treasurer; W. H. Dimick, guardian; Wm. Mayne, sentinel. The lodge was instituted by H. R. Shomo, grand dictator of Ohio. Meetings are held Wednesday evening of each week in Odd Fellows' Hall. The present membership is thirty-seven. Officers for 1879 are: E. H. Smith, P. D.; H. N. Richards, D.; R. A. Boyer, V. D.; W. H. Kern, A. D.; Rev. D. C. Eckerman, chaplain; W. H. Benn, guard; W. H. Dimick, R.; H. Z. Fisher, F. R.; H. B. Acker, treasurer; J. P. Korner, guardian; and James Bannister, sentinel. This society is in a fine condition financially.

BANKING.

Chapman, Harkness & Company for some years prior to 1852, Harkness & Company from 1852 to 1868, and H. M. Sinclair from 1868 to 1873, carried on a business comprising some of the features of banking; but it was not until 1871 that a house was established with the clearly defined object of doing a strictly banking business. On the 22d of May, of 1871, was organized the banking firm of Wood, Woodward & Company, Bourdett Wood, Abishai Woodward and E. J. Sheffield being the partners. Prior to that time, there was no bank in Bellevue that pretended to supply the needs of the various classes of borrowers of money. H. M. Sinclair & Company, grain buyers and flouring merchants, kept a bank of deposit and exchange, but did not aim to accommodate the borrowing public. so as to supply the needs of every applicant who could furnish adequate security. There was, therefore, a want felt for just such a business institution as the Bellevue bank proved to be. Its career has been one of rapidly growing prosperity. The partnership was a strong combination, and inspired its patrons with confidence. Mr. Wood was a man of wealth, an old citizen, known and esteemed far and near, and Mr. Woodward had long been identified with business interests in Bellevue, and was universally respected as a citizen and as a man of sound judgment and unquestioned integrity, while Mr. Sheffield had been in the employ of H. M. Sinclair & Company for a number of years, had grown familiar with the details of the banking business, and had become favorably known to the farmers and the business public. With these primary qualifications, he united others very essential to the successful managing officer of a banking house. He was careful as to his securities, made the art of pleasing a study, thoroughly acquainted himself with the responsibility of his patrons, and kept the business in such admirable condition as to be able and ready to supply every application for a loan that came accompanied with proper evidence of security. The result has been that the bank has steadily increased in its business operations and grown in favor with its patrons. The firm opened their bank in the room now occupied by the First National Bank, but in 1875, purchased, of Mr. Woodward, the site of the present building, and erected the fine brick block wherein the bank is now located. In September, 1876, the bank was incorporated by act of the State legislature, and commenced business October 2, 1876, as a stock company. The capital stock with which the bank

organized was one hundred thousand dollars, Messrs. Wood, Woodward and Sheffield becoming the largest stockholders. The company included many of the leading business men in the place and several of the ablest farmers in the vicinity. A board of directors was chosen September 23, 1876, consisting of Bourdett Wood, Abishai Woodward, E. J. Sheffield, Andrew Smith, A. C. Beckwith, and the following year two more directors were added, viz: D. M. Harkness and J. B. Higbee. Bourdett Wood was chosen president; Abishai Woodward, vice-president; and E. J. Sheffield, cashier; and these gentlemen are the present officers, with Abishai Woodward, Jr., as teller. The stockholders of this bank in number represent not less than one million three hundred thousand dollars, two of the directors, Mr. Wood and Mr. Harkness, representing, together, three-fourths of a million.

The First National Bank was organized September 30, 1875, the capital stock being fifty thousand dollars. The directors are: J. T. Worthington, Dr. Amos Woodward, J. B. Higbee, William McKim, Joseph Egle and J. K. Richards. J. T. Worthington is president, and E. H. Brown the efficient cashier.

DRY GOODS.

In this line of business, Mr. Anthony Ruffing, Messrs. Boyer & Eichhorn, and Hilbish, Harsch & Co., supply the needs of the denizens of Bellevue and surrounding country. Mr. Ruffing has been in Bellevue since 1856, and has been connected with the dry goods business, either as a clerk, partner or sole proprietor, ever since, with the exception of five or six years. No man in Bellevue is more attentive to his business. Of a quiet and reserved disposition, he, nevertheless, is very industrious and energetic, and has built up a very successful trade. He enjoys the esteem and confidence of all classes of citizens. Mr. Joseph Boyer, the senior member of the firm of Boyer & Eichhorn, has been in the dry goods business since 1862, at which time he connected himself with Applegate & Company. In 1865, he took the leading place in the business, and the firm was thereafter known as J. H. Boyer & Co., until 1868, when Mr. Eichhorn was received as a partner. Both these gentlemen are peculiarly well adapted to the pursuit they follow, and enjoy a generous share of the community's patronage. Hilbish, Harsch & Co. have but recently established themselves in this business.

E. M. Wolf, the village clothier, came to Bellevue in 1863, and established himself in business in the same room he now occupies. He has not changed his place of bnsiness a single time in all these years, and his prosperity is proof that he is popular with his patrons.

MANUFACTURING.

FLOUR.

Messrs. Higbee & Company are the proprietors of a business industry of great value and importance to the prosperity and growth of Bellevue. The surrounding country, for many miles north, south and west, can with difficulty be excelled as a wheat producing country. The soil, a mixture of sand and clay, with a substratum of limestone, contains all the needed ingredients for the abundant growth of this cereal. The senior member of this firm, in the year 1849, taking cognizance of the fact that this was an excellent wheat district, and that Bellevue might give birth to a business that would stimulate the production of this grain, undertook the erection of a flouring mill. He was connected in this enterprise with a Mr. Lawrence, and on the first of January, 1850, the stone mill, with four run of stone, and a building thirty-six by eighty feet on the ground and sixty feet in height, was opened to the public. Hither came the farmers with their wheat and found a ready active market. In 1853, Mr. Higbee purchased his partner's interest, and continued the business single handed. In 1859, his mill was burned but was immediately rebuilt. In later years L. F. Harris, and his son, J. A. Higbee, were admitted as partners. Mr. Harris soon withdrew, Mr. Higbee and his son continuing the business. In 1873, or early in 1874, the Higbee's purchased the mill of H. M. Sinclair & Co., and received Mr. T. L. Branan as a partner. Higbee & Co., in the persons of J. B. Higbee, J. A. Higbee and T. L. Branan, became the proprietors of these two large fine flouring mills, the largest industry of the kind under one management in Northern Ohio. The old mill, or the stone mill, had, in the meantime, been enlarged, and at this time contains nine run of stone, and has a producing capacity of two hundred and fifty barrels of flour *per diem*, while the Sinclair mill produces two hundred barrels. Worked to their full capacity, every working day in the year, these mills would turn out about one hundred and forty thousand barrels of flour per year. The firm, besides supplying the home demand, ship about seventy-five thousand barrels yearly. This flour goes to all points along the Lake Shore road, east, and into Pennsylvania, New York and the New England States. They tell us that they purchase not less than five hundred thousand bushels of wheat per year.

In addition to their milling business, this firm is the largest grain buyers and shippers in this section of the State. They own two large elevators at this point and one in Clyde. In addition, they ship grain from all the principal points along both branches of the Lake Shore road between Toledo and Cleveland.

This house is likewise interested as an equal partner with Mr. T. R. Butman in the latter's patents of hot blast furnace automatic doors and rocking grates, which are marvels in their way. They act as preventives of smoke, and save both labor and fuel. The firm have their main office at this place with a branch office at Cincinnati. These doors and grates are in great demand. Mr. J. B. Higbee, the senior member of the firm, has been identified with the growth and prosperity of Bellevue for upwards of

forty-five years, and history may candidly record for him the fact that he has always been a public-spirited citizen, making liberal investments in various kinds of business promotive of the growth of the place.

BARRELS.

William and B. F. McKim came here from Seneca county, New York, in 1849, and started a cooper shop in a log house, near the present residence of Mr. William Patterson. Here they carried forward a small business for about three years when they built them a shop on the ground now occupied by the residence of B. F. McKim, and after remaining here for two years longer, they built a shop near Messrs. Higbee & Co.'s stone mill. Having secured the trade of the latter named firm for whom they made flour barrels, their business gradually prospered, and was conducted with good success for five years, when B. F. McKim was induced to accept the position of foreman of the shops of Messrs. Harkness & Co., distillers, which position he filled with much credit for fourteen years. In the meantime William kept the old business going. The two brothers, about the year 1869, decided to resume their co-partnership relations, and at the same time, to enlarge their business. They purchased the shops near the present Power building from H. M. Sinclair & Co., at that time the owners, and soon fitted up one of the buildings for the reception of machinery. Hitherto barrel making had been done exclusively by hand. From this time forward they were enabled to greatly augment the amount of their production without increasing the labor and expense. At the time of this purchase, they employed twenty-five men. In 1871, the Bellevue Power Company, having completed their building, the McKim Brothers rented a portion of the same, and purchasing new machinery, commenced the manufacture of barrels on a much larger scale than hitherto had been known to them. To-day, he, who visits their works, will be astonished at the extent and scope of their business. They employ an average of sixty men, and their producing capacity is four hundred barrels per day. It requires nearly two thousand dollars per week to pay for labor, material, expense, etc. Their goods are shipped to Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, Baltimore, New York and other eastern markets. A novel feature of their business is the shipment of barrels in the knock down. After a barrel is made, it is taken to pieces, each stave, hoop and head carefully numbered, and in this way the goods are shipped to distant markets. By this procedure they are enabled to ship four hundred barrels in a single car load, whereas, by the former method they can ship but one hundred.

Most of their barrels are for oil, but they make a great many flour barrels, and in the season a large number of cider barrels. Last fall their manufacture of this kind of barrel reached the number of twenty-one thousand.

No business house deserves prosperity more than these gentlemen. They have always been industrious, hard-working men, and rank among Bellevue's best citizens.

FURNITURE.

Wood Brothers & Sawyer, Wood, Sawyer & Company, The Bellevue Furniture Company, and Wood & Smith, represent the changes that have occurred in the business of manufacturing furniture in Bellevue. In the year 1871, J. B. Wood, T. H. Wood and George Sawyer, formed a copartnership, under the title of Wood Brothers & Sawyer, rented power and bench room of the Bellevue Power Company, and having purchased the requisite machinery, began the business of the manfacture of furniture for the wholesale trade. In February, of 1873, the firm was enlarged by the admission of W. W. Williams, and was thereafter known as Wood, Sawyer & Company, until the year 1875, when, in the month of September, it was changed to the Bellevue Furniture Company, the business having been converted into a stock company, with a paid up capital of thirty-seven thousand, five hundred dollars. More than one-half of this stock was owned by two individuals of the company, the president, and the secretary and treasurer, and more than one-half the remainder by the three persons who composed the firm of Wood Brothers & Sawyer. In the winter of 1876, the company resolved to vacate the Power Company's building, and an engine, boiler and shafting were purchased, and Mr. Williams' building, on Kilbourne street, was put in shape to receive the machinery, and the business from thenceforward was carried on in said building. In the fall of 1877, the company decided to abandon the business. The prices of furniture had undergone a constant decline since the fall of 1873, until they had reached fifty per cent., or more; the failures of dealers had been numerous, and despite the utmost caution the losses of the company from this cause were many thousands of dollars. In closing out, Mr. B. Wood, who had sustained by far the greatest loss, purchased the machinery and goods of the company, and came into possession of the Williams' block. He thereupon rented the building and machinery to T. H. Wood and E. H. Smith, who have conducted the business since January 29, 1878, and now, that prices and material have reached an almost unvarying standard, the gentlemen are in a fair way to make the business prosperous and remunerative. They demand of their workmen that every article produced shall be without a flaw, and their goods are giving excellent satisfaction. We trust that a future historian may record for them a success which shall vary through many succeeding years only as it shall grow more and more abundant.

FOUNDRY AND AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

A foundry was started on Southwest street, near Main, about 1873, by Woodward & Mayne, for the manufacture of plows and other agricultural imple-

ments. Some two years after starting, their foundry burned down. It was immediately rebuilt, and is still in operation, in the manufacture of plows and points, and such other castings as may be ordered, though they do no general foundry work. They also have a wagon and blacksmith shop in connection with their foundry, and turn out quite a number of buggies and wagons yearly. At present they deal specially in agricultural implements, keeping the best makes of mowing machines, rakes, drills, etc. As the country in the vicinity of Bellevue is largely devoted to agricultural pursuits, there is and has been a good demand for articles in which they deal.

DISTILLERIES.

Soon after the settlement of the county a small distillery was started near Bellevue. The grain used was ground at Clear Creek and the still was run by hand. This was previous to 1836.

In October, 1849, Chapman, Harkness & Company built the first large distillery, with a capacity of sixty bushels of grain per day. This was run until 1852, when it was sold to D. M. Harkness, who formed a partnership with L. G. Harkness and H. M. Flagler. It was then increased to a capacity of six hundred bushels of grain daily, and was run under this management until 1864, when it was purchased by H. M Sinclair. Since that time it has not been run continuously and is now abandoned as a distillery.

In 1853, Chapman, Woodward & Company built another distillery, with a capacity for six hundred bushels daily. This distillery has been run most of the time since built and is still in operation.

The original cost of these distilleries was not far from thirty thousand dollars each.

CARRIAGE WORKS.

In April, 1876, Dehe S. Reiling purchased the cooper shop on the corner of North West and Castalia streets, and converted it into a carriage shop. They built an addition to the building then on the ground, and have since that time done a large business, principally in making and repairing carriages and buggies. Their shop is eighty-four by twenty-six feet, a part of it being two stories in height; under the rear portion of the building is the smith and ironing shop. A ready sale is found for their manufactures, mostly among the farming community of Bellevue, Sandusky and Norwalk. They turn out, yearly, from fifty to sixty carriages and buggies, besides doing a large business at repairing. At this time, spring of 1879, they employ nine men, and need more shop room than they have. Both members of the firm are practical men, and understand every detail of the business, and though they started in a very unpropitious time, a good measure of success has attended the earnest perseverance they have shown.

THE FARMER'S ELEVATOR.

Early in 1875, the farmers living in the vicinity of Bellevue formed a joint stock company for the purpose of erecting an elevator that should be under their own control, and from which they could ship their grain if they thought best, or could sell on the street if prices offered suited them. The charter members of this company consisted of seventeen persons, and stock was subscribed to the amount of five thousand dollars.

A building about twenty four by sixty feet was erected and completed September 11, 1875. An engine house was also built and an engine provided for hoisting grain and running a cleaner and a mill for grinding feed. The cost was about nine thousand dollars, a part of it being paid from earnings of the elevator after its completion. The building and attachments were put in charge of John Decker, who, the first season, received and shipped some four hundred thousand bushels of grain.

On the night of April 10, 1878, the elevator was burned. A new one was immediately commenced, and was in running order about August 1, 1878, but the feed mill and cleaner were not replaced. Mr. Decker continued as manager until November, 1878, when Messrs. Wood & Close took charge. The first of January, 1879, they leased the elevator, the stockholders reserving the right to use it for their own grain, on paying the lessees one cent per bushel for elevating and storing. Since the 1st of January, Wood & Close have shipped (to May 15, 1879,) about one hundred thousand bushels of grain. They also sell clover and grass seed, plaster, cement, etc. They are enterprising, reliable young men, and are building up a promising business.

The stock company is managed by a board of directors consisting of nine persons, three of whom form an executive committee. It is believed by the members of the company that since the erection of the elevator, prices for grain have ruled firmer, and thus the patrons have received benefit from the investment.

There are two elevators in the building, both run by horse power, two horses being used. This is found much more economical than an engine, and answers the purpose equally well.

WATER WORKS.

The village of Bellevue is situated in a comparatively level country, with no hills and no elevated land from which to obtain water by means of springs or natural reservoirs. Underlying it is a limestone formation, full of cracks and seams, by means of which the surface water is effectually drained off, thus forming a fine system of drainage for farms, but giving the town the reputation of a dry place. On the purchase of a hand fire engine, in 1869, cisterns were built in various parts of the town, but the supply of water was not thought adequate. About that time the subject of some system of water works was agitated, and the village authorities caused an experimental well to be bored, but the drill became stuck and it was given up.

In 1872, the village council submitted the question of a reservoir, to be fed by a large ditch on the eastern border of the corporation, to the people for a vote, which resulted almost unanimously in its favor, only two votes being recorded against the question. An ordinance was then passed authorizing the construction of water works, and providing for the issue of bonds of the village, not to exceed the amount of forty thousand dollars, the same to expire in 1880. A special election was held July 5, 1873, for the election of three trustees, for one, two, and three years. J. W. Goodson, A. B. Smith, and B. Moore were elected, and immediately proceeded to work out the plan. A lot of five acres was purchased from McKim and Bates, with the right of way to the ditch before mentioned. Two more acres were subsequently added to the first purchase, making the present area seven acres. In digging out the reservoir, the dirt was piled up around the sides, making a substantial embankment. The gravel in the side of the ridge was struck in some places, and when the reservoir is full the water filters through the gravel into the ridge for a great distance, forming an almost inexhaustible supply, for one season at least.

In 1875, water conductors were laid through Main street, but it was found that there was not sufficient pressure to furnish all the water that was needed. In 1877, a tank house of brick was built, thirty-two feet high, and surmounted by a boiler iron tank, twenty-five feet high and eighteen feet in diameter, capable of holding fifty thousand gallons of water. A Knowles engine and pump were purchased, for the purpose of forcing the water into the tank.

About thirteen thousand feet of main pipe have been laid. For some time after the construction of the reservoirs the people of the town got along with their former facilities for obtaining water, but many are now using from the pipes, and the number is increasing weekly. There are fifteen hydrants for use in case of fire, and water is used by two mills and two factories. The present receipts amount to about six hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

Though an ordinance was passed authorizing the issue of bonds of the village for forty thousand dollars, but about twenty-four thousand dollars have been issued. The total cost of the works thus far has been twenty-three thousand seven hundred dollars. The report of the water works trustees, made January 1, 1879, shows the sum of one thousand two hundred and sixty dollars and forty-five cents in the treasury, to the credit of this fund. It is expected that the receipts will pay all future expenses in the way of laying mains and making necessary repairs.

POWER HOUSE.

In 1871, some of the capitalists of Bellevue conceived the idea of erecting a large building, putting in an engine and suitable machinery, and renting to any persons or companies, who required power for manufacturing purposes, such part of the building as they might need for carrying forward the business in which they were engaged. A subscription paper was started and the names of eighty-seven persons were obtained. It was the intention to start with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, though it was found that this amount would not be required, and but thirty thousand dollars were called in. Some few of the signers of the subscription did not finally take shares, though eight hundred and thirty-six were taken.

A contract was made August 8, 1871, for a building forty by one hundred and fifty feet, two stories in height, and thirty feet to the roof. This was completed in the fall of the same year. An engine house was also built, twenty by thirty feet in size, the total cost being about thirty thousand dollars, including the land on which the building was erected.

About two-thirds of the building was leased to Wood, Sawyer & Company as a furniture manufactory; a part to Ferguson Greene for a feed mill, and the balance to McKim Brothers in connection with their barrel factories. In 1874, an addition, forty-four and one-half feet by one hundred and fifty feet, and three stories in height, was erected with the expectation of an increased number of renters. Wood, Sawyer & Company rented the third story in addition to what they already had, and McKim Brothers took one-third of the lower story. Murray & Beck rented a part of the second story for use as a door, sash and blind factory. A short time after this, in 1876, Wood, Sawyer & Company organized the Bellevue Furniture company, and moved their factory into a building on Kilbourne street. Murray & Beck followed them and rented a part of their building. F. Greene gave up his business on account of failing health, and at the present time McKim Brothers are the only occupants of the power building.

At the time the addition was built the income from the rental of the building and power was four thousand five hundred dollars. At the present time there is no income to stockholders, but the receipts pay all expenses. Possibly, with the advent of better times in the future, manufacturers may be induced to come here and engage in business that will fill the building with the busy hum of machinery.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF BELLEVUE.

LAWYERS.—P. N. Schuyler, J. B. Miller.

PHYSICIANS.—G. S. Lanterman, H. L. Harris, W. S. Robinson, G. V. Parmelee, R. C. Hunter, R. A. Severance, Dr. Sandemeister.

PRINTING OFFICES.—H. F. Baker & Son, publishers *Bellevue Local News*; Stoner & Thompson, publishers *Bellevue Gazette*.

PHOTOGRAPHS.—S. P. Gaugler, A. H. A. Smith.

POST OFFICE.—F. L. Goodson, postmaster.

JEWELERS.—R. A. Boyer, Breitmaier & Son.

INSURANCE.—C. C. Cook, G. Dangleisen, E. O. Merry, Wm. Lieber, A. J. Stahl.

MILLINERS.—Miller S. Baker, Mrs. J. U. Mayne, Mrs. E. Lanterman, Miss M. V. Henry.

DRESSMAKERS.—Mrs. Humphrey, Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. R. Carpenter, Miss M. V. Henry, Mrs. Curtiss.

BUTCHERS.—George Wills, M. Goodman, Joseph Boehler, Zehner and Bollenbacher.

HOTELS.—Exchange, W. W. Howard, proprietor; German, D. Jacobs, proprietor.

FURNITURE.—Wise and Gross, C. F. Murray, Wood and Smith, manufacturers.

UNDERTAKERS.—Wise and Gross, D. Moore.

PAINTERS.—C. F. Burgess, Barber Brothers, L. Haxton, S. Headings, Philip Salter.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—R. Greenslade, Justus Oehm, C. D. Stoner, A. Frenz.

SHOEMAKERS.—George Rudd, J. A. Bossler, M. Murr, John Fiegelist.

MERCHANT TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS.—William Gross, J. B. Higbee, E. M. Wolf.

TAILORS.—F. Heitzwabel, B. Prim, F. Knapp, B. Bauman, John Cowle.

BLACKSMITHS.—John Painter, Ochs and King, Roger Enright, John Enright, Stephen Burdsall.

DRUGGISTS.—Goodson and Co., Close and Harpster.

BANKS.—First National Bank, J. T. Worthington, president; Amos Woodward, vice president; E. H. Brown, cashier. Bellevue Bank, Bourdett Wood, president; Abishai Wood, vice president; E. J. Sheffield, cashier.

DENTISTS.—A. R. and E. D. Lord.

DRY GOODS.—Boyer & Eichhorn, Hilbish, Harsch & Co., Smith & Greene, A. Ruffing.

HARDWARE.—Joseph Egle, Peter Brady.

GROCERS.—J. H. Weber, Frank Loomis, John Ries, W. H. Kern, Hilbish, Harsch & Co., Richards & Place, A. Leiter & Co., G. Dangeleisen, Ailer Bros., John Setzler, Martin Huff, P. Biebricher, E. Heim, G. W. Hock.

LIVERY STABLES.—Samuel Miller, E. W. Miller.

BARBERS.—M. Warch, C. Smith.

BAKERS.—John Baker, W. Leishner.

HARNESS MAKERS.—Sherck & Molland, G. Schuster.

STOVES AND TINWARE.—P. Brady, G. A. Beckwith, Joseph Egle.

MISCELLANEOUS.—A. Hornig, marble dealer; Kern & Benfer, agricultural implements; Higbee & Company, produce dealers and millers; Woodward & Mayne, agricultural implements; Joseph Edrich, cooper; Wood & Close, grain dealers and elevator; McKim Brothers, manufacturers of barrels, office in power building, near railroad; S. Patterson, tanner; J. T. Worthington, distiller; Joseph Derr, wagon maker; Thomas Thorneloe, builder and contractor; Samuel Tate, feather renovator; C. Witherick, drayman; J. M. Trumbauer, tobacco dealer; J. C. Sheffield, real estate and loan agent; Mrs. Smith, hairdresser; A. Frenz, crockery; F. F. Benner, produce dealer; Mrs. J. Orwig, hairdresser; John Baker, ice cream parlors; Dehe & Reiling, Bellevue coach and carriage works; Joseph Strayer, ornamental plasterer; Wm. Screech, lime kiln and quarry; John Painter, wagon maker; Arthur Vial, painter and paper hanger; John Greenslade, painter and paper hanger; F. Werner, carpet weaver; F. May, cigar manufactory; Benjamin Moore, real estate.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

FREDRICK A. CHAPMAN.

Mr. F. A. Chapman came into this part of the country when he was about eighteen years of age, during the turbulent times of the last war with England. He was first engaged, with one or two of his brothers, and T. G. Amsden, in hunting, trapping and trading with the Indians, and their operations extended over a large portion of the northwest, reaching as far, at least, as Green bay, on Lake Michigan. The dangers attendant upon such a calling, and the romantic adventures which made it so attractive to the young and daring, are well illustrated by a thrilling incident, which the reader will find recorded on another page of this work, in the biographical sketch of Mr. Amsden, who, as above stated, was associated with the Chapman brothers in this exciting and perilous business. Having already related it in connection with the notice of Mr. Amsden, it will not be neceasary to reproduce it here.

Soon after reaching his majority, Mr. Chapman went into the dry goods trade in Bellevue, with Mr. Amsden. Together, they carried on a successful business for many years. Never, perhaps, did the mental qualities of two men more completely supplement each other, thus forming that happy combination which alone can render a business partnership either satisfactory or successful. Mr. Chapman's business tact enabled him early to see the value of real estate, of which he secured here a generous slice, while prices were cheap. Its rise in value, afterwards, together with a business well managed, provided his family with comfort and plenty.

Mr. Chapman was born at Bethlehem, Connecticut, March 10, 1796. His father's name, as we are informed, was Michael, and his mother was a daughter of Dr. Hawley, a physician of considerable note in those days. Before coming to Ohio, they resided for a number of years (not ascertainable) in Ontario county, New York. The parents settled in Huron county some five or six years after their sons came here.

On the 10th of May, 1830, Mr. Chapman was married to Clemence A Follett, daughter of Eliphalet and Tryphena (Dimick) Follett, who had migrated from western New York to Huron county about six years before. The family came to western New York from

Bennington, Vermont. Mrs. Chapman's mother died in 1833, but her father survived till 1851.

The name Follett is of Norman origin, coming into England about the time of William the Conquerer, and ever since honored in English annals. It is signalized by a monument in Westminster Abbey, erected at the Queen's expense, to the memory of Sir William Webb Follett, Kt., who was buried in the north transept of that historic pile as recently as the year 1845. This nobleman, as we have been informed, was a relative of the Huron county Folletts. "He was" (we quote from an "historical description of Westminster Abbey"), "at the time of his decease, representative in Parliament for the city of Exeter, and attorney general to Queen Victoria. Of unblemished conduct in every relation of life, of manners gentle and prepossessing, combining with great legal knowledge, and extraordinary powers of persuasive eloquence, he attained, with the esteem, admiration, and good will of all who witnessed his brilliant career, the highest eminence as an advocate and a parliamentary speaker. The general hope and expectation that he was destined for the highest honors of the law, were blighted by his untimely death. Died June 28, 1845, aged forty-eight."

The hope and expectation alluded to in this extract, were that Sir William was destined to become Lord High Chancellor of England. Two years ago two daughters and two granddaughters of Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, while on a visit to the land of their forefathers, had the pleasure (and an exquisite pleasure it must have been to them) of looking upon this monument, erected by royal gratitude to the memory of their distinguished relative, and one of the daughters (Mrs. Davis) took great pains to learn all facts connected with the life of the distinguished Mr. Follett, and to her we are indebted for the book from which the above extract is taken.

At the breaking out of the revolutionary war, the ancestors of Mrs. Chapman were living in Pennsylvania, near the scene of that shocking tragedy, the Wyoming massacre, in which her grandfather, Eliphalet Follett, was killed. This massacre occurred, as our readers will remember, July 3, 1778.

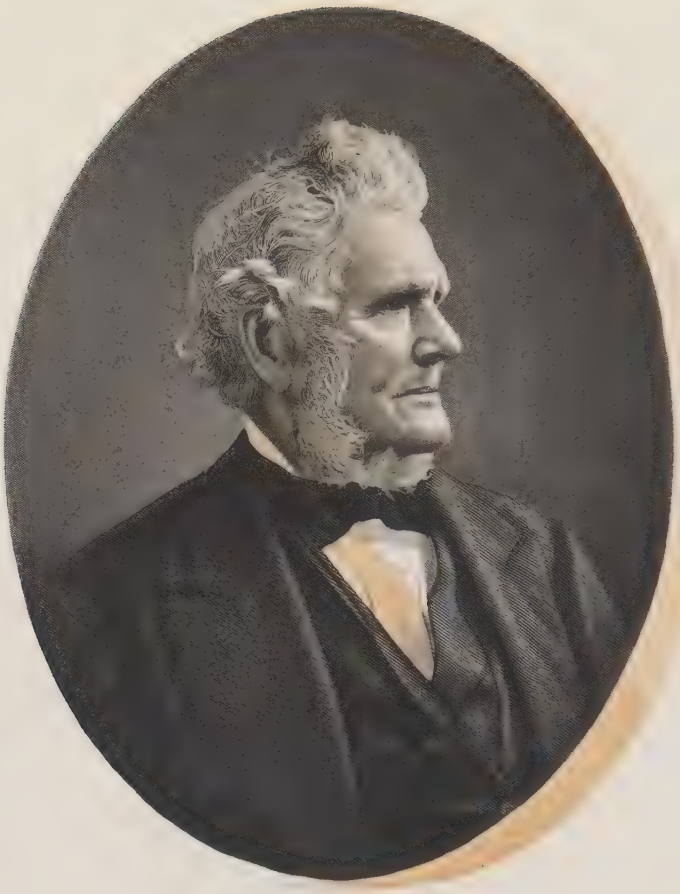
The grandfather, Eliphalet, was born January 16, 1731, in Windham, Connecticut. He there married Elizabeth Dewey, on the 8th of March, 1764. She was born July 14, 1743, and either she was a native of Vermont, or her father's family must have removed to that State soon after her marriage. As above stated, this couple, at the breaking out of the revolutionary war, were residing in the Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, where they owned a large farm, and had a family of six children. They must have settled in that place immediately after their marriage—or perhaps he may have gone there before that, and got his farm under cultivation.

One of the forts thrown up by the inhabitants of that charming, but ill-fated region, in order to protect themselves from their allied foes, the Indians and Tories, was situated on his farm near Kingston; and when it was ascertained that these savage allies were approaching, he was among the first of those who rallied for the defence of their homes and their loved ones. Who has not read the history of that terrible contest, and of the more terrible slaughter and burning which followed? In the list of those who were killed on that day never to be forgotten, is the name of Eliphalet Follett. The manner of his death, too, has been recorded. He was one of the four hundred who accompanied Col. Zebulun Butler, the commander of the patriots, when, accepting the invitation to a parley, he went out to meet his tracherous cousin, John Butler, who was in command of the savages. He was one of the twenty who, alone, of all that four hundred, succeeded in cutting their way through, after they had been basely deceived, surrounded and attacked, on all sides, by the demoniac allies. The most of this twenty escaped by swimming across the Susquehanna river, but Follett was shot while in the water. His body was recovered and buried, and portions of his clothing, together with the knee-buckles and the shoe-buckles, which he wore at the time, were afterwards sent to his family.

Many of the women and children were butchered or consumed in the flames, but the wife and children of Eliphalet Follett were among those who were permitted to escape. The sufferings which they underwent, are well nigh inconceivable. With only an old horse, with a feather bed for a saddle, (obtained by the aid of a friendly Indian) that heroic woman made her way fifty miles, in the direction from which succor was expected, with six children,—the oldest, thirteen years of age, and the youngest, two years of age. The older children led or carried the younger, and two who were enfeebled by sickness, rode with their mother. A painful accident added to her torture. Before they had gone far from the scene of the massacre, the horse stumbled, and she was thrown from his back, and in the fall her arm was broken. Three or four days days elapsed before a physician could be found to set the broken limb. How she could continue her journey, under such distressing circumstances, it is impossible to imagine, but by her indomitable energy and resolution, with the blessing of God, she was enabled to persevere until, at the end of the fifty miles, she met the baggage train sent out by Gen. Sullivan for the relief of the refugees.

In the course of a few weeks she succeeded in reaching her friends at Pownal, Bennington county, Vermont. There, six months after the tragic death of her husband, she gave birth to another son, who, in process of time, became the father of Mrs. Chapman. The six children born in Pennsylvania were, in the order of their ages, Martin, Betsey, Charles, Eliphalet, Jr., Benjamin and James. Eliphalet, Jr., having died a few months after the posthumous child was born, it was decided to call the last Eliphalet, in order that the name might be preserved in the family.

We have gleaned the most of the foregoing facts



Gurdon Woodward

Mary S. Woodward

from a book of records and reminiscences in manuscript, partly compiled, but mostly composed, by Mrs. Mary E. Bull, a sister of Mrs. Chapman, who, at the time of writing it, was residing at La Salle, Illinois. She died at that place some four or five years ago. The work evinces much talent and would make a readable volume in print. If the poet, Campbell, had had access to it he might have avoided some of the mistakes which he fell into in writing his "Gertrude of Wyoming" and he would have found in it plenty of incidents quite as romantic as those which form the basis of that affecting story.

The children of Eliphalet Follett, the father of Mrs. Chapman, were: Dewey E., Abel D., Julia, Clemence A., Mary, Thede, Elizabeth, Tryphena and Fannie. Dewey E. died at Alton, Illinois, in 1860. His wife was Sarah Bull. They had two children: Francis, who married a Mr. Moyer, a prominent citizen of Memphis, Tennessee, and Harmon, who is a leading lawyer of Brainard, Minnesota. Abel D. lives in California. He married Laura Smith. They have one child living, Clemence, who married an elder in the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. and Mrs. Follett buried three children: Clemence, Ellen and Edward. Julia is spoken of in the sketch of Dr. L. G. Harkness, and Clemence A. elsewhere in this memoir. Mary married Mason Bull and resides at La Salle, Illinois. They had two sons killed in the army and buried two others, and have two still living: Follett Bull, a prominent lawyer of Ottawa, Illinois, and Dewey, a resident of St. Louis. Thede married William Harkness, a nephew of Dr. L. G. Harkness, and resides with her husband at Des Moines, Iowa. They have one son and two daughters: Daniel, Arabella and Florence. Elizabeth married John McKee and lives in Upper Sandusky. They have one son living: John, who resides at Dayton, Ohio. Tryphena married Cuyler Greene, by whom she has had three children: Eliphalet, Malcolm and Ferguson. Mr. Greene died in 1848, and she married, for her second husband, Dr. J. W. Goodson, by whom she had one child: Nettie, now living with Mrs. J. A. Higbee. Fannie married Calvin Merrels and resides at Alton, Illinois. One child, Julia, died five years ago, and three, Franklin, Luella and Charles, are still living.

The members of the Follett family, from the grandfather of the above named children down, have all been exemplary christian men and women, devoted to the churches of their choice. Mrs. Chapman is the only one of her father's family who became a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and her fidelity to this branch of the Christian church has ever been of the truest kind.

Mr. F. A. Chapman was married to Clemence A. Follett on the tenth of May, 1830. They have had eight children, as follows: 1. Arabella, married to Dr. A. Woodward, one of the "solid men" of Bellevue. They have two daughters: Louise and Arabella. 2. Julia T. married Charles Roberts, and died without issue in 1855. 3. Louisa C. married Cuyler Greene, a prominent lawyer of Rushville, New York. He died a few years after their marriage and she is now living with her mother in the old home. 4. Frederick A. lived to be a young man and died in 1861. 5. Nellie married George R. Finch, a wholesale merchant of St. Paul, Minnesota. She died May 30, 1869, leaving one child—Clemence. 6. Mary G., who married the widower of her sister Nellie, and has three children: Nellie, George C. and William. 7. Florence married John H. Davis, a banker doing business in Wall street, New York City. They have one daughter—Flora C. 8. Kate married R. W. Matthews, of Boston. He is now engaged in business in Toledo, Ohio. They have had two children: Kittie, who died in November, and Frederick C.

Mr. Chapman died in 1861 of apoplexy. He was public spirited and generous almost to a fault; always ready to assist, with money or advice, those who needed assistance. He won the esteem and good will of all who knew him, and died deeply regretted by his fellow citizens. His widow still resides in the beautiful and luxurious home which he had provided, highly esteemed by hosts of friends for many amiable qualities. And her devotion to the church, though not the church of her ancestors, is the most peecious inheritance which their deep religious nature has transmitted. Amid the privations of pioneer life, with which, in her maiden days, she was brought in contact; in her home life as wife and mother, and in the later years of her life, Mrs. Chapman has ever shown herself to be an amiable, kind hearted, generous christian woman.

GURDON WOODWARD

was of English ancestry and New England birth. His parents were Abishai and Mary Spicer Woodward. The Woodwards settled in New London, Connecticut, at an early day in the history of that State, and Abishai Woodward, the father of Gurdon, was a leading citizen of the town of New London during and following the revolutionary period. Though not of the number whose losses from fire by British soldiery were compensated by a donation of western lands made by the State, yet he became the owner, by purchase, of a large amount of these claims, and, upon the partition of the Fire-lands, he acquired proprietorship of more than four thousand acres, all lying in sections, one and four of what now is Lyme township. The father of eleven children, he gave to each an equal, undivided interest is these lands. To the ownership, by his father, of western territory, is due the fact of Gurdon's coming to this locality. Mr. Woodward, Sr., came into the possession of his lands November 9, 1808, the date when partition was effected, and died the following year.

Gurdon Woodward was born February 21, 1795, in New London, Connecticut, and, at the age of four-

teen, immediately after the death of his parents, went to reside at Whitestown, New York. There he learned the trade of millwright. His educational advantages were not the best, yet he made wise improvement of such as were afforded, and acquired a thorough knowledge of the practical branches then taught, and, for his day, was more than an average scholar.

Upon the outbreak of the last war with England, he volunteered his services in behalf of his country, served her with fidelity, and, at the close of the war, received an honorable discharge at Sackett's Harbor, New York. This was in 1815. He had at this time reached the age of twenty years. His mind now turned with eager thoughts toward the distant west. At Whitestown, New York, lived, at this time, a young lady to whom he had become attached, Miss Mary Shepard Savage, youngest daughter of John and Rachel Shepard Savage. She became his betrothed. Amos, the oldest brother of Gurdon, who was the youngest son, had married Rachel, the oldest sister of Mary, who was the youngest daughter.

In 1816, Gurdon Woodward started for the lands of his inheritance, and, after a temporary stay in Huron, where his sister Betsey and her husband, Mr. George Sheffield, located in the same year, he came on to Lyme in the spring of 1817, and made a selection of his lands. His first night in Lyme township, then Wheatsborough, was spent by the remains of an Indian camp fire—his dog and gun his only companions—upon the very ground which was afterwards to be his home during many of the years of his life. His dreams, that first night, must have been filled with thoughts of far-away Whitestown, and of the loved one who awaited there his return.

Two years of heroic toil were now spent in fitting his chosen heritage for the advent of her, who, at the expiration of that time, was to be his bride. A log house was erected and portions of the land cleared and fenced. The day finally came when he retraced his steps to his former home, Oneida county, New York, and there, at the village of Whitestown, on the 14th day of April, 1819, he united his fortunes in holy matrimony with those of Miss Mary Shepard Savage. Westward the star of love, as of empire, took its way. Waiting only to receive the congratulations of their friends, the happy pair started for their western Ohio home, the husband, however, coming some weeks in advance of the wife, who came accompanied by Amos Woodward, Gurdon's oldest brother. Their journey hither, thus taken separately, was their only wedding tour, and the first days of their wedded life—in their wilderness home—their honeymoon. Those first summer days which the young bride, then only eighteen, passed in the rude but comfortable home which her lover had, with dauntless perseverance, prepared for her, must have been in striking contrast to the life she had spent in her father's home in Whitestown. Yet who can doubt that they were happy days?

With energy and determination, enduring many severe privations, and denied innumerable comforts to which they both had been accustomed, they strove together to better their worldly fortunes, to improve the condition of their farm and its surroundings, to beautify their home, and to make life attractive. Heaven smiled benignantly upon their constant love and patient labor. Seven children blessed the former, and, as a result of the latter, the rude log cabin, in which their wedded life began, gave place, in time, to a large, substantial and comfortable dwelling—at the time of its erection, perhaps, the best in the township. Their beautiful home they christened "Woodlawn." Here they dwelt together for forty years, and here were born to them all their children: Lucy, Abishai, Amos, William, Mary, Rachel and Julia M.

In 1859, Mr. and Mrs. Woodward removed to Bellevue, and, purchasing the Dr. Lathrop property, on West Main street, spent there the remainder of their days, receiving kind attentions from relatives and friends. Each lived to a ripe old age, the former dying December 8, 1874, in the eightieth year of his life, and the latter February 25, 1879, nearly seventy-eight years of age.

On the fiftieth anniversary day of their marriage, April 14, 1869, their relatives and numerous friends assembled at their pleasant home to celebrate their golden wedding. It was a time of joyous greetings and hearty congratulations. The aged pair could look back upon a happy, well-spent life, and regard with pleasure their present condition, blessed with every comfort that hearts could wish. Death had robbed them of three of their children, Lucy, William and Julia, and hence their happiness was tempered with sad recollections, but their surviving sons and daughters were all happily situated in life—a fact that must have been of great gratification to them. In their declining years, their four children and their grandchildren ministered to them with devoted attentions; and rarely in this life is seen so marked an exhibition of filial affection as was shown Mrs. Woodward by her sons and daughters during the four years of her widowhood.

Of the children, Lucy became the wife of George Sheffield; Abishai married Mary Amsden, the second daughter of Mr. Thomas G. Amsden, and is vice president of the Bellevue bank, and universally esteemed by his fellow-townsmen; Amos married Arabella, eldest daughter of Mr. Frederick A. Chapman; he is vice president of the First National bank, and a man of wealth and influence; William died at about the age of fifteen; Mary became the wife of Rev. Mr. Hamilton; Rachel married Mr. Boardman, who died some years ago; he was a man of culture and intelligence, and was a resident of Lincoln, Illinois, at the time of his death; Julia M. died in early womanhood.

Gurdon Woodward was a man of marked and clearly defined characteristics. Of commanding person, he was possessed of sound judgment, a strong will and an inflexible purpose. In politics, he was a staunch adherent to the Democratic faith, and never swerved from

fidelity to party and Jacksonian principles. In religion, though not a communicant, he was active in church affairs, and liberal in sustaining its service. He was ever a kind and devoted husband and an affectionate father. Of Mrs. Woodward's religious and domestic life the biographer can say nothing more to the purpose than to quote the following just words taken from an obituary notice published in the *Standard of the Cross*, at the time of her decease, and written by one who knew her intimately: "Amidst the trials and deprivations of pioneer life, she ever retained the grace and culture of her early life. She loved the church, and as soon as opportunity offered, received the apostolic rite of confirmation by Bishop McIlvaine. There was nothing ostentatious in her piety, yet she did not hide it under a bushel, but let her light shine before others. She took a deep interest in all that related to the prosperity of the church. She loved with a pure and earnest affection. In every relation of life she was admired and loved, but it was as a Christian woman that they who loved her best, love now to think of her. In her decease the community in which she lived has lost a generous benefactor, the church a devout and exemplary member, and her domestic and social circle a most kind and warm-hearted relative and friend. 'Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth, yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors.'"

THE REV. MOSES HAMILTON.

The subject of this brief sketch is a native of the "Emerald Isle," having been born near Belfast, in the year 1829. At the age of twenty years, that is to say, in the summer of 1849, he came to Ohio. For two years he taught school in Zanesville, and in the summer of 1851, entered the sophomore class in Kenyon College, from which institution he was graduated in 1854, with the first honor of his class. In 1856, he was made a deacon of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Rosse Chapel, Gambier, by Bishop McIlvaine.

After spending several months in missionary work in Henry and Defiance counties, he was ordained a presbyter at Piqua in 1857. Soon after the adjournment of the Diocesan Convention of that year, he accepted a call to the joint rectorship of St. Paul's Church, Bellevue, and Trinity Church, Lyme—the former a position which he has ever since held. On the 24th of April, 1860, he was married to Mary, daughter of the late Gurdon Woodward, of Bellevue. They have had five children—four daughters and a son, all of whom are living.

In his pastoral calling Mr. Hamilton is an active, energetic and faithful worker. As a preacher he is plain, practical and forcible, and takes comprehensive views of the subjects on which he discourses.

AMOS WOODWARD,

the eldest son of Abishai and Mary Spicer Woodward, was born in New London, Connecticut, January 25, 1780. His father and mother were the parents of eleven children, of whom there were five sons and six daughters—Amos, Abishai, Eben, William, and Gurdon; Hattie, Alithea, Alice, Mary, Betsey and Anna. The Woodwards are of English descent. Their names are to be found among those who came to settle in the valley of Connecticut at an early day. Abishai Woodward, the father of Amos, was a skillful and competent draughtsman, and drew designs for many of the elegant houses that were erected in New London during the period immediately preceeding and following the revolutionary struggle. That he is a prominent and highly esteemed citizen is attested by the fact that he held for many years the office of alderman in his native village. Although his name does not occur among those of the original Fire-lands sufferers, he acquired ownership, by purchase of a large number, or amount, of claims, and at the time of the partition of the lands, received more than four thousand acres, so that he was enabled to give to each of his eleven children three hundred and sixty-five acres. These lands were aparted to him chiefly in section four of township twenty-four, now known as Lyme township. The partition of lands among the sufferers, or their assignees, was effected by a lottery plan. Through the workings of this singular distribution of the sufferers' lands, the township, now called Lyme, became the place of residence of the Woodwards. Hither came first Gurdon and William in 1817, followed by Amos in 1820. The last named resided in New London, at the house of his parents, until the year 1804. Two years previous he had visited Whitestown, New York, where he met, for the first time, the lady who afterwards became his wife,—Miss Rachel, eldest daughter of John and Rachel Shepard Savage.

And here we pause to note a rather striking coincidence: Amos and Gurdon, brothers, the oldest and the youngest sons of Abishai and Mary Spicer Woodward, were married, the former to Rachel the eldest, and the latter to Mary the youngest, daughters of John and Rachel Shepard Savage. Thus brothers wedded sisters, the oldest brother the oldest sister, the youngest brother the youngest sister.

Amos came to reside permanently in New York State in 1804. He settled in Vernon, the home of Miss Savage, and next year, February 6th, the lovers were married. The following year, December 16, 1806, was born to them their only child—save one who died in early life,—Julia Ann Woodward, who is still living, the widow of Richard L. McCurdy, in Lymet ownship, nearly seventy-three years old. He remained a resident of Vernon until the year 1811, when he removed to Whitestown, where he engaged in the mercantile business. This he successfully carried on for nine years, when, in 1820, he removed to Ohio. His

brothers, Gurdon and William, had the advantage of prior choice in selecting their lands, and chose timbered tracts. Amos, in making his selection, chose a moiety of prairie with timber, and thus his lands were not all in one body. He selected for his homestead, a tract lying two and a half miles southeast of the present village of Bellevue, and about a half mile directly east of his brother Gurdon's home. Here was erected the first large frame house in the township, in the year 1821. The occasion of raising the frame for this structure, was an important event in the township. Word was sent far and near, and perhaps all the settlers in the township, and many from adjoining townships, were present. The custom, everywhere prevalent in those days, of making free use of good whisky, was observed, and the frame was speedily placed in position. As soon as this was done, one of the raising-bee party mounted aloft and, standing upon one of the cross-beams with whisky jug in hand, which he swung to and fro with great zest, cried out in stentorian tones: "I christen this building 'Julia Ann's delight forever.'" Here, in this new Ohio home, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Woodward spent the remainder of their wedded life. The husband died February 21, 1841, and the wife October 1, 1854.

Amos Woodward was of a religious turn of mind and lived and died a worthy communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was ever very active in behalf of the church, and soon after his arrival in Ohio, interested himself and others in the organization of the church of his choice. On the 20th of January, 1821, he assisted in the organization of the first church in Norwalk, and was made its senior warden. The parish also chose him as one of its lay readers. In 1824, he was chosen one of the county commissioners, and was for a number of years a justice of the peace, both of which positions he filled with much credit to himself and acceptability to the people. He was a steadfast friend of Bishop Chase, and he and that good man, together, selected the site for Kenyon college, of which Mr. Woodward was one of the first trustees.

RICHARD LORD McCURDY.

The excellent lady, who is the widow of the subject of this notice, permitted the writer to see an interesting genealogical record, that shows the descent of the McCurdys, through the wife of Rev. Stephen Johnson, to be direct from the learned divine and famous writer, Rev. John Diodati, who was from the Italian nobility, and who lived at Geneva in the time of John of Barneveld. The ancestral families which this tree of genealogy exhibits to the observer are very numerous, and includes many worthy and distinguished people. Among these, in addition to the Diodatis, may be mentioned the Griswolds, the Willoughbys, the Digbys, the Pitkins, the Wolcotts, the Ogdens and the Mitchells.

The McCurdy homestead, in Lyme, Connecticut, is described in the following words, by an able writer in Harper's *Monthly*, of February, 1876:

"Side by side with it" (the Mather homestead) "stands the oldest house in Lyme—a landmark which has been protected with generous care. Like Sydney Smith's ancient green chariot, with its new wheels and new springs, it seems to grow younger each year. It is the residence of Hon. Charles Johnson McCurdy, LL. D., an eminent jurist, who was for many years in the Connecticut legislature, was speaker of the house, lieutenant governor of the State, United States minister to Austria, and for a long period judge of the supreme court. It was he who, when lieutenant governor of Connecticut, in 1848, originated and carried into effect, through the legislature, that great change in the common law, by which parties may become witnesses in their own cases, a change which has since been adopted throughout this country and in England.

"This antique dwelling has the low ceilings and the bare polished beams of the early part of the last century Its doors and walls are elaborately carved and paneled. In the south parlor is a curious *buffet*, built with the house, containing a rare collection of china from ancestral families. Between the front windows stands an elegant round table which descended from Governor Matthew and Ursula Wolcott Griswold, and around which have sat from time to time the six governors of the family. The whole house is a museum of souveneirs of preceding generations. In the north chamber is a rich and unique chest of drawers, which belonged to the Diodati wife of Rev. Stephen Johnson; also mirrors, tables, pictures and other relics of great antiquity. This apartment was occupied by LaFayette at two distinct eras in our national history—for several days during the revolution, when he was entertained by John McCurdy, while resting his troops in the vicinity; and in 1825, as the guest of Richard McCurdy and his daughter Sarah, while on his memorable journey to Boston."

This interesting dwelling descended from John McCurdy, the grandfather, to Richard McCurdy, the father of the subject of this sketch, and within its time honored precincts was born Richard Lord McCurdy, on the 27th day of May, 1802. His mother was Ursula (Griswold) McCurdy, the Griswold family of which she was a member having furnished to the State two governors. He was christened Richard in honor of his father, and *Lord* in honor of his grandmother, Mrs. John McCurdy, who was a daughter of Judge Lord, one of the supreme judges of the State. An interesting story is told by Mrs. McCurdy, of Lyme, concerning the marriage of her husband's grandfather with the daughter of Judge Lord. The Lords were very wealthy, of ancestral lineage, and at the time among the most consequential of the Connecticut families. The daughter was very beautiful,

while her lover was proud spirited and a man of ability. When married, the judge, her father, made her a present, as she and her husband supposed, of a generous portion of the elegant furniture with which the Lord mansion was adorned. As the ox carts, then in use, were about to be driven away with their valuable cargoes, Mr. Lord, taken with some strange freak, summoned his servants to him and said: "I call you to witness that these goods are *loaned, not given.*" "Dump the carts, dump the carts!" replied the haughty McCurdy, and Mr. Lord, seeing him to be in dead earnest, and, most likely, admiring his spirit, said, "Never mind! Go on! They are yours!"

It was this same John McCurdy, whose spirit of resistance to the arbitrary measures of Great Britain found ready and indignant expression on the eve of the Revolutionary struggle. It was under his roof that the first published article was written pointing toward unqualified rebellion, should an attempt be made to enforce the odious stamp act. Under his roof, too, the soldiers of Washington's army found safe retreat. Having a store, he told them to help themselves to anything they wished, and when remuneration, after close of the war, was offered him, he refused it. The following letter shows plainly the character of the man, many of whose traits his grandson, Richard L., inherited. He dealt largely in tea, and his London house shipped it, per his orders, to him in care of a Mr. Nelson, of New York; and it seems, that at one time the demand upon Mr. Nelson for tea being urgent, he took the liberty of selling some of Mr. McCurdy's tea, which called forth the following letter:

LYME, 18 April, 1776.

MR. NELSON:

Sir—This day week, in the evening, after the post was gone, I received your letter, dated March 5th, which has surprised me very much. You acquaint me therein, that you had sold *my* tea in Dec. last. Surely you must be mistaken. It must have been *your own* tea; for how is it possible that you should presume to sell *my* tea, without my orders—nay, when you knew that I was determined not to sell till I had orders from the congress, as I wrote you from time to time. I had agreed with sundry of my friends here that they should have the tea, as soon as I got liberty to sell it (some one chest, some two, etc.) I shall depend on having *my* tea delivered to me on demand, in New York; which is all at present, from, sir, Your obd't ser't,

J. W. MCCURDY.

Richard L. McCurdy had four brothers and one sister. The names of the former are: John Griswold, Charles Johnson, Robert H. and Alexander Lyndes McCurdy. The name of the sister was Sarah Ann, named for Ann Lord, a maiden aunt, who was quite an eccentric character. When the first child was born to Mr. McCurdy's parents, she was much disappointed that it was not a girl, that she might leave the child an inheritance of silver ware—her own property. The second child she fully expected to be a daughter, and when Charles Johnson came to light, he was greeted with but slight tokens of respect by Dame Lord. And now she insisted that the next child should not fail her. But when Robert H. put in an appearance, her chagrin was so great that words failed to do justice to her disgust with mundane affairs. We are not assured that she acted the part of Betsey Trotwood upon a like memorable occasion, who, upon being informed at the birth of David Copperfield, by the mild Dr. Chilip, that it was not a girl, but a boy, struck him with her bonnet, turned on her heel, and left the house, never to return. However, Miss Lord—whether from grief and disappointment, we are again not assured—died before the birth of the next child, and it is probably well that she did, for that, too, was a boy.

The McCurdy homestead in Lyme, Connecticut, is now the residence of Judge Charles McCurdy, mentioned above, a brother of Richard Lord. The latter was importuned, at one time, to occupy the mansion with his wife, but they were restrained from doing so by considerations that seemed wise to them. Mr. McCurdy first came to Lyme in 1823, having resided a short time previously in Trumbull county. In 1826, June 19, he was united in marriage with Julia Ann, only daughter of Amos and Rachel Woodward. The McCurdy lands were situated in section two, of Lyme, and Mr. McCurdy became agent for the sale of the same. So soon as he was married, he began the improvement of a part of them, and in 1827 erected the neat and commodious dwelling where his widow still resides. This house, even at this day, is one of the best and neatest farm dwellings in the township. It is fashioned somewhat after the McCurdy homestead in Connecticut, resembling it in its low ceilings, the arrangement of its apartments, and the quaint, modest and home-like character of its appointments and surroundings. In the work of its construction, he, that was afterwards Judge Brown, of Norwalk, was one of the laborers. A visitor from Connecticut, a Mr. Jessup, was so pleased with its elegant and comfortable demeanor, which seemed to him in such striking contrast to the broad, wearisome stretch of the surrounding prairie, that he christened it the "Diamond of the Desert."

Mr. McCurdy, during the first years of his residence in Lyme, was extensively engaged in the purchase and sale of fine cattle. He obtained them in the southern counties of the State, brought them to Lyme, and wintered them on Strong's ridge, boarding with Mr. Strong, or Mr. Russell. He was unfortunate with them, and lost many from the murrain, but, nevertheless, did the township valuable service in the introduction of a superior kind of cattle.

Mr. McCurdy had, in his boyhood days, a great fondness for the sea, and was eagerly bent upon being a sailor. His father, thinking that a trip on the water would be sufficient to eradicate this love of the ocean, permitted him to make a voyage or two to London, but the liking only grew the stronger. He was finally, however, persuaded to adopt his father's counsels, and thus became a farmer.

The McCurdy tract was originally quite extensive, and Mr. McCurdy kept as his own, for many years, about six hundred acres, Mrs. McCurdy being to-day the possessor of six hundred and eleven acres.

The Lyme church owes its existence mainly to Mr. McCurdy's efforts and generous liberality. He donated the land upon which the church and cemetery are located, consisting of four acres, and in time and money contributed the principal part of the cost of the first Lyme church edifice, which was scarcely completed before it was burned to the ground. Disheartening as this disaster was, Mr. McCurdy was undaunted, and proposed to his neighbors if they chose to assist in the erection of another building, he would contribute the same amount as before. This generous offer was accepted, and in less than a year from the time the first building was burned, the second was ready for occupancy.

Mr. McCurdy died very suddenly at his residence, August 28, 1869. On Friday he was in Bellevue, with a load of grain, and returned home in the evening, with a telegram and letter from New York friends, announcing the pleasing fact that they would arrive here for a short visit, on the Monday following. On Saturday, following his trip to Bellevue, and before his relatives had arrived, he died. His friends came, not with glad hearts to enjoy a pleasant visit in his delightful home, as they had intended, but with sad and stricken hearts to follow his remains to the quiet churchyard.

BOURDETT WOOD,

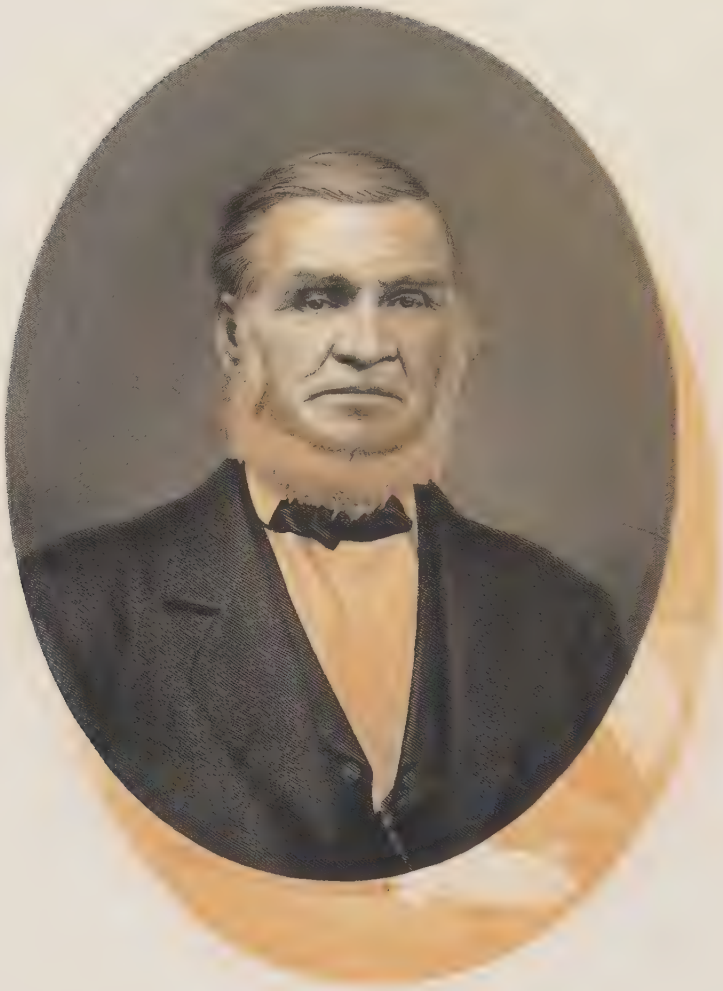
the eldest son of Jasper and Elizabeth (Boylston) Wood, was born at Manlius Square, New York, on the 19th day of February, 1803. The Woods are of English origin. Four brothers came to this country about two centuries ago, three of them settling in Massachusetts, and one of them in Virginia. Aaron, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, with three brothers, had emigrated to the State of New York a short time preaching the revolutionary struggle, and had settled on the German flats just above Schenectady. All four of the brothers were soldiers in the revolutionary war, and took part in in the memorable battle of Monmouth. Aaron Wood was the father of seven children, as follows: Thaddeus, Benjamin, Jasper, Rebecca, Dorathea, Aaron and Homer. Thaddeus was a lawyer of distinction and ability. He was, in his time, not only the recognized leader of the bar in Onondaga county, where he resided, but was esteemed as one of the best lawyers of the State. He was an active participant in the war of 1812, and, by reason of meritorious service, was elevated to the rank of brigadier general in 1818, and to the rank of major general in 1820. Jasper Wood, the father of Bourdett, was born in the year in which the war for Independence was declared, 1776, at Lenox, Massachusetts, where he lived until fourteen years of age, when he went to New York State in the service of a Mr. White, the founder of Whitestown, near Utica, that State. Here he continued to reside for eight or ten years, and then removed to Manlius Square where he remained until 1815, the date of his removal to the far west. After a temporary stay at Erie, Pennsylvania, of one year's duration, he came on with his family to Huron county, and settled at Bloomingville. Here he purchased a large tract of land, consisting of about one thousand eight hundred acres for which he paid about two thousand dollars. Soon after this, the Government lands in the adjoining county of Sandusky came into market, and were sold to purchasers at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. This reduced the value of Mr. Wood's lands so as to render them comparatively worthless. He died in 1821. He was a man of rather superior education and abilities; was a good surveyor, and could speak the Iroquois language with considerable fluency. His wife's name was Elizabeth Boylston, whom he married May 3, 1802. The Boylstons were also English people, and were among the first settlers of Boston. They gave their name to many places connected with the early history of that metropolis, such as Boylston Common, Boylston Square, etc. Boylston Bank, Boylston street—places that are still thus designated. The Boylstons were a very intelligent and well-to-do class of people, and many representatives of the family are now living in Massachusetts, all occupying honorable stations in life.

Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Wood were the parents of six children: Bourdett, Adaline, Julianne, Juliette, Worthington and Aramenta. Mrs. Wood died in 1834.

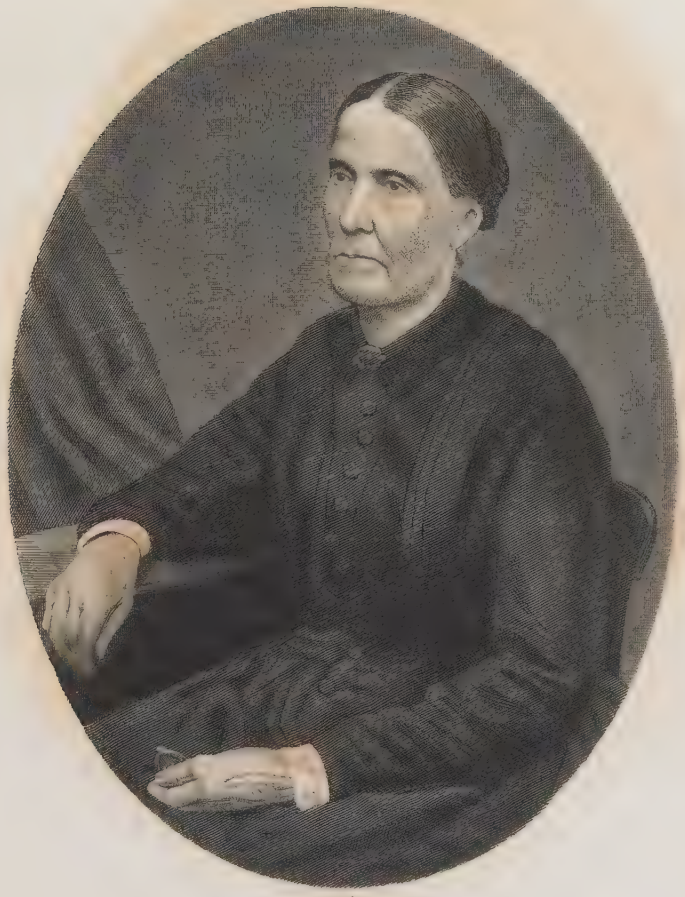
Bourdett received his given name from the Bourdett family, of Fort Lee, New Jersey.

At the age of sixteen he was bound for a term of four years to Judge Timothy Baker, of Norwalk, Ohio. After an expiration of two years, his father having died, through the kindly efforts in his behalf, made by Mrs. Baker, he was released from this service. The maintenance of his father's family chiefly devolved upon him, and he was brought in close contact with the utmost severity of labor.

Mr. Wood has been a successful man. To trace his career and bring to light the discovery of how he accomplished so much in the direction of getting on in the world, is an interesting undertaking. His father died when Bourdett was a young man eighteen years of age, and not only left him no inheritance, but placed him in a position where he must, by the labor of his own hands and the employment of his own wits, provide, not for himself alone, but for others dependent upon him for the necessaries of life. Could the young man, the day after his father's death, have had his future career in life disclosed to him; could he have seen himself standing on the verge of that career, penniless and seemingly powerless, and then have followed his course through a term of fifty or nearly sixty years, to behold himself the possessor of hundreds of thousands of dollars of this world's



Bowditt Wood



goods, he would undoubtedly have disbelieved the revelation. Yet this is what he has accomplished. The acquisition of great wealth furnishes in itself no marvel, for many men become possessors of it. Some inherit it; some have it thrust upon them by kind fortune or good luck; and some obtain it by a systematic course of robbery, in which knavery, extortion, and theft, in its various forms, have their part to play.

After leaving the service of Mr. Baker, Mr. Wood's first employment was in working for Charles F. Drake, of Bloomingville, for two months, for a barrel of salt and a side of sole leather, each of which was equivalent to about three dollars and fifty cents, and would buy a good two year old steer. The following summer he raised five or six acres of corn. This he was persuaded to apply in the payment of a colt, which Mr. Caldwell had obtained at a cost of eleven dollars, and for which Mr. Wood was influenced to give twenty-five dollars. About one half this money he got together by putting up four tons of hay for Mr. Caldwell, at one dollar and fifty cents per ton, and by chopping twenty-five cords of wood at twenty-five cents per cord. In piling this wood he showed himself to be a novice, for he made but about fifteen cords of it, the wood being put up very closely. Eben Dennis, who was present when it was measured, and who took a friendly interest in the boy, said to Bourdett, slyly: "You are a little fool to pile wood in that way; now you go ahead and chop more, and by and by, when the old man Caldwell is not around, I'll come and show you how to cord wood." He did so, readily extending the pile so as to include the requisite twenty-five cords. In process of time he got his colt paid for, and was by and by enabled to buy an old horse, and then exchanged his colt and horse for a yoke of oxen, thus providing himself with a team. In 1823, at the age of twenty, he raised a fair crop of corn, and then went sailing. He sailed to Sault St. Marie, and acted in the capacity of cook. The mate had laid in a barrel of whisky to supply the soldiers in garrison at St. Mary's, and Bourdett was promised half they could make if he would draw the whisky for those who purchased it.

He had the good fortune to obtain quite a nice little sum of money in his sailing operations. This money he invested in calves. In 1825, he worked in the Bloomingville brick yard for Dr. Strong. In 1826, he returned to Manlius, New York, and was employed in making water lines for the Oswego canal, the building of which had at that time just been commenced. In 1827, he bought fifty-seven acres of land for two hundred and fifty dollars, a part of the old Wood homestead in Oxford, now owned by his son Thomas. On this purchase he was enabled to pay sixty dollars. In 1829, he carried the mail from Sandusky to Bucyrus, receiving four dollars and fifty cents per trip.

On the first day of January, 1829, he was married to Miss Rhoda Harrington, daughter of Mr. Seth Harrington. Industrious and frugal, Mrs. Wood furnished valuable assistance to her husband in his efforts to get a start in life. He soon found himself the possessor of surplus funds, which he generously loaned to his neighbors upon application. Finally, old man Coggswell said to him: "Charge for the use of your money. It is no use to keep a cow unless you milk her." Adopting this sage advice, he began to loan money in small sums, and the accruing interest soon began to tell in his favor. About the year 1840, he began to buy and sell stock. He and Uncle Nat. Chapman associated themselves together in the business of buying horses and sheep, for cash, in Holmes and Tuscarawas counties, bringing them to Huron and Erie counties, and selling them on credit to responsible farmers. And in 1844, he and Mr. Chapman began the purchase of western lands. About this time they secured fifteen hundred acres of the Wyandott reservation, and in 1853 they bought twenty-three hundred acres in Iowa, mostly in Tama county. He began the purchase of lands also in Erie county, buying and selling, and always reaping a gain.

In 1846, he removed to Bellevue with his family, and from this time forward made money-lending the leading specialty of his business. In 1871 he associated himself with Abishai Woodward and E. J. Sheffield in the banking business, under the firm name of Wood, Woodward & Co., and when the bank was reorganized as a stock company, Mr. Wood was made president of the institution—a position he still retains.

Mr. and Mrs. Wood are the parents of the following children: 1. Jasper, born November 15, 1829. He is a resident of Bureau county, Illinois, and a very successful farmer and stock raiser. 2. Emeline Adelia, born May 6, 1831. She is the wife of Peter G. Sharp, and resides near Stockton, California. 3. Richard Boylston, born December 2, 1832, was killed at the battle of Tunnel Hill, Georgia, February 25, 1864. He was captain of a company of cavalry soldiers, and a gallant soldier, a brave and efficient officer. 4. Henry Bourdett, born July 25, 1834, died April, 1873. 5. Elizabeth Malvina, born March 19, 1836. She is the wife of Adam Burgett, a wholesale boot and shoe merchant of Toledo, Ohio. 6. Benjamin Lester, born June 21, 1838. 7. Florella Sophia, born September 7, 1840, died May 14, 1866, of consumption. She was a young lady of much attractiveness and superior mental qualities. 8. Thomas Corwin, born April 27, 1842. He resides in Bellevue. 9. Susan C., born August 7, 1844. She became the wife of W. W. Williams April 9, 1868, and died of consumption November 5, 1872. In the western home in which she lived during her wedded life, she won many friends, by whom her memory is cherished with pleasing recollections. 10. Julia Louisa, born February 28, 1847. She is the wife of James B. Wood, of Bellevue, Ohio, whose home she renders blessed.

On the first day of January last, the relatives and friends of Mr. and Mrs. Wood assembled at their

residence in Bellevue, and celebrated with them their golden wedding. The occasion was one of the pleasantest, to all participants, that ever took place within that quiet village.

Mr. Wood is now in his seventy-seventh year, but possesses as much vitality as the average man of fifty. He has hardly ever known a sick day, and the prospect that a dozen years or more may yet be added to his days is not discouraging. Physically, so sound and well-preserved, he is no less so mentally. He attends to all the details of his extensive business, and, though his memory is becoming treacherous, his judgment is as unerring, his discernment as acute, his reasoning faculties as sound, as they ever have been.

Mr. Wood is a man of clearly-defined traits of character and mental characteristics. In manner, often abrupt and blunt, he nevertheless possesses a kindliness of heart that is rarely found beneath so rough an exterior. No man in need, whom he believes to be deserving, has ever appealed to him in vain. Schooled in the methods of money-lending, and having become naturally cautious and careful as to his securities, he has loaned money to hundreds of people, who had no security to offer him, and toward whom he has stood wholly in the light of their benefactor. The number of persons who will accord to him the praise of being thus their friend in need, assisting them to get started in life, is by no means small. He has, in this way, lost thousands of dollars, sometimes without benefiting those he designed to help, but oftener bestowing a benefit that has aided those struggling with adversity to regain their feet, and at last to reach a sure and safe foundation. Perhaps it is only just to say that no other man in this community, had he double the amount of means, would take half the risks thus incurred by Mr. Wood.

On his seventieth birthday he gave to each of his eight children the neat little sum of ten thousand dollars.

Mr. Wood was for a number of years a justice of the peace, a position he filled with much credit, no decision of his having ever been reversed by a superior court. He generally votes with the republican party, but has little confidence in men who gain power, believing that as a general rule politicians are chiefly concerned in feathering well their own nests, and that the best of them make the well being of the people, whose interests they should faithfully serve, a secondary object. Had he his way he would revolutionize the methods of conducting affairs, and so simplify governmental and punitory matters as to greatly curtail expenses and lessen crime.

He is not a member of any church, but Mrs. Wood has been for many years a faithful and consistent member of the Protestant Episcopal church. The two daughters that died, were, and the three daughters that still live, are communicants of the same church.

DR. L. G. HARKNESS.

Dr. Harkness has been for many years intimately connected with Bellevue, and, possesing business tact of a superior order, he accumulated here a fine property, becoming, in fact, one of the wealthiest men in town. He is the youngest of a family of nine children, his father dying while he was still an infant. His sister Elizabeth, who also lived for many years in Bellevue, took charge of the family, and did all a mother could have done in bringing him up. She was best known as "Aunt Elizabeth Harkness," and lived many years on Centre street, near the old Methodist church, where she managed alone her little domestic affairs, the friend of all, and loved by all who knew her. She never married, and was thus enabled to give time and care in the assistance of others, amid the sorrows and trials of domestic life. She was a lady of superior intelligence, educated and refined. She lived to be some eighty-five years of age and died at the residence of her brother in the year 1864.

The doctor was born in the town of Salem, Washington county, New York, April 1, 1801, and consequently he is now in the seventy-ninth year of his age. After graduating at Union College he was educated for the medical profession in the State of New York, and came west in 1823, as so many other young men have done who, having fitted themselves for the business of life, launched out into the world to build up their fortunes and achieve that destiny which Providence had in store for them.

On arrival in this county he went into business with Dr. Stevens, and located on the ridge in Lyme township. The following spring the doctor removed to the western part of the township, where he followed the practice of his profession nearly ten years or until 1832. This comprised about all the time he was exclusively devoted to the medical practice.

In 1832, the doctor moved to this part of the township, and, in connection with Judge Chapman and Mr. Amsden, purchased the land, and laid out the town of Bellevue. He considers it still his home, although for the last few years, since the breaking up of his family by the death of his wife, he has resided temporarily with his children in Cleveland.

Shortly after coming to Bellevue, he relinquished the practice of medicine, and entered into partnership with Judge Chapman, who was extensively engaged in general merchandizing. Under the name of Chapman & Harkness they carried on business until the fall of 1852, when he formed a co-partnership with D. M. Harkness and H. M. Flagler under the name of Harkness & Co. Since 1870, the doctor has not been actively engaged in business.

About the year 1854, he built the fine residence on West street, near the railroad, now owned by Mr. Gray, and occupied it till within a few years.

He cast his first presidential vote in York township in 1824. There were only thirteen voters polled at that election, and were all for John Quincy Adams.

V. G. Harkness

Now the voters in the township number about seven hundred—such has been the rapid increase in population. The doctor has voted at every presidential election since 1824, the number of such elections being fourteen, and at every State election, save one when he was absent from the State.

Dr. Harkness married Julia, daughter of Eliphalet Follett, a very pleasant, sociable lady, who, whether amid the privations and trials of pioneer life, or the more pleasant surroundings and comforts which wealth affords, ever showed herself a true lady, with a pleasant word and cordial greeting for all. She died in 1870. They had seven children: Isabella, Follett, Mary, Lamon, Julia, Tryphene and Louisa.

Isabella was married to D. M. Harkness in 1849. She died in 1869. Follett died while yet a child.

Mary married Henry M. Flagler, son of Isaac Flagler, who died about three years ago. Henry was engaged in the produce business here in Bellevue, several years, with Barney York. Finally, however, he went to Cleveland, where he has turned his business talent to good account, and become one of the most able business men in the city, occupying the position of secretary of the Standard Oil Company, the heaviest kerosene oil rectifying company in the world. They have two children living, Jennie and Harry. Carrie, the favorite, died at three years of age.

Lamon died when some six or seven years old.

Julia married B. H. York, who is associated with the Union Elevator Company in Cleveland, where he resides, and is also prospering. They have three bright children: Georgie, Robbie and Roy.

Tryphene grew up to be a very interesting young lady, not only in appearance, but in sweetness of disposition and manner, winning the love and esteem of all. She died when about eighteen, too frail a flower for the rude blasts of this world.

Louisa, the youngest, married, about four years ago, Mr. G. S. Wheaton, of Cleveland, who is doing a good business in that city, and who surrounds her with every comfort that heart can wish.

ORRIN DOLE.

The subject of this sketch, Orrin Dole, was born in Shelburne, Franklin county, Massachusetts, November 1, 1806. His father, Enoch Dole, was born in the same town, and his mother in Buckland, the same county. During his early life he learned the cooper trade with his father, and worked at that business for a number of years. Mr. Dole was married in Shelburne, October 18, 1827, to Lucinda Kemp. Eight children were born to them, of whom five are still living. Their names, in the order of their birth, are as follows: Daniel W., was born April 4, 1829, in Shelburne, Massachusetts; is now living in Manteno, Illinois, where he is engaged in the hardware business. Fidelia J. was born in Deerfield, Massachusetts, March 21, 1831; died October 30, 1876. Harriet A. was born in Deerfield, August 6, 1833; died September 30, 1872. George S. was born in Deerfield, September 20, 1835; lives in Lyme township, Huron county, Ohio, about a mile from the late home of his father. Orrin was born August 3, 1837, in New Salem, Franklin county, Massachusetts, and now lives in Elyria, Lorain county, Ohio; he has quite a reputation as a detective, and is employed by the L. S. & M. S. Railroad in many cases, where energy and tact are required, to ferret out criminals, and has been very successful. Edwin L. was born April 21, 1842, in Ashfield, Franklin county, Massachusetts, and now lives on the old homestead; he is a large manufacturer of cider and cider vinegar, having pressed, in 1878, three thousand two hundred and fifty barrels of cider, and stored nine hundred barrels for vinegar. Henry S. was born in Lyme, Huron county, Ohio, and died at the old homestead, same county, April 12, 1865, of quick consumption; he was seized with pneumonia, while serving his country in the war of the rebellion, which produced the disease in this fatal form. Julia E. was born in Lyme, Huron county, Ohio, June 21, 1848; she is now the wife of J. B. Stocking, who is preparing for the ministry at Oberlin theological seminary.

The first two years after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Dole lived in Shelburne, the village in which they were married. They then removed to Deerfield, where they remained about six years, when they returned to Shelburne, remaining one year. They then went to New Salem for about three years; then to Conway for one year; then back to Shelburne for another year. They then moved to Ashfield, where they remained about three years. In the spring of 1843, they decided to find a home for their growing family in the western country, and in May, of that year, removed to Lyme, Huron county, Ohio. They rented a place for a short time, when Mr. Dole bought the improved farm of Mr. Chester Hamilton, a half mile north of the place where Mrs. Dole now lives, with her son Edwin. They remained on this farm some ten years, when they removed to the present homestead, about a mile east of Bellevue, Huron county, Ohio, which Mr. Dole had purchased some two years previously. In 1866, he exchanged his first farm with his son George, for land in Illinois, which he bought some time before. He owned four hundred and seventy acres in Illinois, which he divided among his children, giving to each of his three eldest sons one-fourth of this property, on condition that they should live on it three years; and divided the remaining one-fourth between his two daughters, Fedlia J., and Harriet A.

Mr. Dole became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of New Salem, Massachusetts, in 1834, and continued a faithful and consistent member of that church during his life. After his removal to

Ohio he joined the church organized in Lyme, and took an active part in all the enterprises connected with the church. He was one of the trustees of the church, and for many years was a class leader, until his hearing became impaired, when he gave it up. He was always foremost in any good work belonging to the church, and contributed largely toward the erection of the present beautiful church edifice, that is an ornament to Bellevue.

He was never a man of sound health; in fact, he hardly knew what good health was. He was predisposed to consumption, and suffered much, but was always cheerful and uncomplaining. His disease gradually bore him down until he was obliged to take to his bed the 9th of October, 1871. He lingered along, a constant sufferer, until his death which occurred March 16, 1872, at the age of sixty-five years.

His wife, the mother of his children, still lives at the old homestead, in the township of Lyme, near the pretty village of Bellevue, with her son, Edwin L., in a beautiful home, blessed with loving grandchildren, and surrounded by the friends of nearly forty years.

Mr. Dole was a cooper by trade, but did not follow that business long after his marriage. While a resident of Franklin county, Massachusetts, he was for a number of years engaged in teaming to Boston for the merchants of the county in which he lived, bringing to them the merchandise they dealt in, and delivering in Boston the articles they received in trade, consisting of pork, beef, butter, etc. After being a resident of Ohio for a number of years, in 1856, he built a wooden cider mill, and began the manufacture of cider for his neighbors. Two years later he put up a four-horse mill, and began buying apples, being the first man in the vicinity, who engaged in this business. He stored at first a few barrels of vinegar, at first some fifteen or twenty in a season, until, in a few years, he put up one hundred and fifty barrels at a time. He continued this business until his death, when his son, Edwin L., succeeded to it, and continues to carry it forward. He now has a fine steam-power cider mill, and in 1878, as stated above, made a large amount of cider, and stored many barrels of vinegar.

Orrin Dole, senior, was always a quiet, unobstrusive man, and a man of great energy for one who was afflicted as he was, and so great a sufferer.

The work he accomplished evinces the spirit he possessed.

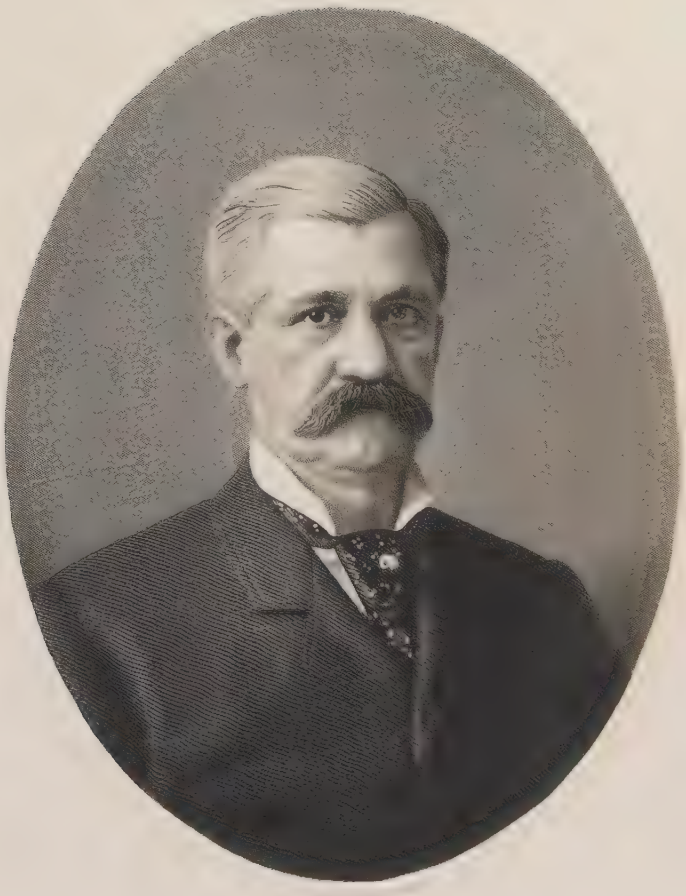
D. M. HARKNESS,

capitalist, the son of Dr. David Harkness, was born at Milan, Ohio, September, 1822. His father died in 1825, when he accompanied his mother to Salem, Washington county, New York, where he lived in the home of his father's mother until the marriage of his mother with Rev. Isaac Flagler, of Seneca county, New York. In the spring of 1837, Mr. and Mrs. Flagler removed to Toledo, Ohio, and the subject of this sketch, then a lad of fifteen, accompanied them. In the fall of the same year he came to Bellevue, and, in the following summer, entered the store of Chapman & Harkness, in whose employ he remained until the summer of 1840, when he went to Lansingburg, New York. At that place he remained about one year, engaged as a clerk a part of the time, and part of the time as "devil" in the office of the Lansingburg *Gazette*.

In 1841, he returned to Ohio and was employed by L. G. Harkness & Co., as salesman in their store at Republic, Ohio, a position he continued to hold until the spring of 1845. That his services at Republic were held in hign esteem by his employers, is attested by the fact that in the year last named, he received, much to his surprise, an invitation from the firm to join them as a partner in their large and growing business. This he did, the firm becoming Chapman, Harkness & Co. A young man of fine abilities, correct habits and a laudable ambition, he applied his mind with much industry and energy to a careful study of the business, with the details of which he soon became familiar, and was their master. So large a measure of success for the next half dozen years crowned his efforts, that he was enabled, in 1852, to purchase the entire business of Chapman, Harkness & Co. He immediately formed a copartnership with Dr. L. G. Harkness and his half-brother, H. M. Flagler, under the firm name of Harkness & Company. The business rapidly grew in extent and importance, and the firm for many years conducted a successful and extensive business in general merchandise, grain and manufacturing.

In the fall of 1849, he married Isabella, daughter of Dr. L. G. Harkness, by whom he had five children. Three died in infancy, and his only daughter, Katie, an interesting child, died in February, 1864, at the age of eight years and six months. This sad event was followed by the death of his wife in July of the same year. Isabella Harkness is a loved name in Bellevue. Her kindness, active benevolence and amiability won for her universal regard. She was a woman of deep religious convictions, a devoted member of the Congregational church, and was very earnest and active in every good cause and work. She lent her best energies to the support of all enterprises of a benevolent character, and was a devoted, loving daughter, wife and mother. Such is the concurrent testimony of all who knew her. Thus, in so brief a lapse of time, Mr. Harkness was bereft of those who were dearer to him than life itself; yet providence spared to him one son, William L., who bids fair to do honor to the name of Harkness. He is a young man of fine parts, just on the verge of his majority, and is now completing his collegiate studies at Yale College.

Mr. Harkness' army experience was, for the most part, that of brigade quartermaster, under General



D. W. Hawkins

R. P. Buckland. Returning to Bellevue in 1863, he rendered valuable service to his country by way of raising recruits and zealously and ably maintaining, by vote and voice, the cause of the Union.

After the death of his wife Mr. Harkness sold his business to H. M. Sinclair, and retired from active business life. A man of ample means, his time is mainly spent in looking after his monied investments, and, whenever a political contest is at hand, in zealously aiding the cause of Republicanism. He is a staunch party man, and undoubtedly wields more influence in Republican councils than any other man in the county. He is not, and never has been, an aspirant for office.

Mr. Harkness is a man of excellent judgment, and his opinions of men and things are widely sought for and highly esteemed for their soundness. He is, moreover, a man of much decision of thought and character, and has no difficulty in expressing his ideas in strong, terse, fluent, and emphatic language.

NORWICH.

In the preparation of the following sketch access has been had to John M. Niles' "Memoirs." Township number three in range twenty-four is bounded on the north by Sherman township, on the south by Richmond township, on the east by Greenfield township, and on the west by Reed and Venice townships of Seneca county.

The surface features are of a general rolling nature. The highest grounds, or crests of the ridges, are all on one plane, with a northward descent. Along the streams, which run about thirty feet below the general level, the surface is more broken and uneven. The bottom lands are narrow, seldom exceeding twenty rods in width, through which the streams flow in a tortuous course.

STREAMS.

Mud run, the largest in the township, rises in Seneca county. It enters Norwich township near the southwest corner and flows a generally northeasterly course to lot number twenty-eight, where it curves to the northwest and crosses the northern boundary line on lot number forty. It derives its name from the muddy appearance of its banks and the absence of stone and gravel in its bed.

Slate run also rises in Seneca county, flows across the western line of the township on lot number thirty-four, runs northeasterly across section third, and unites with Mud run on lot number thirty-eight. It received its name from the slate rock over which it runs. These streams are tributary to Huron river. Other small streams exist in the township, but as they are wholly unimportant we omit description.

The soil is a clay loam, varying from light clay on the ridges to black loam between them. The whole is well adapted to agriculture. The subsoil is brick clay. A few "cat swamps," of a few acres each, lie in the southeast part of the township. The whole township was originally heavily timbered.

"The township is situated on the outcrop of the black slate rock, and occupies a middle position between the sandstone on the east and the limestone on the west. The slate rock dips to the east and runs under the sandstone, which appears on the surface about five miles east, in the township of Greenfield. The limestone which lies under the slate rises to the surface about five miles west, in the township of Reed in Seneca county. Above the slate rock, for about fifteen feet, the subsoil contains a large quantity of water-worn limestone of the buff-colored variety, containing numerous fossils, such as coral and shellfish of many species. Along the streams are numerous sulphur springs. Sometimes they appear in the bed of the streams, and at others rise to the surface of the bottom lands, forming deer licks. Big lick, the longest in the township, lies near the center of section four and contains nearly an acre."

ORIGINAL PROPRIETORSHIP.

On the 9th day of November, 1808, the township of Norwich received its name, and was so called, it is thought, in honor of its Connecticut namesake. At the same time it was divided, as were each of the thirty townships comprising the Fire-lands, into four sections. Norwich was drawn by nineteen persons. Roswell Saltonstall was the principal owner of sections one and four, Joseph Coit of section two, and Russell Hubbard and Gurdon Saltonstall of section three. From the time the grant was made (1792) to the close of the war of 1812, many of the grantees had sold their claims or, at their decease, left them for distribution among their heirs who, in many instances, sold them to speculators or suffered them to be sold for taxes.

For explanation of the following table, the reader er is referred to the Lyme history:

CLASSIFICATION No. 1, SECTION 1.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed* £	s.	d.
Christ'r Leffingwell	25	0	0	Daniel L. Coit	19	11	5
Elizabeth Plumb	197	19	0	" "	32	8	9
Joseph Childs	75	11	6	" "	30	4	7
Ruth Harris	63	0	0	" "	24	11	5
Elizabeth Holzworth	48	8	0	" "	19	10	5
Hath'l Hempstead	7	1	10	" "	3	18	0
Winth'p Saltonstall	1181	16	8	" "	75	15	0
James Young	13	2	0	" "	6	11	0
Rebeccah Church	52	11	10	" "	2	12	7
Matthew Griswold	10	0	0	" "	..	16	0
Roswell Saltonstall	1800	0	0	John Kinsman	1128	7	10
Footing of Classification No. 1,					£1,344	7	0

CLASSIFICATION No. 2, SECTION 2.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed* £	s.	d.
Joseph Coit	1298	18	5	Daniel L. Coit	1298	18	5
Joshua Coit	40	0	0	" "	40	0	0
Christ'r Leffingwell	25	0	0	" "	5	8	7
Footing of Classification No. 2,					£1,344	7	0

CLASSIFICATION No. 3, SECTION 3.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	s.	d.
Russell Hubbard	1012	0	3	Daniel L. Coit	652	5	10¾
Joanna Beebe	236	2	6	" "	59	0	7½
Phillip Allen	9	15	5½	" "	4	17	3¾
Gurdon Saltonstall	1440	0	0	" "	561	12	0
Elizabeth Plumb	197	19	0	" "	66	10	9
Footing of Classification No. 3,					£1,344	7	0

CLASSIFICATION No. 4, SECTION 4.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	s.	d.
Roswell Saltsonstall	1800	0	0	Daniel L. Coit	589	19	0¾
James Pennyman	137	10	7	" "	137	10	7
Jonathan Douglass	1446	14	7	" "	257	3	0
Russell Hubbard	1012	0	3	" "	359	14	4¼
Footing of Classification No. 4,					£1,344	7	0

As early as 1815, Daniel L. Coit, son of Joseph Coit, had become, by heirship and purchase, the owner of the township of Norwich, excepting a portion of the first section. The proprietors of this were: Frederick and Thomas Kinsman, William Leppenwell, and possibly others. In 1815, Daniel L. Coit sold sections two and three, comprising the north half of the township, to Judge Canfield, of Connecticut, who soon after sold the same to James Williams, Phillip R. Hopkins, and David W. Hinman.

In the spring of 1816, Messrs. Williams, Hopkins, and Hinman surveyed the two sections into one hundred acre lots. These were in size one hundred and sixty rods east and west by one hundred rods north and south, making five tiers of eight lots each in a section, and numbering from the southeast corner of the sections. Hopkins was the surveyor. These gentlemen also laid out a village. It was named Barbadoes, and was situated on the west end of lot thirty-eight in section second, and the adjoining portion of lot six in the third section. The survey was completed in June. The surveying party built a small log house, the first in the township, on lands now owned by Kinsman Bowen. The same year, John Williamson put up the walls and roof of a hewed log house on the village plat, near where Durwin Boughton's house now stands. That was long known as the "village house," though no other was built on the plat. Williamson neither finished the house nor occupied it; in fact, nothing further of his history is known.

INDIANS.

A small band of the Seneca Indians, with Seneca John at their head, sometimes made their camp in the township. John could speak a little English. He was honest and trusty, but others of the tribe were drunken and thievish. Their dead were usually enclosed in a bark coffin, and buried near their camp. There were a few conical mounds in the southeast part of the township when first settled. These were believed to have been burial places for the dead, and have long since disappeared.

SETTLEMENT.

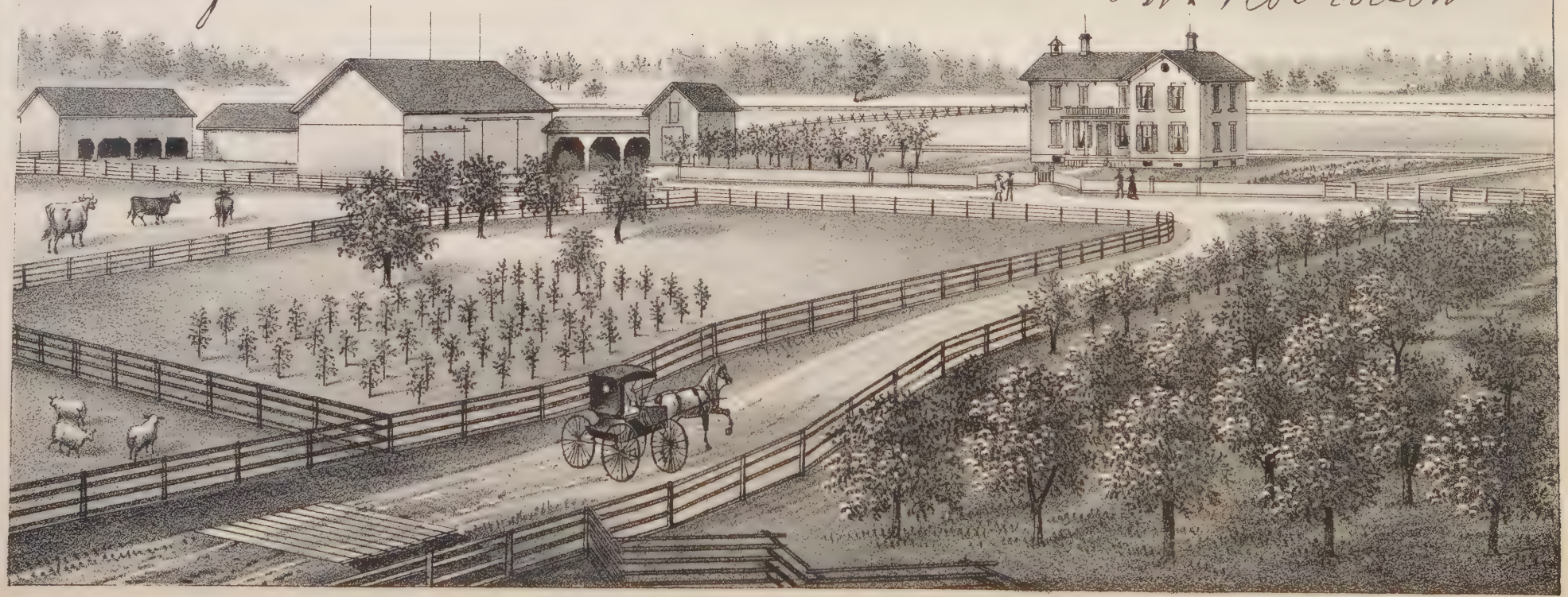
In the fall of the year 1816, Chauncey Woodruff and Wilder Lawrence, with their respective families, left Saratoga county, New York, for the wilderness of Ohio. After a tedious journey, they reached Trumbull county, where they rested until the severe months of winter had passed. Chauncey Woodruff and his son, George H., came on to Norwich and selected lots for future homes. The son remained at New Haven while his father returned for the family. On the 8th of February, 1817, Woodruff and Lawrence arrived in New Haven; and, on the 10th, started, with their families, for Norwich. Accompanied by a few friends, they journeyed on, and before night arrived at the "village house" before mentioned. This consisted of but the walls and roof; holes had been cut for a door and fire-place. Oak puncheons had been prepared for a floor, and lay near by under the snow, which was then about one foot deep. A few were soon fished out and placed in position and a fire started. Blankets were hung up for a door, and supper prepared, over which the company made merry. In laying in stores for the occasion, a jug of the "ardent" had been procured, and doubtless added much to the jollity of the evening within the cabin, while without the wolves made night hideous with their incessant howling.

Lawrence and Woodruff remained at the "village house" until they had cleared and planted a field of corn, on lot seven, and erected for themselves log houses. Mr. Lawrence took up two hundred and twenty acres of land, in sections two and three. He built his house on lot thirty-three, in the former section, and upon these lands he died, January 8th, 1847; his wife died five years later. The children were nine in number: Sarah, Maria, Wilder J., Hiram, Susan and Lydia, are dead. Ebenezer married Clarinda Bly, and lives on the old homestead; has two children, a son and daughter. Anna married Levi Reed, and lives in Reed township, Seneca county, Ohio; and Charlotte married Edward McGloan, and lives in Henry county, Ohio.

Jesse Woodruff soon followed his brother, Chauncey, into the township, and began life in the wilderness, erecting his log cabin on lot six, section three,

Mary Robinson

W. Robinson



RESIDENCE OF W. ROBINSON, NORWICH TP. HURON COUNTY, O.

now occupied by Lewis Bodelier. Chauncey Woodruff died in 1868.

Naum Gilson came from Saratoga county, New York, to Norwich, in June, 1817. Contracting for lot number twenty-eight, in section two, he began the construction of a hewed log house thereon. To obtain the necessary assistance at the "raising," settlers from the adjoining townships were invited. It is said that the rafters upon this house were the first raised in the township. After the house was finished, Mr. Gilson cleared a piece of ground, which he sowed to wheat, the first grown in the township. In the fall of 1818, Mr. Gilson returned to his former home, in Saratoga county, where he soon after married Miss Sally Ormes, formerly from Massachusetts. Early in the following spring the journey to Ohio was begun. The mode of transit was the usual one of the period, viz.: a stout wagon, drawn by oxen and one horse. A long time was consumed on the road. The streams, swollen by the spring rains, were often impassable, or at best, forded with difficulty, rendering progress slow and full of danger. A brother, Asa, with wife and two children, formed a part of the "goodlie companie" that finally reached Norwich, and became permanent settlers and prominent actors in the pioneer life of the township. Jonas Gilson, another brother, came on soon after. He settled on lot thirty-seven.

In 1820, Joel Gilson, father of the above mentioned, arrived in Norwich. He had been for years a collector for the United States government of continental money, and on reaching Norwich, took up his abode on lot thirty-seven, now owned by John S. Hester. A son, John, accompanied him, and settled on lot twenty-seven, at present owned by Wesley Robinson.

Naum Gilson was ever interested in the welfare of the colony. He, on finding the first land contracts worthless, rode on horseback to Liverpool, Lorain county, to meet Coit, the real proprietor. He was accompanied by Jesse Woodruff, and by their efforts, arrangements were consummated, whereby the settlers were allowed to re-purchase their farms at the old rate, (two dollars per acre) they losing what they had before paid. Mr. Gilson was the first postmaster, and held the office for many years. He died June 14, 1864, aged seventy-four years. Mrs. Gilson died March 2, 1876, aged eighty-five years. The children are as follows: Giles James, who died young; Elon W., ex-treasurer of Huron county, who married Betsey M. McKelvey, resides at Norwalk; have two children: Arza B., who married Eliza A. Baker, of Medina county, and lives on the old homestead. His family consists of one child, "Little Dot," and a niece, Miss Ella S. Baker. Mr. Gilson is connected with the musical association of the county, and is its president. The writer is under obligations to this gentleman for material aid in the collecting of data for this history. The remaining children of Naum Gilson are: Sarah A., who married E. P. Halliday, resides in Wood county, Ohio; Eugenia M., who married Dr. Abram De Groff, lives in Grand Ledge, Michigan, and Ardelia A., who married S. W. Owen, and resides in Norwalk, this county.

During the summer of 1817, Hosea Harnden began life on lot thirty-seven, section two, now owned by John S. Hester.

On the 13th of February, 1818, John Fletcher, Bartholomew Rossman and Benjamin Moore moved their families into the surveyor's house in the northwest part of the township. John Fletcher began on lot thirty-eight, afterwards owned by Peter Brown, B. Rossman made a commencement on lot thirty-one, same section, while Moore settled on lot twenty-three, and, as fast as possible, erected cabins on their possessions and removed their families from their cramped and uncomfortable quarters in the surveyor's house. The same year, Elisha Ellis began on lot twenty-eight; Augustus Cook, of whom more anon, began on lot thirty-nine; Beckwith Cook settled on lot forty.

In 1819, Asa Gilson located on lot thirteen, section three, where his widow, Aunt Nabby, still lives. The following came this year: Jabez F. Ivory, Daniel Farman, James Loomis, Loab Lindsey, Alvin Blodgett, Dr. Hurlbert, and possibly others.

The settlers were poor and bought their land on credit. No deeds had been given, and a written agreement constituted the title. A few acres of clearing, or perhaps a log cabin, constituted their only property. These were often bartered to new comers for a little money, or, perhaps, a team or a rifle. Trading lots and moving from one to another, when they had so little to move, was almost as easily done as swapping rifles, and it was not uncommon for two or three individuals to succeed each other on the same lot in as many years.

In 1820 or '21, a difficulty broke out about the title to the land, that nearly ruined the settlement. When Daniel L. Coit sold the north half of the township to Judge Canfield, in 1815, it was on a credit of ten years. A deed was given and a mortgage taken on the land for security. He became dissatisfied with Canfield's management, commenced suit against him to recover the title, enjoined Williams, Hopkins and Hinman from making further sales, and caused writs of ejectment to be served upon all the settlers who had taken possession under them. Williams, Hopkins and Hinman becoming satisfied that their title was worthless, sought a compromise that they might save themselves the expense of surveying the land. They, however, failed, and were finally obliged to abandon the enterprise.

The litigation continued until 1826. Coit recovered the title, but nearly all the settlers had gone. Those who remained were: Wilder Lawrence, Jonas Gilson, George H. Woodruff, Jesse Woodruff, Naum Gilson, Augustus Cook and Asa Gilson. They had made no more improvements than were necessary to furnish them a living; for they expected to be compelled to pay for not only the land, but what improvements they had made, should the territory be again put into the market. The deserted fields soon

grew up to briars and bushes, and the fences and cabins passed into ruins.

In the spring of 1827, Coit re-surveyed the two sections, and sold the land to the settlers, old and new, at the rate of two dollars per acre. New settlers came in, and those who had remained through the stampede began improvements in earnest, laying out roads, setting out orchards, etc., feeling assured there was no further danger of losing the product of those ten years of labor and hardship.

John Bowen, from Marion county, this State, was among these settlers. He married Christina Robinson and settled on lot twenty-three, section three, building his log house a few rods east of the site of his present comfortable home. Mr. Bowen built the second brick kiln in the township, and for many years prosecuted the business. This venerable couple have eight children, all living: Martha Jane, Agnes, John M., William K., Henry C., Sarah E., George and Melinda C.

Frederick Gorham came from Vermont, and with a wife and three children, settled on lot twenty-seven, Norwich township, in 1828. This farm is now owned by David Nichols.

In 1830, the first section began to settle. Ebenezer Brown made a commencement on the lot now owned by A. F. Rulisson. Zachariah Burrell erected his log cabin on the lot afterwards owned by John Gunns. Ezra Pruden and family, consisting of a wife and eleven children, came from the State of New York to Ohio, in 1831. He located on lot number thirty-six, where he remained until his death, in 1854. His wife had died, in 1849. Of the children, we are able to give the following: John, the eldest, married Ann Ennis, and lives in Toledo, Ohio. Silas married Sally Thompson; he lives in Michigan. Ezra, Jr., married Naomi Adaline Owen; he lives on lot thirty-four, section four. They have two children: Charles F., and Charlotte A. William married Maria Pratt, and lives in Indiana; and Jonas, who lives in Putnam county. The following children are dead: Mary, Elizabeth, Gabriel, Eugene, Benjamin and Rachel.

William Robinson, Sr., a native of Delaware, married Lytica Coleman, and in May, 1832, arrived in Norwich township. He settled on lot twenty-seven, in the second section. He lived here twenty-five years, and removed to Fitchville township, in this county, where he died August 10, 1864. Mrs. Robinson died the February following. The children of this couple are: James, Thomas, Christina, Martha, Anna, Huriah, John, Eliza, Jordon, Wesley and Aaron, who all grew to maturity. Seven are now living.

In the spring of 1833, Charles B. Niver, came from Seneca county, New York. He purchased six hundred acres of land in section one. On lot twelve of this purchase he built a log house, and toward fall returned east for his family, with whom he arrived in Norwich, about September 20, of the same year. His wife was Emily Moore. They have had five children: Laura Jane, who married Edward Knapp; she is not living. Marvin, who lives at home; John, who married Thalia Reed; he is also deceased. Albert E., who married Etta Green, and lives on the west part of the original homestead; and Mary who yet remains at home. Mr. Niver's first wife is deceased. His present companion was Prudence Douglass.

John Niver, a brother of the above, came to Ohio with the family. He remained about one year, and then returned to his eastern home. After two or three years he came again to Norwich, married Sarah White, and began life on the south part of the original purchase, where he still resides. He also lives with his second wife. He has seven children.

A short time after John began settlement, another brother, Dennis, came on. His wife was Marietta Parsons. They had at this time six children. He settled on the eastern portion of the tract where he still lives. The children now number nine.

Guy C. Boughton, of West Stockbridge, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, married Harriet Sprague, of Middlebury, Addison county, Vermont. In 1815, he removed to Ohio, locating in Grafton township, Lorain county. Here the family lived some eight years, and then settled in Eaton township, same county. In 1834, they located in Norwich towhship, on lot thirty-eight. Three children were born prior to this date, viz: Axie, N. J. and Darwin who still lives on the old homestead, and with him the aged mother. Two children, Julia and Jefferson, were born in Norwich. The father died November 7, 1854.

In 1827, Nelson Pratt and two brothers, Parley P. and Orson (afterward prominently connected with Mormonism), came from Columbia county, New York, and located in Amherst, Lorain county. After two years, Nelson settled in Peru township, this county. In 1835 or '36, he became a resident of Norwich township, locating at, or near where is now Havana village. In the last named year, he married Finette, daughter of Frederick Delano, one of the pioneers. From this marriage one child, a son, was born, this was Edwin D., who married Elizabeth Slyer, and lives on lot thirty-four. Nelson Pratt has been three times married, as follows: Azubah Spalding, Marietta Ensign, and Mrs. Mary Ann Felton who died in 1872. Two children, daughters, were born of the second marriage.

Henry Niles married Lucretia Miner by whom he had eight children: Henry, Cyrus, Daniel, Sands, John H., Lucretia, Cyntha, Philura and David.

In 1799 or 1800, the family settled in Halifax, Vermont, where they remained until 1831. At this time they removed to Ohio, locating in Greenfield township in this county.

In the month of February, 1834, they made a permanent settlement in Norwich township. This was on the farm now occupied by the widow and heirs of the son, John H. On the 20th day of the March following, while engaged in rafting logs on the mill pond near his house, he fell into the water, and was drowned before assistance could reach him.

MR. JOHN H. NILES.

Mrs. M. P. Niles

John H., son of the above, is entitled to more than a passing notice. He was born at Halifax, Vermont, June 25, 1809. He began life as an operative in a chair factory. Coming to Ohio as before stated, he devoted a portion of his time to school teaching. In 1836, he was united in marriage to Miss Marian P. Nichols by whom eleven children were born; eight are still living: Sanford P., Ellen D., Lucretia M., John M., Henry H., Clark E., Charles F., and Philura R. Malcom, another son, was in the Union army during the rebellion, and died at Knoxville, Tennessee. Mr. Niles was the historian of the Fire-land's Historical Society, and in that capacity did much to preserve the relics of by-gone days. He wrote the sketch of Norwich, from which we have drawn quite extensively facts and data not obtainable elsewhere. He was repeatedly in office—having been for twelve years justice of the peace and half that number of years county commissioner. He died February 14, 1878. He was a member of the Masonic order, having become such many years since. He was a charter member of Attica Lodge, in fact, it was largely due to his efforts that this lodge was formed. His funeral obsequies were conducted under the auspices of the fraternity and was numerously attended.

Benjamin Briggs and family were the first settlers on the fourth section. They were from Barnard, Windsor county, Vermont. His family consisted of a wife and six children, four of whom came with him. The date of his settlement in Norwich was 1836. His oldest son, Elijah, settled in Peru in 1833. Benjamin Briggs died of a cancer in 1842. His wife died January 10, 1875, aged eighty-six years. The children were: Aliphal, she married in Vermont, and still resides there. Benjamin Jr., who married Clarissa Brown, and lives in Kansas. Alexander, who married Rosella Doton; she died, and he married his present wife, Phebe Ann Curtis, of Ithica, New York, and now lives on the old homestead, lot thirty-two. They have one child, Jessie C. Susan married William E. Dean; she died and he married the youngest daughter, Eliza J. They now live in Iowa. Alexander Briggs still drives the first covered buggy ever in Norwich township. It is not handsome, but is apparently as enduring as the deacon's memorable "one horse shay."

John Hall, from Sussex county, New Jersey, married, on July 12, 1829, Miss Phebe Purdy, of Pennsylvania, and settled some three years later on the farm now occupied by George Bowen, Norwich township. In 1838 he purchased lands in lot eleven, section third, and upon these remained until his death, which occurred October 28, 1874. He was aged seventy-four. His widow and heirs still reside there. The children were eleven in number, but two of whom are now living: Mary and Sarah Ellen, who live at home. The others were: Richard, Daniel, Marilla, Jane, Ebenezer, Julia, Anna, Elizabeth, John, James, and Phebe Anna.

John S. Hester was born in Columbiana county, Ohio. He married Lucinda M. Hildreth, of Fairfield, this county, but a native of New York State. They settled in Norwich in 1842, immediately after marriage. The location was on ninety acres of land in lot thirty-seven, where he yet lives. The children are five in number. The eldest, Charles T., died at Fairfax hospital. He was a member of Company H, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Regiment, Ohio National Guards. The remainder of the family are: Eliza

W., who married S. R. McConnell, and lives in Burlington, Iowa; Susan, who died young; Julia L., who married William Dougherty, and lives in Newark, Ohio; and Hattie R., who lives at home.

H. J. Doolittle, of Halifax, Vermont, married Emily Wheeler, of the same place, and in 1846 came to Ohio. He purchased sixty-five acres in lot thirty-four, in the second section, and still occupies the same premises. The comfortable frame dwelling he now occupies was built by him in 1868.

James Trimmer, from Washington county, Pennsylvania, came to Ohio in May, 1834. He settled in Peru township, this county. In 1835, he married Louisa E. Smith, of Greenfield township. In 1847, he came to live in Norwich. His first stop was on the farm now occupied by H. C. Niver. He now lives on lot six, in section one. The children born to this couple are five, three of whom are living; these are: Thomas C., who married Mary J. Chandler, lives in Norwich. Essington T., who married Nettie Wheeler; she died, and he married Lona Smith, and now lives in Michigan. Charles E., who married Anna West, and lives with his parents. Of other early settlers we find the names of Jesse Woodruff, Russell Woodruff, James McCornell, William Gregory, Alpha Stout.

In the fall of 1835, Henry H. Coit, son of the proprietor, surveyed the fourth section, and opened it for settlement. The same fall, George W. Haxton and a brother-in-law began on the farm afterwards owned by Christopher Post. About this time, and later, the following came: Franklin D. and Seth Read, Daniel Robbins, John Numan, Horatio N. Owen, Martin G. Owen, James L. Couch, Wakeman R. Slater, Aaron Wheeler, Lyman Austin, —— Joiner, Hartner —— Miller. There may be others.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first birth was that of two twin children of Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson, on the 24th of October, 1817. They lived in the house with Hosea Harnden. But one of these infants survived its birth, and that only a few hours.

The first person born in the township that survived its birth was Owen Fletcher, son of John Fletcher, February 22, 1818, eleven days subsequent to the time Fletcher, Rossman and Moore moved into the township. He died near Toledo, a few years since, of the small pox, leaving no family except a wife.

The first marriage in the township was that of Augustus Cook to Miss Martha Fletcher, March 3, 1819. The marriage contract was solemnized at the "surveyor's house," where her father lived, by Richard Burt, Esq., of Monroeville. The wedding was attended by nearly all the settlers in the township, who enjoyed a friendly social afternoon visit. Augustus Cook was born in Onondaga county, New York, and came to Norwich in December, 1818. His wife, Martha, was born in Otsego county, New York, and came to Norwich with her father, John Fletcher. Mr. and Mrs. Cook lived in the township until 1871, when they removed to Michigan, in which State he died August 14, 1878, leaving a wife and seven children.

The first death was an infant son of Wilder Lawrence, February 19, 1817, only nine days after their arrival in the township. It was buried on the bank of Mud run, some twenty rods northeast of the present burying ground. Soon after, Chauncey Woodruff buried a son at the same place. One of these children was born in Trumbull county while the parents were enroute from the State of New York. The first adult person that died in the township was Richard Moon, in the fall of 1819. Elder J. Wheeler, then a resident of Greenfield, preached the funeral sermon. This was the first burial that had been attended with religious services. The body was interred on the bank of Mud run.

The first frame building in the township was built in 1832. It was a barn and now stands on the farm of Lewis Bodelier.

The first frame dwelling house was built by Cyrus Niles, where Charles Clark now lives. It was designed as a dwelling house and cabinet shop. It was built in 1835 and burned the following year.

The first brick house was built by John Bowen, Sr.

The first post office was established in 1827. It was North Norwich, so named to avoid repetition, there being a Norwich post office in Muskingum county. Naum Gilson was the postmaster for perhaps twenty years.

In 1848, post offices were established on the Mansfield and Sandusky Railroad, at Havana and Centerton in the township, and the North Norwich office was abolished in 1858. The present postmaster at Havana is F. Van Horn; a brother, W. S. Van Horn, is the postmaster at Centerton.

The first corn was planted, on lot seven in the third section, by Messrs. Lawrence and Woodruff. This was in the spring of 1817.

Naum Gilson sowed the first wheat in the township. This was on lot twenty-eight in above section, the fall following the arrival of Mr. Gilson in the township.

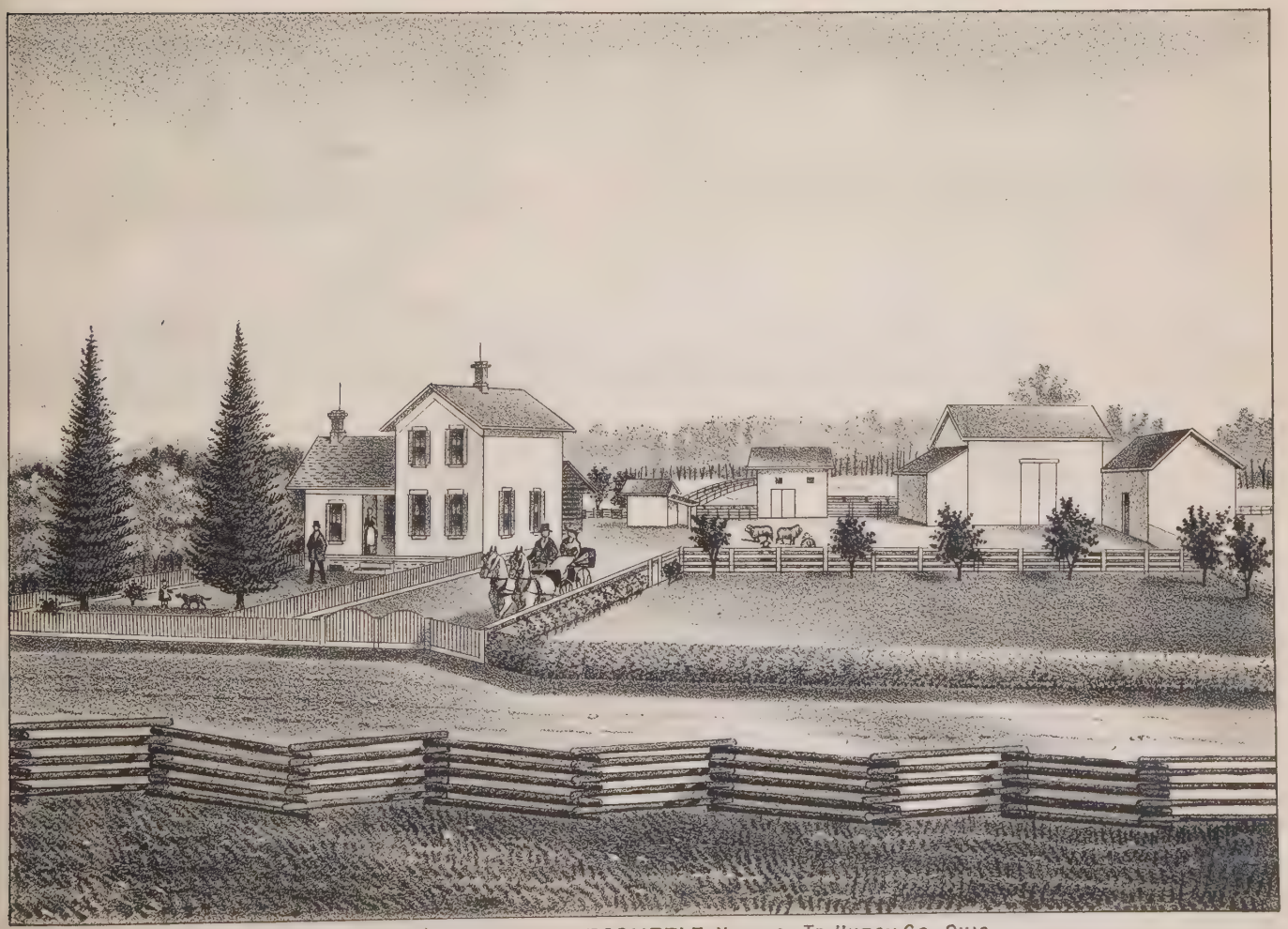
Asa Gilson, Naum Gilson, Jonas Gilson, George H. Woodruff and Joseph Read, each planted or set out orchards in 1827. The Gilsons brought their apple seeds with them, and raised the trees. Joseph Read procured his trees in Norwalk township, and G. H. Woodruff purchased his of Morris Read, of Sherman.

Ira Halloway opened a small store on the corners, near the meeting house, in 1835. He remained long enough to sell out his stock of goods, and retired from the business.

In 1840, William L. Fish opened another stock of goods in the same house. He continued in business some five years.

H. J. Doolittle

Mrs C Doolittle



RESIDENCE OF HARVEY J. DOOLITTLE, NORWICH TP., HURON CO., OHIO.

HAVANA.

Eight years subsequent (1848), the Sandusky and Mansfield Railroad having been completed through the township, Horatio N. Owen built a store and warehouse on the railroad, at the point now known as Havana. He began the mercantile and produce business, and continued in the business many years. It is believed the township owes much of its present prosperity to the opening of business at Havana. This village is situated about half a mile from the northeast corner of the township. It is seventy-six feet and one-third above Monroeville station, and two hundred and twenty-three feet and one-half above the lake level at Sandusky bay. The business at this point not before mentioned, is as follows: General merchandise—F. Van Horn and Dailey Brothers; groceries—F. Zoll, Mrs. Bowman and J. Amend; millinery—Mrs. White; boots and shoes—F. Fernice, M. Slaughter and Felix Zoll; harness shop—Jacob Amend; furniture and undertaking—Gotlieb Bitzer; wagon maker—Calvin Coil; blacksmiths—John Bechtel, William Jenkins and Jacob Kroup.

CENTERTON,

four miles south of Havana, received its name from the railroad company, in consequence of its being the central station between Sandusky City and Mansfield. It is seventy-one feet and one-half above Havana, and two hundred and ninety-five feet above Lake Erie. The business interest at Centerton is represented by A. Gage, dry goods and notions. Mr. Gage is also an extensive dealer in staves; W. S. Van Horn, groceries and crockery; A. F. Sweatland, tinware and stoves. James Wurst is the village blacksmith.

ORGANIZATION.

Norwich was attached to Greenfield township in 1818, and, in the year following, Naum Gilson was elected supervisor for the township. He was the first sworn official. In 1820, the township of Sherman was organized, with Norwich attached. The April election was held at the house of Captain Hanford, in Sherman. The Norwich men, feeling dissatisfied at being required to go so far to election, rallied their forces, outnumbered the Sherman voters, and elected two trustees and the township clerk, in Norwich; Beckwith and Medad Woodruff were the trustees, and Jesse Woodruff, clerk. The next election was held at the house of Alvin Blodgett, in Norwich. A compromise was then effected, and the elections were afterwards held at the house of Burwell Fitch, in Sherman. In 1820, Russell Woodruff, of Norwich, was elected justice of the peace, and 'tis said he served the entire term of office (three years) without issuing a single process. In 1828, Asa Gilson was elected to the office of justice of the peace. He did not qualify. From that time until 1831, the office was vacant. In this year, Calvin Powell was elected. He was succeeded, in 1834, by William Robinson, who served until 1849. In 1857, Wesley Robinson was elected, and is still in office. L. W. Benham is also a justice of the peace in the township.

In 1827, Norwich was detached from Sherman and organized as a separate township. The first election, held in April of that year, was at the log school house near the former residence of George H. Woodruff, and for many years were held there. The qualified electors at this election were: Asa Gilson, Augustus Cook, Medad Woodruff, Naum Gilson, Joseph Read, Russell Woodruff, Wilder Lawrence and G. H. Woodruff. The officers elected on the occasion, so far as we are able to ascertain their names, were: Augustus Cook, clerk; Wilder Lawrence, Asa Gilson and Russell Woodruff, trustees. The only strife at this election, was over the election of a supervisor, there being but one in the entire township. Joseph Read and Wilder Lawrence each received an equal number of votes. The judges decided the contest by casting lots, declaring Joseph Read duly elected.

In preparing for the fall election, Augustus Cook, the township clerk, in company with Joseph Read, made a trip to Norwalk for the purpose of procuring the new ballot box, law books, etc., belonging to the township. Two yoke of oxen were attached to a wagon and driven along, as Read designed, to bring back a load of boards with which to construct a floor, doors, etc., for his cabin. The ballot box and books were put into a bag and placed on the load. While fording Slate Run, on the return, the wagon was overturned. After buffeting the stream, and carrying out the floating lumber, they discovered that the bag and its precious contents had floated down the stream, and gave chase. Far down the run it was seen bounding along in the current; Cook plunged in, and soon brought it safely ashore. The officers for 1878 are: Ezra Pruden, E. P. Snyder and Theodore F. Niver, trustees; Erving Tillson, clerk; William Brown, treasurer; Miles Gregory, assessor; W. S. Sweatland and Allen Van Lew, constables, and thirty supervisors.

CHURCHES.

In March, 1817, Rev. Alvin Coe preached the first sermon in the township. He was of Presbyterian faith. In 1818, Charles Numan and Charles Westlake, who are said to have been missionaries, passed through the township occasionally, and preached at the house of Hosea Harnden, as they stayed over night with him.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In 1820, Dennis Goddard came through the township looking for such Christians as had strayed beyond the pale of the Methodist church. He found only one within the limits of the township, Mrs. Nabby, wife of Asa Gilson, who belonged to the Methodist church in Saratoga county, New York. In her log cabin, Mr. Goddard organized the first class of the Methodist Episcopal church. Her husband was ap-

pointed class leader, which position he occupied until his death in 1848. The original members of this class were: Asa Gilson, Nabby Gilson, Naum Gilson, Sally Gilson, Elisha Ellis and wife, Jonas Gilson and wife, Benjamin Moore and wife, and Sarah Ormes, mother of Nabby and Sally Gilson. In the summer time, for several years, they held their meetings in the bark-covered school house by the creek, and in the winter time they were held alternately at the houses of the settlers, until the school house was built in 1824, in which the meetings were afterwards held regularly until the erection of a meeting house; this was in the year 1837. The trustees at that time were: Samuel Parrish, Naum Gilson, Simeon Spalding, Pardon B. Worden, John S. Hester, Samuel Hester, George A. Fish and Thomas Reed. This class does not have an existence at present, and the abandoned church edifice is going to decay. An election of trustees is, however, kept up with commendable regularity. The present ones are: J. Mehrling, John S. Hester and N. Murray.

A second class of the Methodist Episcopal church was formed in the southeastern portion of the township, at an early date—1841. In the year 1842, they erected a fine brick church edifice, at a cost of three thousand dollars. This is located at the village of Centerton, on the Lake Erie Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The trustees at the building of the church were: W. H. Vogle, John Idler, Jacob Burdge, Benjamin Tanner and Pierce Bowen. The present ones are: George Niver, W. B. Keefer, Dr. E. V. B. Buckingham, Daniel Sweatland and Benjamin Tanner. The present membership is about fifty. Rev. H. B. Palmer is the present minister. Daniel Sweatland is the superintendent of the Sabbath school, the average attendance of which is fifty children. The writer made extra effort to obtain the data of this church, but met with indifferent success.

THE UNITED BRETHTEN CHURCH

was organized on the sixteenth day of February, 1859, with the following members: Thomas Reed and wife, Mary E. Wheeler, Perry Pixley and wife, Burr Gorham and wife, John Bowen and wife, William Brown and wife, W. K. Bowen and wife, William Ford and wife, Elvira Taylor, Uriah Ford, Sanford Place and Adam Marsh. Thomas Reed was the first class leader. The present leader is Frank Ball. Following are the ministers, entire, who have presided over the destinies of this church: Samuel Jacoby, J. F. Seyler, F. S. Aultman, S. T. Lane, D. G. Ogden, G. Bender, A. M. Stemen, Gideon Hoover, William Nevil, William Mathers, O. H. Ramsey, John Aumiller and the present pastor, A. J. Klingel. In the year 1861, a neat little meeting house was erected on lot twenty-one, third section; this cost six hundred dollars. Trustees: Burr Gorham, Thomas Reed and William Brown. The first and last are still occupying the position. James Dennison has succeeded Mr. Reed. Present membership, twenty-one. Superintendent of Sabbath school, N. Murray; average attendance thirty children.

SCHOOLS.

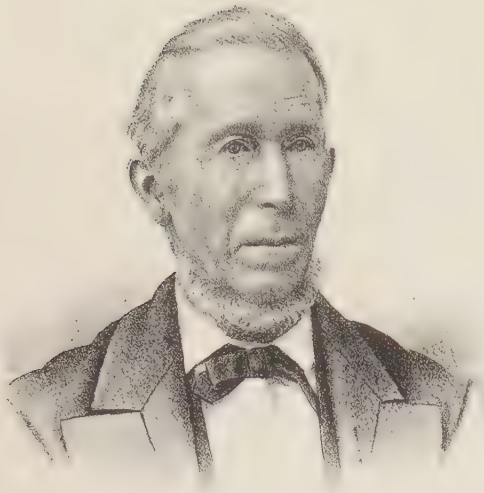
The first school house was built in the spring of 1819. It was located on the east bank of Slate run, west of and near where stands the former residence of George H. Woodruff, on lot six. This cabin was of logs, rude and uncouth, and covered with elm bark, in size, some twelve by sixteen feet. It had neither floor, windows or desks. A row of split oak benches constituted the furniture, and the unchinked spaces between the logs served for windows. Miss Aurilla Lindsey taught the first term of school. This was in the summer following the erection of the house. Her pupils were as follows: Phoebe Chapman, Mrs. Martha Cook, (the new bride), her two sisters, Eleanor and Betsey Fletcher, Sabin Kellogg, Louisa Ellis, Mansfield and Brazilda Cook, Hosea and Drazilla Harnden. The school was supported, as they all were at this early date, by subscription, and proved so expensive that no attempt was made for another until 1824. Another log school house had been constructed meanwhile, on the corners, a few rods south of the present meeting house. In this, Mrs. Patience Ellis taught a term in the summer, and Augustus Cook in the winter, of 1825.

SOCIETIES.

In 1832 the temperance pledge was circulated and signed by a few persons. The Washingtonians next attempted their good work in the township. In 1848 a Division of the Sons of Temperance was organized. The charter members were: John H. Niles, Charles Spalding, A. B. Gilson, James Trimmer, James Morton, O. H. Burlingham, Jackson Kelley, Edmond Burlingham, George W. Burdick, Travis Kelley, Amos O. Gilson, John S. Hester, George H. Woodruff, Chauncey Woodruff and Abram De Groff. This society flourished finely for a time, at one period numbering fifty members. It was abandoned in 1850.

In 1855 a lodge of I. O. O. G. Templars was organized. This proved an effective aid in the temperance work. It disbanded in 1863.

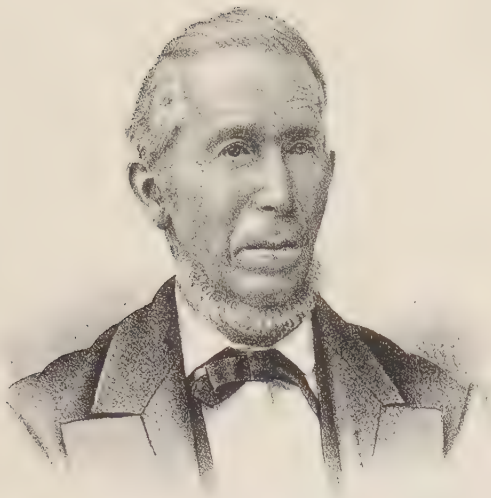
Live Oak Grange, No. 747, P. of H., was organized March 23, 1874, by State Deputy J. W. Barrack, with the following charter members: N. Murray, William K. Bowen and wife, John M. Bowen and wife, George Bowen and wife, James W. Reed and wife, James Murray and wife, E. P. Snyder and wife, John Bowen and wife, Isaac Robinson and wife, William Brown and wife, Wesley Robinson and wife, and E. D. Pratt. The first officers were: Wesley Robinson, master; Nelson Murray, lecturer; J. W. Reed, steward; John M. Bowen, assistant steward; William Brown, chaplain; William K. Bowen, treasurer; James Murray, overseer; E. P. Snyder, secretary; George Bowen, G. K.; Mrs. Mary C. Murray, Ceres; Mrs. M. Bowen, Pomona; Mrs. Libbie Reed, Flora; Mrs. Alice Bowen, lady assistant steward. Their hall, which is situated



JOHN S. HESTER.

MRS. JOHN S. HESTER.

RESIDENCE OF JOHN S. HESTER, NORWICH TP, HURON CO., O.



JOHN S. HESTER.

MRS. JOHN S. HESTER.

RESIDENCE OF JOHN S. HESTER, NORWICH TP, HURON CO., O.

on the corner of lot number thirty-five, was erected in the summer of 1876, and cost, complete, six hundred dollars. The regular meetings are held on the second and fourth Saturdays of each month. The present membership is fifty-seven. The officers for 1878, are: Nelson Murray, master; James Reed, overseer; Mrs. J. S. Hester, lecturer; Lyman Austin, steward; William K. Bowen, assistant steward; Horace Robinson, chaplain; William Brown, treasurer; E. P. Snyder, secretary; Z. B. Slater, gate keeper; Mrs. A. E. Niver, Ceres; Mrs. Z. B. Slater, Pomona; Mrs. George Bowen, Flora; Mrs. E. Richards, lady assistant steward.

Centerton Lodge, No. 607, I. O. O. F., was organized on the 4th day of July, 1875, with charter members as follows: Dr. E. V. B. Buckingham, Albert Gage, W. S. Van Horn, John Miller, C. L. Rolfe, G. H. Miller, William H. Frost, N. H. Nichols, E. C. Trimmer, Franklin Wood, and A. T. Sweatland. The first elective officers were: C. L. Rolfe, N. G.; W. S. Van Horn, V. G.; Dr. E. V. B. Buckingham, R. S.; John Miller, P. S., and Albert Gage, Treasurer. The present membership is forty-five. The stated communications, are on Thursday evening of each week, in Odd Fellows' Hall, over A. Gage's store. The officers for 1878, are: Niles Gregory, N. G.; Samuel Snyder, V. G.; George Barber, R. S.; Lyman Benham, P. S., and A. Gage, treasurer. This society is, we understand, in a harmonious and highly flourishing condition.

PHYSICIANS.

The first physician who settled in Norwich township was Dr. Hurlburt. He located on lot number forty, in the second section, in 1825. He practiced in the township until his death, in 1828.

The present medical staff of Norwich township is composed of M. Tompkins, James Henderson, James Hutchinson, and E. V. B. Buckingham.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

In 1834, Peter Brown put in operation the first grist mill in the township. This was propelled by horse power, and it is said did a good business. In 1830, Benjamin Moore built a saw mill on Slate run, on the west end of the farm afterwards owned by G. H. Woodruff. Two years later, Thomas Bennett, erected another saw mill on the same stream, and in 1840, Ira Wood built a third mill on the same stream. These mills were all eventually carried away by the high water.

In 1842, Miner Atherton built a steam saw mill on the fourth section. James L. Couch built another steam saw mill in the same section, a few years later. In 1846, John Idler built a steam saw mill at Centerton. This was burned in 1856, and rebuilt in 1857, by Messrs. Idler & Hester. It was again burned in 1859, and rebuilt the same year. At this point John Miller has a steam saw mill and barrel heading manufactory. At Havana, Lester Gregory has a steam saw mill, and H. V. Owens a machine and repair shop.

ROADS AND MAIL ROUTES.

The first road opened to the township was that made by General Beall and his army, in 1812, leading from Wooster to Fremont, through New Haven and Norwich. The trail came into the township at the southeast corner and ran northwesterly by the village plat, and left the township on the north side, about one and one-half miles east of the northwest corner. Hopkins made a survey of the trail, and located the present road, leading past the residences of Wesley Robinson and John S. Hester.

The first post route through the township extended from Tiffin to Fitchville. It was established in 1827. Adam Hance carried the mail.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CHARLES T. HESTER.

The subject of this memoir was the oldest of six children, and only son of John S. and Lucinda Hester, and was born in Norwich, Huron county, Ohio,

April 17, 1843. His youth was spent on the farm of his father, with an attendance of a few months in each year at school in the neighborhood. At the age of fifteen, he became a student of Baldwin University, Berea, Ohio. A year later the writer, a year his senior, became a student at the same college, and a member of the same class, and for a time was his room-mate. Charles was a young man of excellent

parts. His mind was active, his thought comprehensive, and he readily acquired the mastery of any subject with which he grappled. He ranked among the very best in his classes. So mature was his mind that he found his most congenial associates in those of his fellow students who were older than himself, and in more advanced studies. He had equal facility in the mastery of the various branches of study, whether mathematics, the classics, or the sciences. Unostentatious and unassuming, he always commanded the respectful attention of his companions, whenever he engaged with them in conversation, and his opinions were those of sound judgment and wise discretion, and were wholly free from narrow-mindedness. Indeed, Charles Hester was as promising a young man at the time he left his alma mater as any whose voice had ever resounded in echoes from the walls of Baldwin University. Intellectually, he had no peer among his fellows, while socially he was genial, fond of the humorous, if it did not smack of the low and vulgar. His was an affectionate and generous nature, and he loved his friends with a feeling of the warmest attachment.

The fall of 1863 was the last term in which he attended college. The following winter he taught school in his father's neighborhood, and in the spring of 1864 went to Cleveland to attend a course of commercial instruction, where, as usual, he made rapid progress. He left school to enter the one hundred days' service, and to do what lay in his power for the success of that cause then so dear to every patriot heart—the vanquishing of the rebellious South, and the consequent establishment of the Union upon the firm foundation of equal rights for all. He enlisted in Company H, of the One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Ohio National Guards. While the regiment was stationed at Fort Richardson, near Washington City, he was taken ill with typhoid fever, and being subsequently removed from the camp hospital to the general hospital at Fairfax Seminary, Virginia, he died there on the 17th day of August, 1864. The care and attention which he needed during his illness seemed to be inadequately provided. But the writer spares comment on so painful a subject. His remains were brought to the home of his sorrow-stricken parents in Norwich, and his funeral was largely attended by relatives, neighbors of the family, and school friends of Charles. The memory of that sad day is vivid indeed. A quiet little church filled with a people whose faces were grave and whose hearts were sympathetic; a father and a mother bowed in the agony of grief at the loss of their only son, and sisters mourning bitterly the loss of their only brother; the preacher, the deceased's alma mater's president, whose words sought to administer consolation; and then Charles T. Hester was taken to the quiet cemetery and covered from sight, amidst a silence most solemn and impressive, broken only by the sobs and cries of grief which could not be repressed.

Charles had always been a dutiful son, and his father found in him, in the later years of his life, a wise and prudent counselor. His mind had reached such maturity and had so accustomed itself to independent and original channels of thought, that he was enabled to render his father much service in matters requiring counsel; while to his sisters, he was not only a companion, but a protector and a loving, kind and considerate brother. None knew Charles Hester, but to admire and love him. Had he lived, his career must certainly have been one of distinction. He possessed every qualification—ability, learning, a hatred of wrong and wrong-doing, a love of the right and of right-doing, warm attachment to his friends, habits of thought and industry, a nature generous, a character unblemished and a name untarnished.

JOHN S. HESTER.

Martin Hester, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Greene county, Pennsylvania, where he was born September 6, 1787. When twenty years of age he removed with his parents to Ohio and settled in Columbiana county. Two years afterwards, March 30, 1809, he married Mary M. Stough, daughter of Rev. John Stough, a Lutheran clergyman, who came to Columbiana county with his family in 1806. She was born in "The Glades" (now Maryland), February 15, 1789. In 1814, Mr. Hester and family settled in Orange township, Richland (now Ashland) county, where he entered a quarter section of government land. They resided there until 1827, when they removed to Bronson, Huron county, Ohio, and settled on the farm now owned and occupied by the son, Martin M. Hester, where the father and mother spent the remainder of their days. Mr. Hester died January 31, 1870, and Mrs. Hester June 25, 1863. They were pioneers in that true sense of breaking up the native forest, removing the obstructions to, and preparing the way for, the march of civilization, and in establishing society on a sound basis. In the establishment of schools, religious societies, and all those institutions tending to promote the general welfare of society, none were more zealous and efficient than they. They reared a family of five children, whom they lived to see settled in life and who are still living. John S. Hester, the subject of this notice, and the oldest of the family, was born near New Lisbon, Columbiana county, Ohio, November 8, 1810. In the acquirement of his limited education he enjoyed only the advantages of the rude common schools of the time. At eighteen he began work for Mr. Aro Danforth, of Bronson, to learn the carpenter and joiner's trade and continued thus engaged for three years, for which term of service he received one hundred and fifty dollars and his board, furnishing his clothing himself. He then began work at his trade on his own account, which he followed for several years and a portion of the time was employed in the building of

WILLIS T. LAWRENCE.

MARY M. RICHARDS.

MRS. CLARINDA LAWRENCE.

EBENEZER LAWRENCE

RESIDENCE OF EBENEZER LAWRENCE, NORWICH TP, HURON CO., OHIO.

lake vessels at Huron. In April, 1836, having determined to settle upon a farm, he made his first purchase of land, which consisted of one hundred acres of lot number thirty-eight in the third section of Norwich, but which he exchanged, before making settlement, for the farm on which he has since resided. October 13, 1836, he was united in marriage to Jane S. Pancost, of Bronson, who died a few months after —May 15, 1837. He married for his second wife, April 6, 1842, Lucinda M. Hildreth, the oldest of nine children of Benjamin and Susan (Colegrove) Hildreth, and who was born in Tompkins county, New York, August 21, 1816. The family removed to Fairfield township, Huron county, in the year 1833, where the father died September 20, 1852. Mrs. Hildreth died in Franklin, Tennessee, March 16, 1855.

They were for many years members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and one son of their seven surviving children, Rev. T. F. Hildreth, is a distinguished minister of the church, now resident of Jackson, Michigan. To Mr. and Mrs. Hester were born five children—one son and four daughters, as follows: Charles T., born April 17, 1843, of whom a biographical sketch is elsewhere given; Eliza W., born March 21, 1846, married January 16, 1873, S. R. McConnell, and now resides at Burlington, Iowa; Susan H., born October 27, 1847, died November 5, 1853; Julia, born August 15, 1851, married William Dougherty, of Mansfield, October 6, 1869, and at present resides at Newark, Ohio; Hattie R., born October 10, 1856, resides with her parents. Mr. Hester united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1835, and since his settlement in Norwich he has continuously filled some office in the church. His parents were members of the same society for many years and until their death, and all their children, children-in-law and some of their grandchildren are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Hester is a man of thought, settled convictions and progressive ideas. He has given each of his children a liberal education, one of whom, Mrs. McConnell, graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan University, ladies' department, in the summer of 1866. The writer of this sketch was well acquainted with this lady during her school days. She was an exceptionally bright and attractive young lady, and one of the aptest scholars he ever knew. Much superior was she, in this regard, to her classmates of her own sex,—for at Baldwin University, Berea, Ohio, where, previous to her graduation at Delaware, she was for several years a student, the classes were represented by both sexes. She excelled, especially in mathematics, and in scholarship usually outranked the best minds among her gentlemen friends and classmates.

Mr. Hester, in having thus been a liberal patron of a higher education, gives proof, not only of his appreciation of the advantages which a careful and systematic training has for the mind, but also of the loving generosity toward his family which has ever characterized him. And in all this he is most heartily joined by Mrs. Hester.

Mr. and Mrs. Hester, in their declining years, are enjoying the quiet happiness which should come to those who have ever lived at peace with men and in the fear and favor of God. They continue to reside in the comfortable farm dwelling in Norwich, a view of which may elsewhere be seen, and which Mr. H. erected with his own hands—dug the cellar, drew the stone, and assisted in laying the foundation walls, hewed and hauled the timbers, planed, mortised and fitted the doors and windows, helped to erect the frame and lay the roof. Their daughter, Hattie, an interesting young lady, resides with her parents—their only child and companion. May a ripe old age be attained unto by each of them.

EBENEZER LAWRENCE.

The subject of the following sketch is the only one of the pioneers of Norwich township now living. He was born December 8, 1808, in Westford, Chittenden county, Vermont, and is the third of a family of five, the issue of Wilder and Roxanna Woodruff Lawrence, (for further data of whom, see Norwich history). He was eight years of age when he came with his parents to live in their wildwoods home. His education was derived, principally, in the little log school house, in what is now district number eight, of Norwich township.

His life has been that which usually falls to the lot of a pioneer, one of hardship and labor. He has chopped, alone, one hundred and twenty-five acres of heavy timber, and assisted in logging some six hundred acres more. The farm in lot thirty-three, in the second section, which he now occupies, is the same his father began improvements on in 1819, and is in a profitable state of cultivation.

Mr. Lawrence was married, October 15, 1843, to Clarinda, daughter of Rouse and Mary Barney Bly. She was a native of Springfield, Richland county, Ohio. The children of this marriage are two—Willis T., who was born July 11, 1844; he married Francis Richards. Mary M., who was born October 5, 1847; she married Edgar Richards. Both children reside in Norwich, but a short distance from the old homestead.

Mrs. Lawrence, some eleven years since, united with the Congregational Church in Greenfield township, and continues to the present a consistent and worthy christian. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, and also their children and wives, are members of Live Oak Grange, No. 747, P. of H. Politically Mr. Lawrence is an old time Jackson Democrat. He has seen what few can boast of, a dense and howling wilderness gradually disappear and be made to "blossom as the rose."

Rouse Bly, father of Mrs. Lawrence, was born in Herkimer county, New York, in 1794. He came to Ohio in 1817, and located in Richland county. He married Mary Barney of New Haven township, Huron county, Ohio. Four children were born in Richland county—Mary, Lysander M., Semantha, and Clarinda. In 1825, he removed to, and permanently located in, New Haven township, where three children were born —Matilda, Mary and Alvin. Mrs. Bly died on March 5, 1829, aged twenty-five years, and he married Mrs. Sophia Coe, by whom he had six children, two only alive. She died in September, 1852. Mr. Bly died September 4, 1866.

JAMES H. DAILEY.

The subject of this sketch was born in Shawangunk township, Ulster county, New York, July 16, 1817. His paternal ancestors were of Irish and German extraction, and those on his mother's side were originally from England and Holland. His parents were Thomas and Sarah (Terwilliger) Dailey, who had a family of nine children, of whom James was the eldest. In the fall of 1822, Mr. Dailey removed with his family from Ulster to Cayuga county, and the following spring to Livingston county, New York, where he located in the township of Mount Morris. He purchased a squatter's right on what was called the Indian reservation, the land not then being for sale. He resided there four years, when he moved to the west side of the Genesee river in the township of Leicester, where he settled. In the fall of 1833 he came to Ohio to select a location for settlement, and purchased of Henry Terry, of Bronson, the whole of lot number twenty-four and the west half of twenty-three in the third section of Greenfield township, Huron county, Ohio, to which he removed with his family in the spring of 1834. He continued to live here until his death, which occurred May 28, 1864, at the age of sixty-seven years, surviving his wife four years, who died at the age of sixty-three. The youth of the subject of this memoir was spent in the hard work of farming at that early period, and he enjoyed but few opportunities for the acquirement of an education. With the exception of one term at the Norwalk Seminary, subsequent to his arrival in Greenfield, he obtained his education at the common schools of Mount Morris, New York. From 1839 to 1847 he taught a country school during the winter season, working upon the farm through the summer. October 16, 1843, he was united in marriage to Esther Howard, daughter of Hosea and Heppy Howard, of Oneida county, New York. She was born January 15, 1819, and emigrated with her father to Ohio in 1836. The children born of this marriage were two sons, Henry K. and Lewis C. Dailey, who were born, the former June 12, 1845, and the latter October 11, 1847. His wife died December 27, 1860, and he married for his second wife, January 2, 1862, Elizabeth J. Thompson, who has borne him two children, viz.: Ida, who was born March 31, 1865, and died October 1st of the same year, and Benjamin T., born October 22, 1866.

After his first marriage, Mr. Dailey settled on forty acres of the old homestead in Greenfield, where he continued to live until 1870, when he moved to the village of Havanna, in Norwich township, having the year previous purchased of Seymour W. Owen his residence, together with about twenty acres of land. This change of location was made in order that he might, in a measure, be released from the care and labor of the farm, and that better educational advantages might be had for his children. In 1870 he bought the grain warehouse of Joseph Hayes, and also the building in which, in connection with his brother, John L. Dailey, he opened a general store in the fall of 1878, and which they continue to carry on.

Mr. Dailey has added to his original purchase of forty acres of land, until he now owns two hundred and sixty acres, lying in Greenfield and Norwich townships. While farming has been his chief occupation, yet his enterprise and industry have been manifested in other undertakings. He was a stock dealer or drover for several years, and, as before stated, is now engaged in merchandise and also in the grain business at Havanna.

In 1838 he embraced the religious tenets of the Disciples' denomination, and a few years after united with the church at North Fairfield, and continues a consistent member. In politics he is a democrat.

A. B. GILSON,

of Norwich, Huron county, Ohio, traces his lineage back to a goodly origin. His grandfather, Joel, and grandmother, Sarah Adams Gilson, were married October 3, 1771, and the dates of their respective births were 1748 and 1751. Joel Gilson was a collector of continental money, and when congress passed the law repudiating it, he had in his possession about forty thousand dollars in this currency, which he lost.

The children of Joel and Sarah Gilson were: Joel, Jr., Seth, Sarah, Jonas, John, Jesse, Asa, Rhoda, Nahum and Anna.

Nahum Gilson, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Saratoga county, New York, April 27, 1793, and in 1819 moved to Norwich township, beginning as a single man the hard life of a pioneer, and succeeding in hewing from the forest a home, which, in his later years, was a very pleasant one, and contained but little to suggest the privation and toil by which it had been secured. He sowed the first wheat in the township. His wife, Sally Ormes Gilson, was born in Northumberland, Massachusetts, January 12, 1792, and she was married in February, 1819, and immediately came with her husband to his

JAMES H. DAILEY.

MRS. JAMES H. DAILEY.

STORE & WAREHOUSE OF DAILEY BROTHERS, HAVANA.

RESIDENCE OF JAMES H. DAILEY, HAVANA, HURON CO., O.

JOHN BOWEN.

MRS. JOHN BOWEN.

RESIDENCE OF JOHN BOWEN, NORWICH TP., HURON CO., OHIO.

newly found home. They were the parents of seven children.

Nahum Gilson, in 1830, became agent for Hon. John W. Allen, of Cleveland (where the latter is still residing, in the seventy-seventh year of his age), for the sale of some two thousand acres of land, situated in Norwich township. Mr. Allen had purchased the land at one dollar per acre, and authorized Mr. Gilson to place it in the market at two dollars per acre. This Mr. Gilson did, disposing of the last lot to Mr. James Robinson. Mr. Allen speaks in very high terms of praise as to the straightforward, business like manner in which this trust was executed.

A. B. Gilson was born in Norwich township, April 23, 1827, and grew up enjoying the usual advantages and suffering the usual disadvantages of the farmer boy. He secured a common school education, and at the age of eighteen began teaching, being examined by and securing his first certificate from Judge Stickney. His first school was in the village of Havana, and the amount of his wages was eleven dollars per month, he finding his own board. He taught thirteen succeeding winters, with the exception of one season, and his last school was in the district in which he resides. There was something of a disparity between the remuneration at the beginning and the end of this long term of school life; for his last school teaching was paid for at the rate of two dollars per day, and the teacher boarded. He began teaching music, also, when he was eighteen years of age, and has taught almost continuously, in one form or another, ever since. He is now president of the Huron County Musical Association.

When the war of the rebellion broke out, Mr. Gilson patriotically devoted his best energies to the support of the Union cause. In the fall of 1863, he raised a company of one hundred and fifteen men. He was elected captain, and received his commission from Governor David Tod. On the occurrence of the re-organization he was made major, but the force being consolidated with other regiments he was retired and came home.

He is the oldest man now living in Norwich, who was born there. Mr. Gilson is an active, stirring man, now, as he ever has been—a man of affairs, and one who labors for the general good, as well as for personal success. He is both liberal minded and liberal hearted.

He married Miss Eliza, daughter of Mr. Chauncey Baker and Mrs. Rhoda (Webster) Baker, of Granger township, Medina county, born February 20, 1842. The marriage ceremony was performed in Cleveland, February 8, 1862, by Prof. Samuel Foljambee. This couple have one child, Ada B., a beautiful little girl, born December 25, 1875.

E. W. Gilson, brother of A. B., was treasurer of Huron county from 1874 to 1878. He was also justice of the peace in his own township for thirteen years, and held the office of township clerk for fifteen years, possessing the confidence of the people to such a degree that men of both parties gave him their cordial support.

JOHN BOWEN.

John Bowen, only child of Constant and Agnes Bowen (whose maiden name was Parker), was born in Salem county, New Jersey, March 11, 1805. When about a year old, his parents started on a journey to the distant west, as Ohio was then called. His mother died during the journey through Pennsylvania, and was buried at the foot of the Blue Ridge mountains. The father, with his infant child, remained in Pennsylvania about a year, when he removed to Columbiana county, Ohio, and worked in a furnace at New Lisbon for a few years. He then removed to Coshocton county, where he continued to reside until 1821. He subsequently resided in Richland county a year, and a few years in Crawford county, and then removed to Scott township, Marion county, where he made his first purchase of land and settled. He married his second wife (Sarah Hill) in 1819, by which union there were born nine children, only one of whom survives—a son, now living in Indiana.

The subject of this notice married, in Marion county, Ohio, March 11, 1832, Christena Robinson, daughter of William and Lucretia Robinson, who was born March 11, 1813. It will be noticed as a somewhat singular circumstance that the birth of Mr. and Mrs. Bowen, as well as their marriage, occurred on the same day of the same month. About eighteen months after his marriage, Mr. Bowen settled on the place where he still resides. He found the land still heavily timbered, and by no means easy to bring under cultivation, but he was strong of heart and sturdy of limb, and the labor and hardship necessary in the acquisition of a home in the woods possessed for him no insuperable difficulties. Indeed, he was offered by his father the gift of a farm in Indiana if he would remove thither and abandon what seemed to him a hopeless task; but he declined, preferring, rather, to remain where he had "stuck his stakes," and with nothing to begin with but his axe, his own strong hands, and the assistance of his efficient wife, get a home out of the woods.

Mr. Bowen, in an early day, engaged in the manufacture of brick, and was also a brick mason, and followed the trade to a considerable extent, more especially in the erection of chimneys. He burnt the second kiln of brick that were made in Norwich, and built on William Robinson's log house, in the fall of 1834, the pioneer brick chimney in the township. Mr. Bowen's chief occupation, however, has been that of farming, and his life has been one of steady, plodding toil, in which his wife has been a cheerful and

efficient helper. They are the parents of the following named children: four sons and four daughters, all of whom survive, to wit: Martha Jane, now Mrs. William Spencer, of Venice, Seneca county, born December 5, 1832; Agnes, now Mrs. Joseph Hoffman, of the same township, born July 6, 1834; John Morris, born March 25, 1837; William Kinsman, born December 29, 1838, both of Norwich; Henry C., born November 2, 1840, residing in Reed township, Seneca county; Sarah Elizabeth, born November 15, 1842, married Henry Gibson, July 3, 1866, who works the farm of his father-in-law; George, born May 29, 1847, whose residence occupies the lot on which stood the first house in Norwich, the old block house, built by the surveyors as early as 1814 or 1815; Melinda Christena, born November 2, 1850, now Mrs. William J. Williams, of Reed, Seneca county.

HARVEY JONATHAN DOOLITTLE,

was born in the township of Montague, Franklin county, Massachusetts, on the 5th day of April, 1815. His parents were Calvin and Polly (Larrabee) Doolittle, who removed to Northfield township, in the same county, perhaps one year subsequent to Harvey's birth. When he was eighteen years of age, the family removed to Alstead, New Hampshire, where Mrs. Doolittle died, in September, 1833, and the family was broken up.

The subject of the present sketch remained at Alsted some six years, when he went to Vermont, where he met his fate and was, on April 28, 1844, united in marriage to Miss Emily, daughter of Minor and Huldah (Thurber) Wheeler, who was born in Halifax, Vermont, September 19th, 1818. No children have blessed this union, though Mr. and Mrs. Doolittle have reared several children; one, William Ricker, married Mary Read, and lives at home, having an interest in the old homestead. They have one child—Clemmis. In the spring of 1845, Mr. Doolittle and wife came to Ohio, and located in Norwich township, and some four years later purchased the farm, in the second section, which he still occupies, owning sixty-five acres of land in lot number thirty-four. This farm was unimproved, but by dint of well-directed effort is now nearly all under a profitable state of cultivation. The substantial dwelling, a view of which appears in another portion of this volume, was built in 1866.

Mr. and Mrs. Doolittle, ten years after settling in Norwich, became members of the Church of United Brethren, and have continued faithful and consistent Christians until the present. They are also members of Live Oak Grange, No. 747, which holds its sessions in Norwich township. Politically, Mr. Doolittle believes in whatever will produce the greatest good to the greatest number.

Mr. Wheeler, father of Mrs. Doolittle, died on the 5th day of September, 1823, in Halifax. Mrs. Wheeler remained east until about 1849, when she came to Ohio, residing with her daughter (Mrs. Doolittle), until her death, February 2, 1864.

When Mr. and Mrs. Doolittle reached Ohio, they had little to begin a life in the wilderness with, except strong hands and willing hearts, but by persevering and well-directed effort they have acquired their present competency.

WESLEY RORINSON

is the ninth of a family of eleven, the children of William and Latitia Coleman Robinson, for further data of whom see sketch of Huriah Robinson in this volume. With the exception of one term at the seminary in Norwalk, the education of the subject of this sketch was acquired at common school, and his life work has been that of a farmer. He came with his parents to Norwich township, in the spring of 1832, who located on the farm he still occupies. He is now the owner of four hundred and thirty-five acres of land in the second section. His fine brick residence, a view of which is given in this work, was completed during the summer of 1871, and cost complete nearly five thousand dollars.

Mr. Robinson was united in marriage on April 5, 1846, to Miss Mary, daughter of Isaac H. and Sally Cassady Bennett, of Reed township, Seneca county, Ohio, by whom the following children were born: William, who was born March 30, 1847. He married Susan Bennington. Isaac H., who was born February 8, 1849; married Isadore Bramble. George A., who was born November 26, 1852, married Francis E. Eddy; and Daniel Bennett Guy, who was born June 19, 1855, and remains at home unmarried. The children all reside in Norwich township. Some twenty years since Mr. Robinson united with the Church of the United Brethren, and continues until the present a worthy Christian.

He became a member of Richland Lodge No. 201, Free and Accepted Masons, which holds its sessions at Plymouth, Ohio, in the fall of 1858, and still affiliates there. In the fall of 1876, he became an Odd Fellow in Centerton Lodge No. 607. He was one of the charter members of Live Oak Grange No. 747 of Norwich township. He was elected Master on its organization March 23, 1874, and now occupies that position. Some ten years since Mr. Robinson made purchase of some American Merino sheep, and has since devoted considerable time to the breeding of this fine variety. He has now a flock of one hundred and fifty-two.

Mr. Robinson is a democrat in politics, and in the local affairs of the township has filled many important offices, among which he is now serving his twelfth year as justice of the peace.

RESIDENCE OF A.B.GILSON, NORWICH TP. HURON CO. OHIO.

HISTORY

OF

TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN ERIE COUNTY.

SANDUSKY CITY.*

In 1812, the Hon. Zalmon Wildman, of Danbury, Connecticut, having an undivided interest in section one of Canon township (now Richmond) to which had been annexed one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three acres of land off the east end of the fraction lying between town six, range twenty-three (Perkins), and Sandusky bay, to give to that section an equal average value with all other sections of the "Fire-lands," located his whole interest in the annexed fraction, by proceedings in partition, amounting to one thousand two hundred and eighty acres. This one thousand two hundred and eighty acres were known as "The City Tract". The war of 1812 intervened.

PORTLAND.

In 1816, Judge Wildman laid out a small village plat on the south shore of the bay, at about the center of the tract, and gave it the name of Portland. He immediately put up a two-story frame building, which was finished early in 1817. It afterwards was known as "the old white store." It stood on ground now covered by the east end of "Reber's block." In the summer of 1817, William B. Smith built the first dwelling house on the ground, next west of the hotel now known as "Scott's American." In the fall of the same year, Cyrus W. Marsh put up a section of the rear part of what he afterwards named "The Steam Boat Hotel." It afterwards received the name of "Porter's Verandah", then "Raymond's Hotel", then its present name, "Scott's American." Mr. Marsh was the first tavern keeper in the place. He came to Sandusky from Greenfield, Huron county, Ohio, in which he first settled. He came there from Trumbull county, Ohio. The first brick was built, also, by William B. Smith, in front of the frame he had before put up. It still remains. The first stone dwelling was built by the late Eleutheros Cooke in 1821–2, which is now occupied by Olds & Huntington, as a bookstore, on lot two, Columbus avenue. This small village was called "Portland," but was, in fact, the beginning of Sandusky City. The ground embraced by the village plat was widely known as "The Ogontz Place", in memory of an Indian chief of the Ottawa tribe, who had dwelt on the place with his tribe, more or less, during the latter part of the last and fore part of the present century. The southern shore of the bay and "Peninsula", on the opposite side, had been occupied at times by several tribes, but mostly frequented by the Wyandots and Ottowas.

During the fore part of the eighteenth century the French traders were with the tribes, but about the middle of that century, they were succeeded by English traders. In 1810–12, an American trader by the name of John Garrison became the trader there. But none of these traders are entitled to the name of "pioneer white settlers" of the place. They were only "squatters" for trade purposes.

The late Judge Isaac Mills, of New Haven, Connecticut, setting up a claim to an interest in the "City tract", a compromise followed by which he acquired an interest of an undivided fourth part.

SANDUSKY CITY.

In 1818, these joint proprietors laid out a much larger plat, and gave it the name of Sandusky City. It was bounded: north, by the bay; east, by Meigs; west, by Shelby; and south, by Monroe streets. To this, many additions have been made from time to time, designated by as many fancy names, such as "Western Liberties," "Southwark," etc. The city having broken over all these additions, the bounds of the city, in 1872, were extended to the original limits of the fraction, between the north line of Perkins township and Sandusky Bay, five miles in length and about two miles in width, containing about four thousand acres. The whole area is generally level and unbroken. The part covered by the original plat of Sandusky City was mostly prairie, with clusters, or small islands, of small second growth of timber of various kinds, but mainly of oak and hickory and hazel bushes. There is a very gradual ascent from the bay shore to the central park, to an elevation of thirty or forty feet. Here it is nearly an exact level, but soon begins a very slight descent to the east and south. The whole fraction constituted the township of Portland for many years before it was all included in the city. The west part of the fraction was heavily timbered; the east portion was mostly prairie, with occasional islands of timber, mostly of small growth.

*By F. D. Parish.

THE SOIL.

The soil is a rich black loam. A small part, mostly embraced in the original city plat, is underlain by limestone, at a depth of from a few inches to several feet. The stone, at a greater or less depth, is to be found in all parts of the present city bounds. Within the original city plat, and in some parts of the present bounds, are found extensive quarries of the limestone suitable for building, paving streets and making lime. Such as are unfit for these purposes are used in constructing docks. The stone is of a light gray and blue. They are found in layers of an inch to several feet in thickness, increasing in thickness as the depth increases. Both stone and lime are exported in great quantities.

PIONEER SETTLERS.

The first settlers were William B. Smith, Moses Farwell, Cyrus W. Marsh. These were certainly there as early as 1817. During 1818, they were reenforced by the following: John Weeden, George and Wesley Anderson, Lyman Farwell, Samuel and Leicester Walker, Abner Lyman, Ebenezer Ransom, Hector Kilbourn, Captain Ezra Wells, Joshua Martin, —— Haskins, Benjamin Grey, Isaac Darling, Nathan T. Jennings, William Townsend, William Hull, Daniel Newton, —— Clemons and his sons, John, Andrew, Alexander and Elijah, and Benajah Wolcott. Between 1818 and the spring of 1822, accessions were made as follows: William Kelley, Wyat and Alfred Hartshorn, Darius C. Henderson, John Wheeler, James Galoway, Sylvanus A. Cone, William J. Bills, Frederick Devoe, John N. Sloane, John G. Grunlief, Galen Atkins, David and John K. Campbell, Sarah Henderson, Abner Root, Eleutheros Cooke, Milton Jennings, Thomas McGee, Amos McLouth and F. D. Parish, and probably a few others.

The first merchant was Zalmon Wildman (by Moors Farwell), then followed William Townsend and Jennings & Darling. McMurry and Wm. Kelly, druggists. Tavern keepers: 1. Cyrus W. Marsh; 2. E. Wheeler and Galloway; 3. Mrs. Sarah Henderson and hers on-in-law, Colonel Abner Root. John N. Sloane, jeweler. Darius C. Henderson, John G. Grunlief and Colonel Thorp, bakers. Samuel and Leicester Walker, and Abner Lyman, carpenters and joiners. Wm. Kelly, stone mason. S. H. Stearns, Samuel Pennewell, tanners and curriers. Galen Atkins, shoemaker. Milton Jennings and Alexander Clemons, cabinet makers. Abner Root, saddle and harness maker. Sylvanus A. Cone, butcher.

The first physician was George Anderson, who commenced practice in 1818. He was from the State of New York, having been a pupil of Dr. White, of Cherry Valley. He was the only physician in the place for many years. He died of the cholera in 1834.

Eleutheros Cooke was the first lawyer in the place. He had resided in Bloomingville three or four years, removed to Sandusky in the fall of 1821. F. D. Parish followed in the spring of 1822. The next accession occurred about 1825–6—Lucas S. Beecher and John F. Campbell; others appeared from time to time, too fast to admit of enumeration.

EDUCATION.

Early attention was given to this subject by the pioneers. The first school was opened in a log cabin, on lot one, Wayne street, in 1818. Miss Sallie Stimpson was the teacher. It was sustained by those who furnished the scholars. In 1819 or '20, Messrs. Jennings & Darling put up a small frame school house on the west end of lot number seven, Washington Row, on the south end of which now stands the Cooke house. The lot was sold in 1828, and the purchaser made terms with the owners of the school house, and converted it into a dwelling. In the same year, Isaac Darling built a similar school house on ground now covered by the Episcopal Church. This was used both for schools and religious meetings by all denominations, until 1836, when it was removed to Mr. Darling's lot, number eleven, on Wayne street, where it now constitutes a part of the southern dwelling on that lot. Schools up to this time, and even later, were select schools, sustained by such as sent scholars. A widow lady, by the name of Boyse, taught select schools for many years with great success.

In 1828, a stone building was commenced by an association of individuals, designed for an academy and other purposes, as the owners might from time to time determine. The builders united in a joint stock company, in shares of twenty dollars each. Fifty-two persons subscribed for one to ten shares each. The building was of stone, three stories in height. It remained, however, mostly in an unfinished state. In 1834, the first floor at the east end was finished into one room, with desks and raised seats, and used by the Congregational Church for meetings; and it was used, for a time, by Miss Niells, for a select ladies' school. In 1838–9, by arrangement with the stockholders, it was appropriated for a temporary court house for the then newly organized county of Erie. It was used as such for over thirty years, till the present new court house was finished. It is now used by the city schools. Soon after the erection of this academy building, the schools were organized under the State laws, and the schools of the city, from primary to the high school, compare favorably, to say the least, with those of other cities in the State.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

As early as 1827, a library association was organized, and a small number of books collected. F. D. Parish was the librarian till, 1840, when the books then remaining were transfered to the Sandusky Lyceum association. Afterwards the library passed into the hands of the young men's library association, and, by the latter, it was transferred to the ladies'

library association. This is now the only public library of the city, save those connected with the schools.

RELIGIOUS AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

The present First Congregational Church was organized in 1819, by the name of "The First Christian Church of Sandusky." It has been claimed that the Methodist Episcopal Church was formed in 1818. There is, however, no evidence of its formation that year. It is plainly inferable, from the fact of its being recorded as "The First Christian Church of Sandusky," that the Congregational was the first organized in the place; that no other Christian church then existed in the place. But it is certain that a Methodist Church or class was in existence at an early day in Sandusky. The few members of each of these churches worshiped together in temporary places, until 1830. When there was no preaching, the Sabbath exercises were mostly conducted by Samuel Walker, Congregationalist, and Wm. Kelley, Methodist. In 1830, the Methodist Episcopal Church erected the first church building in the place. It was a small, one-story frame building, and stood on ground now in part covered by a still smaller building of stone, south of the "Bently" building, now owned by the Germans. This small stone edifice was put up by the Wesleyans in 1849–50.

The First Congregational Church edifice was commenced in 1835, and finished in 1836. It was of stone, forty by sixty feet, with single tower, and occupied ground now covered by the west end of the present enlarged structure, built in 1856. The Episcopal edifice was also put up in 1836; is of stone, and has been since much enlarged. The present towers were added in 1856–7. The church was organized in 1835.

The next church formed consisted of the late John Beatty, Esq., and his associates, who seceded from the Methodist Episcopal Church, leaving but two male members (D. H. Tuttle and Daniel Van Fleet), and a few females. The new body was named "The Methodist Society," more generally known, however, as "Beatty's Church." The edifice is now owned by a German church, on the northwest corner of the West block; was put up also in 1836, principally by Squire Beatty. The upper part of it, however, was not finished off till 1856, which was done by the Baptists, who had purchased it. After a few years, most of the seceders returned to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the "Methodist Society" was changed to "Wesleyan Methodist," and occupied the basement of the Beatty edifice, till it was sold to the Baptists, in 1856. It then built the small stone edifice before refered to.

In 1852, the First Presbyterian Church was organized, mostly by a colony from the Congregational church. The church edifice was built in 1854–5. In 1854, the Baptist Church was organized, and in 1856, it purchased the Beatty edifice, and finished off and occupied the audience room for several years. The edifice was finally sold to a Protestant German Church. The Baptists now own the small frame building next south of the Episcopal Church.

In addition to the above, there are five (perhaps more) Protestant German churches of different denominations, each of which has a house of worship, mostly of stone.

There are now two Roman Catholic churches in the city, the first having been organized in 1846. In 1848 its stone edifice on Tiffin avenue was built, and enlarged in 1853. It consists mainly of Irish and a few others who choose to have services conducted in the American language. That society has put a very large and costly edifice of stone on the corner of Columbus avenue and Jefferson street, with a parsonage of stone adjoining. The second one, consisting of Germans, was organized in 1855. Their first stone edifice, on the corner of Jefferson and Jackson streets, was built in 1856. They have put up a second one, now just finished, the largest and most expensive church structure in the city. It stands on the northwest corner of the same streets.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

The first movement in this reformation was made by F. D. Parish. The meeting was held on the evening of January 1, 1831. A constitution and pledge of abstinence from ardent spirits were adopted and signed by Isaac Darling, Rev. William Runnels, Samuel Pennewell, R. J. Jennings, John Beatty, Isaac Booram, Moors Farwell, F. D. Parish, John N. Sloane, John Davis and James Forman. First officers: F. D. Parish, president; Farwell, Sloane and Darling, vice presidents; Samuel Pennewell, secretary. Other names were soon added. The enterprise has met with various and signal success, and the struggle still continues. Other societies have since been formed excluding all liquors that produce intoxication.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

What are known as secret societies are too numerous in the city to admit of enumeration, or to be named. They generally claim to be benevolent societies, but the public being excluded, that character is not generally conceded to them. A Masonic society existed in the place as early as 1822. The original members, as remembered, were Hector Kilbourne, George Anderson, William Hull, William Kelly, William P. Smith, and Leicester Walker. After the occurrence of the Morgan affair in the State of New York in 1826, the society was not known to have meetings for twenty years or more. Others have greatly multiplied since that time. As understood by the writer, these secret clubs have no valid claim to the character of benevolent organizations, certainly not outside their membership.

There has been organized a truly benevolent society called the "Calvary Hospital," or some similar title. It is understood to have originated by the Rev. Mr. Farr, late rector of Grace church. Yet it is said not

to be of sectarian origin or character. Other benevolent societies exist in the different Christian churches.

In 1833 the late Major John G. Camp and O. Follett, of Buffalo, New York, and Thomas Neill, of Maryland, by purchase, became joint proprietors of one-eighth undivided interest in the then city plat. This for a time had a favorable influence in the increase of population and in stimulating the business of the city. But several years thereafter, there appeared a conflicting claim of an interest in the whole "city tract," by other parties, from which followed a litigation in the courts of the State for several years. This in some degree retarded the growth of the place. The controversy was finally compromised and fully settled, and the titles in the tract became unquestionable.

LOCAL TRADE.

It has been already stated that from the beginning there was considerable trade in stone and lime. The fish and ice trade had their origin with the settlement. All and each of these branches of trade have kept pace with the growth of the city, and the improvements of the country. They have now become very heavy, the different articles being exported to all parts of the State and country. There are several firms in each branch of the trade. The lumber trade has also grown into large proportions. There are now five or six different yards, where all descriptions of lumber, principally pine, to any amount and variety wanted, can be obtained. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad is doing an extensive transportation trade of coal and iron ore, from the upper lakes and the south, to and through the city.

MANUFACTURING.

The manufacturing interests of the city have not received the attention their importance demands. There are, however, in active operation, several establishments in which are made almost every kind of articles, composed mainly of wood.

Messrs. James and Chester Woolworth have one for the making of handles for almost every article of which handles necessarily constitute a part.

Messrs. Woolsey & Son (successors to Hubbard, Pierce & Woolsey) make principally hubs and spokes for carriages and wagons. The Sandusky Wheel Company also produce the same articles, and all other parts of carriages and wagons.

W. F. Converse, and others, manufacture various kinds of agricultural implements, and some other articles, with a foundry connected.

The Sandusky Tool Company make carpenter and joiner's tools of all descriptions, and have recently added other articles, such as agricultural implements, including a patent hoe of extra excellence and value.

The export trade of these establishments is very extensive, extending, not only to all parts of our own country, but to foreign lands—to Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, etc.

Mr. J. C. Butler also manufactures window frames, sash, doors, etc., and does a large and thriving business in this line. He has a planing machine in connection. There are other planing machines in successful operation.

George Barney (successor to Klots & Kromer) has a very extensive foundry and machine manufactory, of large proportions, and is doing a heavy business in his line. There is, also, a file factory, by Mr. Byer, of some importance.

Some years since, a very large, substantial frame building was built in the southwest part of the city, near the railroad depot, adjoining the track of the Lake Shore railroad, and all necessary machinery and other fixtures of every description required for the manufacture of steel, rails, etc., known as the Liliken Steel Works. All the work is of the most substantial and durable character. Liliken steel rails were made for some time, but in 1873–4 the works were suspended, and are still idle. The works were put up by a company from the State of New York.

It may be proper here to state, that the city, within a few years past, constructed works to supply the whole city with water. The water is taken from the bay into a stand pipe, by a powerful engine, located in the eastern part of the city, at a cost of between three hundred thousand and four hundred thousand dollars. They are regarded as the best works of the kind in the State, perhaps in the country.

BANKS.

There have been five banks in the city; three still exist. The first was established in 1834. William Townsend was the first president, Robert Whitney the first cashier. The majority of the stock was owned in the city of New York and in Albany, New York. Those in the city of New York were agents there of the bank. The institution did a large and successful business for some years. The second president was Oran Follett; second cashier, W. W. Wetherell. Finally, Mr. Dan. Higgins, one of the stockholders and directors, secured the proxies of the foreign stockholders, and officered and managed the bank to please himself. At the same time, his indebtedness to the bank largely exceeded the amount of his stock. Some of the stockholders and officers of the bank, knowing Mr. Higgins well, and his connection with the bank, expected a failure under his management, and sold their stock, resigned their offices and retired from all connection with the institution. The failure soon followed.

The second bank was known as the City Bank of Sandusky. S. W. Torry was the first president. — Flint, cashier. Mr. Torry failed and retired. The concern finally fell into the hands of a Mr. Robinson, then manager of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark railroad, and the late John G. Camp, Jr. Under their management a failure soon followed.

Immediately after the present system of national banking was authorized, Mr. A. H. Moss and others

started the First National bank of Sandusky; and L. S. Hubbard and others originated the Second National bank. A few years since Mr. L. Cable and his associates established the Third National bank. The most of the stock of this bank is owned by Germans. These banks are still in successful business, and are sound beyond all reasonable question. L. S. Hubbard deceased a few years since and was succeeded by his brother, R. B. Hubbard.

COMMERCE AND TRAVEL.

From the first settlement of Portland, succeeded by Sandusky City, an active commerce opened with other lake ports, and more especially with Detroit. The territory of Michigan was then first settling, and so large and rapid was the immigration into that region that its products fell far short of the home demand. That, for a time, was the principal, if not the only, market for the surplus products of Northern Ohio. Small crafts soon began daily trips to Detroit. The two first schooners engaged in this service were built in the east: one at Schenectady ("The Firefly"), and the other at Saybrook, Connecticut, ("The Sylph"), both of thirty or forty tons. Each was taken up the Mohawk to Rome, thence through a two mile canal into Wood creek, through Oneida lake and down Oswego river to the falls (now Fulton), from which they were transported to Lake Ontario, up that lake and Niagara river to the falls, drawn around the falls, and then up the river and Lake Erie to Sandusky bay. In early times merchandise and goods followed the same route. For several years so constant and pressing were the demands for provisions in the territory that, in the winter, when the ice was of sufficient strength, sleighs often passed up the lake and river to Detroit from Sandusky. One heavy mercantile firm of Detroit (Levi Cook & Brother) established a branch at Sandusky, which was continued for several years.

This early trade, with concurrent causes, directed the travel to this point when bound to the interior of this State, to the south and to Washington City. The entrance to the bay, by nature, was open to crafts of all sizes on the lake. This travel became so large, constant and increasing, that the first tavern keeper, Cyrus W. Marsh, in the spring of 1822, put on a line of public conveyances from Sandusky through Milan, Norwalk and Mansfield to Delaware, where it connected with a line to Columbus, south, east and west. Constant Barney, of Monroeville, was for a time associated with Mr. Marsh. It will be remembered that at this period the whole country was new and the roads much in a state of nature. There was little or no travel by wheels. All was done upon horses. The condition of the country and the state of the roads are plainly indicated in the advertisement of the new stage line, the only one from Northern Ohio to the south, found in the Sandusky *Clarion*, volume one, number fifteen, July 31, 1822. This first stage line carried the United States mails southward once a week, and is described as follows: "Leave Portland [then often so called] each Monday, 8 a. m., arrive in Mansfield Tuesday, 4 p. m., Delaware, Thursday, 10 a. m., where it will meet the stage from the south which will convey passengers to Columbus the same evening. Returning: Leave Delaware Thursday, 2 p. m., reach Mansfield Friday, 10 a. m., and Portland Sunday, 11 a. m." The plucky proprietors, full of hope of growth and success, continued: "Being an infant establishment, and fostered only by an infant patronage, the subscribers have chosen to consult rather the strength and efficiency of their carriages than their elegance or beauty. As the country grows older, and the patronage increases, they pledge themselves to improve both in the expedition of traveling and the style of their establishment." The writer takes pleasure in bearing testimony to the fair fulfillment of this pledge to improvements. The sound of the tin horn at "11 a.m. Sunday" is still ringing in his ears.

The travel did increase considerably from year to year, but not very largely till the completion of the New York canal in 1825–6. The travel, as well as commerce, did very materially increase from that noted event. The travel through to Cincinnati and south then became so wonderfully stimulated that the proprietors of other principal hotels in Sandusky, Colonel A. Root and others at Urbana and along the line, about 1826–7, put on a line of stages from Sandusky, through Lower Sandusky (now Fremont), Tiffin, Urbana and to Springfield, connecting there with the line from Columbus to Cincinnati. This was through a still more newly settled region and unimproved roads. It was nevertheless kept up for several years, till the travel and business were diverted to a different point and a more easy mode of travel.

MERCHANDISE, ETC.

The transportation of merchandise to the interior of the State and south did not increase very largely till the opening of the New York canal. From that date the increase was very marked. Sandusky was then the only point on the southern shore of the lake at which merchandise and property for the interior and south, was, or could be landed. So manifest was this sudden influx of freight for Cincinnati, and further south, that two business men of that city, Gill & Gregory, came to Sandusky at once, put up the large stone block on the corner of Water street and Jackson street slip, built a dock, and did a large share of the forwarding business. The condition of business in Sandusky in 1828 is well set forth by a correspondent in the city, in an article published in Kilbourn's *Ohio Gazetteer*, published in 1829. Having described the situation of the town, he proceeds:

"In the town are seven common mercantile stores, a drug store, a printing office, besides the usual mechanics, good public houses, etc. Here is also a ship yard where ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent. Also, an extensive rope walk. Here,

also, are eight or nine wharves, alongside of which steamboats and other vessels, navigating the lake, load and unload, as this is the great point of landing and embarkation between the Mississippi country and the State of New York; and as the several steamboats navigating Lake Erie between Buffalo and Detroit, regularly stop here to land and receive passengers; and also, as it has the best harbor on the southern shore of Lake Erie between Buffalo and Detroit, it has become a town of considerable importance. By a statement in the newspaper printed here, it appears there were four hundred and thirty-nine arrivals of vessels at this port during the year 1828; and during the same period one thousand six hundred and twenty-three large wagons averaging a ton each, were loaded by the commission merchants here, with dry goods and groceries, for merchants in the interior of Ohio, for Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Arkanas and Missouri."

The writer fully indorses the substantial accuracy of this statement in the *Gazetteer*, and adds several particulars.

1. During all this time, Sandusky Bay and the entrance into it were wholly in their natural condition. Not a dollar had been expended for their improvement; while the mouths of the rivers, for most part of the time in the business season, were closed up by sand bars, which, at times, were so high and compact that loaded wagons often passed across them.

2. The writer remembers to have frequently seen boxes of goods, marked for different places in the interior, and southern portions of this State, and the several States mentioned by the correspondent of the *Gazetteer*.

3. Scores of large, wide-tyre wagons, with four to six horse teams to each, arranged for the night on the public parks and vacant lots around the parks.

4. The ship yard referred to was first established by Capt. William Jones, from Black River, with his sons. He built several large schooners and steamboats. He continued the business until the Ohio canal was so far completed, and the mouth of the Cuyahoga river, so much improved that Cleveland became the point of landing goods, designed for the interior and the south, when Captain Jones left Sandusky, and carried on the same business in Cleveland. Ship building has nevertheless been carried on at Sandusky, more or less, by Captain Dibble, Stewart Bell, Captain Monk and others. The travel to and through Sandusky has been largely increased by the attractions in the islands in Lake Erie, and the peninsula on main land, as places of summer resort for health, and for holding religious meetings and conventions of various kinds. These health and pleasure seekers began, many years ago, to visit the islands. Mr. Kelley first built a house of entertainment to meet this demand. But the tide set so rapidly to Put-in-Bay Island, that the enterprising hotel keeper, Mr. West, soon constructed a large commodious public house on that island. To him, doubtless, belongs the credit, more than to any other one man of attracting large companies of visitors. He took the lead, and others followed. Mr. West now keeps the Junction hotel at the Shelby Junction, the Put-in-Bay house having been burned down, and not yet re-built, though the Beebe house is still in blast, and accommodations are extensive. The delightfully fitted up, of what is called "Lake Side," on the peninsula, also attracts large parties for pleasure and health, but this is used mostly for holding religious and Sabbath school assemblages.

GROWTH AND POPULATION.

The growth of the place, in wealth and population, has not been rapid, but generally quite slow, yet constant. This is really unaccountable, in view of its many superior natural advantages; but the cause is easily explained. It is attributable mainly to a single and notable occurrence, which constitutes a very important part of the historical record of the city.

Sandusky City, as already stated, is located on the south shore of Sandusky bay, on ground gradually rising from the shore to the distance of sixty to seventy rods, to the central parks, where the ground is level for some distance, and then very slightly descends to the south and east, without a single obstruction to the opening of streets, or the erection of buildings, to any desirable distance, even beyond the enlarged bounds of the city. The bay is eighteen miles in length, furnishing ample room for the safe and convenient anchorage of all the water craft that could ever be required for commercial and naval purposes, at the same time, without being crowded; with easy entrance and egress from and to the lake, and also affording space for cheap and convenient wharfage for a distance of three to four miles, and even further, if needed. There was no other natural harbor within the State, on the shore of the lake. It had no possible natural rival.

Had all these natural advantages, and facilities for all branches of business remained as nature left them, Sandusky, beyond all question, would have been at this day, equal at least in population and business to those of Cleveland and Toledo united. What, then, occurred to interrupt and frustrate this naturally inevitable event? To the general public of the present generation the question is unanswerable. Let us, then, make inquiry.

As early as 1820, the subject began to be agitated of connecting the waters of Lake Erie and the Ohio river by a canal. As a result, the mind of the people generally became fixed upon a single route, the *central* one, as manifestly presenting the shortest, the most direct, and the least expensive. That was, therefore, the only one thought of, by all intelligent citizens, in all parts of the State.

At length a law was passed authorizing a survey for this purpose, and commissioners were appointed to procure a survey and estimate, and report. Alfred Kelly, of Cleveland, Micajah T. Williams, of Cincin-

nati, (both members of the State Senate) and —— Buckingham, of Putnam, opposite Zanesville, were appointed commissioners. They first employed the services of James Geddes, a distinguished engineer, of the State of New York, to make the proposed survey, estimate, etc. By direction, he made surveys and estimates of three routes. First, what was known as the central, from the mouth of Scioto river, up the valley of that river to the summit, and down the Sandusky river to the lake. Second, the route which the Ohio canal was finally located. Third, that known as the Miami route, from Cincinnati to the Miami of the lakes, or Maumee. The report of this engineer was decidely in favor of the central route, as the most direct, the shortest, and the least expensive; the summit of which was also several hundred feet lower than those of the others. This report was not satisfactory to the commissioners, especially to Kelly and Williams. It was well understood by these public officers, that as nature had arranged it, the northern termination of the route of the carrying trade between the lake and the river, was as sure of being at Sandusky, as the daily rising of the sun. The termination of the canal there, would be only following the lead of providence, and add to the already decided advantages then existing. Therefore, something most decisively efficient must be done to change the order of nature, by fixing the northern termination of the main canal at the mouth of Cuyahoga river, and there construct artificial works in place of a harbor. The first step towards the accomplishing of that object, must necessarily be the discharge of Judge Geddes, who, doubtless, was unwilling to ruin his character as a civil engineer by a compliance with the wishes of the commissioners. Geddes was, therefore, dismissed, and another engineer from New York State, Judge Bates, was engaged to aid in their scheme of fraud. The report of the commissioners the next year, recommended the construction of two canals instead of one. One to commence at Portsmouth, thence up the Scioto valley to a point eleven miles below Columbus, thence a diagonal route leading over two summits, instead of one, and terminating at the mouth of Cuyahoga river; and the other, the Miami route, terminating at Cincinnati, and the Miami of the lakes. At the same time, they recommended the improvement of the Muskingum river, by slack water navigation from its entrance into the Ohio, up to Zanesville. All this was by agreement of the commissioners, by which the residence of each officer would be especially benefitted. To accomplish their purpose, it will be noticed, it was made the interest of the representatives of the counties through or near which one or the other of the canals was to pass, and the votes of the old counties on the Muskingum river, were secured by the work on that river. To make sure, also, of the vote of Franklin county, and the influence of the capital, a feeder was to be opened from the point of divergence from the Scioto valley, up to Columbus, eleven miles.

REASONS GIVEN.

As already stated, there was a sufficient number of votes in the legislature, by fixing motives of interest in them, yet it was deemed necessary and expedient, to place on record some reasons for this unexpected and extraordinary change and measure. Several reasons were set forth in their reports: 1. The first and principal pretext for the abandonment of the most direct, the shortest and least expensive route was, "insufficiency of water on the summit of that route." This was obviously a mere pretext. Water was as abundant on that route as on either of the lines adopted. Reservoirs were indispensable on all the routes, and on the Cleveland route two were necessary; and the reservoirs on both the lines chosen were to cost double of that on the central route.

2. To fortify their claim of want of sufficient water on the Sandusky route, they were very particular to enumerate all the sources of waste of water from the reservoir, such as "leakage, soakage, absorption and evaporation." These causes of waste, undoubtedly, exist to a greater or less extent, in all artificial bodies of water, but the commissioners did not feel bound to mention the fact that the reservoir on the central route would be wholly exempt from waste of water from all the causes mentioned, save the single one of "evaporation." The subsoil of the gravel to be covered by the reservoir, would be an "impervious blue clay;" but this important fact was carefully concealed by the crafty commissioners. They also failed to report that the reservoir on this route would necessarily be upon prairie lands, no timber to rot and decay, to produce diseases in the neighborhood, as on the other routes.

3. Another reason assigned for the opening of two canals through the State, in place of one was, that a much larger number of farmers would be benefitted, a canal being thereby brought "to every man's door."

4. It was reported that an ample harbor could be constructed at the mouth of Cuyahoga river, at a moderate outlay of, say sixty thousand dollars. This amount is given by memory; it may fall a little short or be a little in excess.

But, as before stated, the members of the assembly were not influenced by any of these fictitious reasons. The scheme had been carefully and shrewdly arranged to fix and make sure votes enough to carry out the plan. The votes were given to promote their own interests, and those of their constituents. The large minority of the people were to be made to pay for their own loss, and build up the waste places of the State. No argument was needed on the floor of either house. The requisite votes were pledged outside. The character of the transaction was fully discussed, and pointed out, at the time, in the *Sandusky Clarion*, by the editor and correspondents. The writer remembers that, in one of his own communications on the subject, it was urged that the scenes enacted on the passage of the bill were only the exhibition of what

had been in rehearsal for weeks or months before the exhibition, which was emphatically true.

Thus the State was involved in a debt of millions and millions of dollars, in amount three or four times larger than what the single central route would have cost; and this enormous debt, after the lapse of over a half century, *is still unpaid*, to the amount of six millions. And, at this time, the State is in utter perplexity what to do with its two long canals, neither of which has ever paid the interest on its cost. The wisest of our public men are unable to determine what can be done with them, some advising to wholly abandon them as entirely worthless, and waste no more money upon them. Instead of the sixty thousand dollars, the State has expended from ten to twenty times that amount, and the general government has contributed thousands to the same object; and yet it is not in a condition to answer the demands of the business unnaturally brought there; and the narrow river, all around the "Ox Bow," wholly inadequate to meet the wants of commerce, every craft that enters must either *back* out, or warp around with line or otherwise. To remedy the still existing insufficiencies, the general government is, from time to time, making large appropriations to make additional improvements and to aid in constructing an artificial harbor in the open lake; and, even with that addition, the whole works will not be equal to the natural advantages and facilities existing at Sandusky.

Now, it is evident to all, that, had the central route alone been opened, terminating in Sandusky bay, Sandusky City, at this moment, would have been much larger in population and in all kinds of business than Cleveland now is, and probably larger than Cleveland and Toledo united; and the State and national government would have been exempt from the heavy contributions to create artificial facilities for making a city, contrary to the ordinance of nature, and to provide unnatural commercial privileges for it. At Sandusky there would have been no call for State or national aid to any considerable amount, and no necessity for burdening the citizens with large contributions, or with heavy taxes, to grade high bluffs to get to and from the place of commercial business and travel, to fill up valleys, ravines or swails to make suitable ground for streets and buildings, or to extend the bounds of the city, or yet, for the construction of viaducts, the enormous figures of two and a half millions of dollars, nor, indeed, for any other improvements by way of supplying the deficiencies of nature.

RAILROADS.

A very large part of the through travel and carrying trade having been thus diverted from Sandusky by opening the Ohio canal, the citizens and the inhabitants of the westerly parts of the State turned their attention to railroads. Charters were secured for two, one for a line from Sandusky to Dayton, first called the Mad River and Lake Erie, (now the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland), and the other from Sandusky to Newark, known as the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark (now the northern division of the Baltimore and Ohio). Both of these terminate at Sandusky. The northern division of the Lake Shore Road passes through the city. The road to Newark was first built only to Monroeville, and was constructed by bedding large logs in the ground, hewed flat on the top, and scantling spiked to the logs. Light coaches were moved by horse power—two horses in single file. A few years sufficed to finish up this device.

The Mad River line was commenced in 1835. Abut 1839 it was finished to Bellevue, and a stage line put on from that point to Columbus, which was transferred to Republic and Tiffin respectively as the road progressed. As the line was extended, it drew an increased amount of travel and freight business. When completed to Dayton, much the largest part of the business to the south was reclaimed from the Cleveland line. The opening of the line toward and to Newark had a similar effect. This re-division was so manifest and complete, that the Cleveland *Herald* earnestly called the attention of the business men of that city to the fact, and admonished them that without a railroad from their city to the south, the travel and carrying trade would inevitably be done through Sandusky. This produced the desired effect. A railroad was made in quick time to Columbus, connecting there with the Little Miami road to Cincinnati. Instead, however, of locating it on the most direct course to Columbus, it was shrewdly given a southwesterly course to Crestline and Galion, with the purpose of cutting off business from Sandusky and carrying it to their city. The intended end was, in fact, secured by the plan, and Cleveland was saved from a quick and ruinous decline, and again checked the prospects of the more rapid growth of her only rival city. All this time, the rapid increase of the prospects of the growth of Cleveland had attracted the attention of capitalists, and rescued that city from threatened disaster, and it has grown to its present dimensions and splendor.

The present inhabitants of Cleveland are not accountable for the monstrous fraud committed, or the wrong done to Sandusky, to the whole of the central north of the State, and, indeed, to the whole State, but they are enjoying their present prosperity as a direct result of the original stupendous fraud of Kelly and Williams, and have hitherto, and are still, dependent upon the State and Nation for aid in building up their city, in spite of the vastly superior advantages in every respect of a neighboring city.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

F. D. PARISH.

F. D. Parish (Francis Drake) was born in Naples (then Middletown), Ontario county, New York, December 20, 1796; second son of Elisha and Lois Wilder Parish.

During his early infancy his parents removed to a new farm in the central part of South Bristol, the town next north of Naples, in the same county. Upon this farm he grew to manhood, assisting in its improvement and cultivation.

In the spring of 1820, he emigrated to Columbus, Ohio, entered the law office of a near relative, in which he read law for two years. In May, 1822, he was admitted to the bar, and in the same month he settled and opened a law office in Sandusky City, then in Huron, but now in Erie county. That city was his post office address for over a half century; during the greater portion of that time he was engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1852, however, he retired from the practice, mostly on account of a growing disease in the throat, though it did not prove to be as serious as was at first apprehended. After that date he passed most of his time upon a farm near the city, and upon which he resided from 1866 to 1875. In the fall of that year, having rented his farm, he removed to Oberlin, Lorain county, Ohio, where he still resides.

Though the throat complaint mentioned is not entirely healed, it was greatly relieved and benefitted by his exercise in the open air; and doubtless he has prolonged his life for many years by leaving the profession, and by his outdoor exercise. His health is otherwise good, and the vitality and vigor of body and mind are continued to him.

VERMILLION.

THIS township was named after the principal river emptying into the lake through its territory, and is bounded on the north by Lake Erie; south by Florence and Berlin townships; east by Brownhelm township, Lorain county; and west by the township of Berlin. The surface of the township is level in the northern portion, while in the south part it is broken with alternate sandy ridges and low lands. The soil is variable, and embraces sandy loam, gravel and clay marl. Numerous stone quarries abound in the township, which produce an excellent quality of stone. Iron ore has also been found in paying quantities.

STREAMS.

These are the Vermillion, La Chapelle, and Sugar creek. The first and largest of these rises in Ashland county; runs north through the eastern part of Huron and western part of Lorain counties, emptying into Lake Erie near the east line of Vermillion township. It was named by the Indians, in consequence of a paint which they found along its banks. Sugar creek was so named from the fact that a mound stood at its mouth which resembled a sugar loaf, and also that the Indians made sugar from the extensive sugar orchards along the stream. La Chapelle rises in Huron county, and passes through the townships of Wakeman, Florence, and Vermillion.

ORIGINAL OWNERS.

For explanation of the following table the reader is referred to the history of Wakeman township:

VERMILLION, TOWN NUMBER SIX, IN RANGE TWENTY.

CLASSIFICATION NO. 1, SECTION 1.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	s.	d.
Simon Wolcott	1083	9	1	Guy Richards	550	11	9½
Giles Mumford	44	0	0	" "	44	0	0
Bridget Harris	24	19	0	" "	19	16	0
George Newcomb	238	1	9	" "	95	4	9
Elizabeth Plumb	197	19	0	" "	98	19	6
Guy Richards & Sons	811	8	0	" "	365	2	7
Amos Lester	12	11	9	" "	12	11	9
Edgecomb Lee	48	4	7	" "	48	4	7
James Young	13	2	0	" "	6	11	0
Lydia Avery	157	12	1	" "	78	16	0½
Widow Nelson	63	10	0	" "	24	9	0
Footing of Classification No. 1,	£1,344	7	0				

CLASSIFICATION NO. 2, SECTION 2.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed* £	s.	d.
David Bryne	336	4	7	Guy Richards	336	4	7
Jeremiah Brown	124	9	5½	" "	124	9	3½
Lodowick Champlin	11	9	10	" "	11	9	10
Nathaniel Coit, Jr.	15	15	10	" "	15	15	10
Joseph Desbon	100	1	0	" "	100	1	0
Sarah Edmond	20	2	6	" "	20	2	6
John Crocker	34	13	2	" "	34	13	2
Nathaniel Harris	3	5	0	" "	3	5	0
John Harris 2d	33	1	11	" "	33	1	11
Walter Harris	17	15	10	" "	17	15	10
Grace Harris	29	0	0	" "	29	0	0
Diodate Little	207	5	0	" "	207	5	0
Richard Lattimer	20	19	8	" "	20	19	8
Lewis Minor	71	7	4	" "	71	7	4
Christopher Prince	512	4	3	" "	312	15	10½
Footing of Classification No. 2,	£1,344	7	9				

CLASSIFICATION NO. 3, SECTION 3.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed* £	s.	d.
Widow Nelson	63	10	0	Guy Richards	39	1	0
Roger Gibson	884	18	6	" "	258	0	9
William Coit	44	17	10	" "	26	18	8
Joseph Harris, Jr.	5	15	0	" "	5	15	0
Stephen Colver	3	16	0	" "	3	16	0
John Gordon	1	16	3	" "	..	8	11
Jonathan Colfax	15	11	3	" "	15	11	3
Robert Manwaring	21	8	8	R. Manwaring's h'rs	21	8	8
Samuel Belden	1771	15	6	Fred Stanley	322	12	8
Amos Rogers	31	1	8	" "	31	1	8
Henry Deshon	900	0	2	John Prentice	288	13	8
Henry Deshon	..	..	..	Daniel Hershaw	288	13	8
Walter Welch	59	19	0	Guy Richards	1	19	11
Eliza Seabury	177	11	0	Eliza Seabury	40	5	2
Footing of Classification No. 3,	£1,344	7	0				

CLASSIFICATION NO. 4, SECTION 4.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't classed.* £	s.	d.
Christopher Prince	512	4	3	Guy Richards	199	8	4½
Joseph Plumbe	24	16	0	" "	24	16	0
Green Plumbe	43	19	3	" "	43	19	3
Stephen Rougette	37	8	1	" "	37	6	1
Benjamin Rogers	9	19	5	" "	9	19	5
William Skinner	15	0	11	" "	15	0	11
Adam Shapeley	20	17	10	" "	20	17	10
Robert Smith	24	18	0	" "	24	18	0
Daniel Tinker	22	17	6	" "	22	17	6
John Ward	17	5	4	" "	17	5	4
Lucretia Wolf	4	16	0	" "	4	16	0
James Thompson	350	0	7	" "	350	0	7
Speary Douglass	8	15	7	" "	8	15	7
Simon Wolcott	1083	9	1	" "	532	17	7½
Footing of Classification No. 4,	£1,344	8	0				

SETTLEMENT.

The following is principally from the sketches published in the *Pioneer* by William H. Crane and Hon. Benjamin Summers: "William Haddy came in 1808; William Austin, George and John Sherarts, Enoch Smith, and Horatio Perry in 1809; Almon Ruggles, Solomon Parsons, Benjamin Brooks, Barlow Sturges, Deacon John Beardsley, and James Cuddeback in 1810. Peter Cuddeback and others in 1811. They came with teams principally."

Captain William Austin located about half a mile west of the mouth of Vermillion river. 'Tis said that he often held Commodore O. H. Perry on his knee when a baby. Captain A. was a man of energy, and built one of the first boats launched from these shores, and sailed her before and during the war of 1812. He died many years since. The children were: John, George, William, Jedediah, Sally, Betsey, Nancy, and Polly.

George Sherrats was from Pennsylvania, and located some half a mile west of Captain Austin's. He was esteemed as industrious, honest and pious, and an excellent citizen. The children were: Christina, Betsey, Catharine, George, Jr., Polly, Rebecca, Jacob, John, Hannah, Rachel, Barbara and Sophia.

John Sherarts and wife, Elizabeth, located on the lake shore, about half a mile west of the river, where they remained until 1818, when they removed from the township. The children were: Mary, Betsey,

Catharine, David, Caroline, John, Jane and Angeline.

Enoch Smith settled on the ridge where Henry Todd now lives (lot three, section two). He afterwards removed to Florence township. The children were: William, Rebecca, Laura, Lyman, Amanda, Henry and John.

Horatio Perry came from Cleveland and settled on the farm next west of Captain Austin's. He married Miss Prentiss, who died young, leaving a daughter, Sophia. When thirty years of age, he became so broken down with hard work that he was compelled to cease farm labor. He married Miss Smith and removed to Elyria, Lorain county.

Hon. Almon Ruggles, who was the surveyor of the Fire-lands, settled on the lake shore, midway between Vermillion and Huron rivers. In 1808, he married Miss Annis Dibble, of Brookfield, Connecticut, by whom one child (Rebecca) was born previous to locating in Ohio. Judge Ruggles for many years acted as land agent for the proprietors of the Fire-lands. After the organization of Huron county, he was its first recorder. This was in 1809. He was appointed associate judge of Huron county in 1815, State senator in 1816, and re-elected in 1818. In 1824 he was elected representative. Judge Ruggles was not famous as an orator, but possessed good, practical abilities, and in all positions of honor, trust or profit filled by him, he gave general satisfaction. He built a mill for the proprietors in 1809. This was near the south line of Florence township, on the Vermillion river, and was soon carried away by high water. In 1811–12, he built a mill near the northeast corner of Florence township, on La Chapelle creek, which was a great benefit to the settlers for many miles around. His wife died in 1815, leaving two children, Rebecca and Betsey, and he married Mrs. Rhoda Buck, by whom two children were born, Charles and Richard. Judge Ruggles died July 17, 1840, aged seventy years. His second wife died in 1851.

Solomon Parsons came with wife and children from Delaware county, New York. He was advanced in life, and Mrs. Parsons died early in 1812. The children were: Levi, Burton, Ira, Sarah and Pheba, who resided in Vermillion for many years, the sons holding many offices of responsibility both in the township and county.

Benjamin Brooks, with a family, consisting of a wife and three children, settled on the farm next east of George Sherarts', afterwards occupied by a son. Mr. Brooks was a captive amongst the Indians for many years in his younger days, and well acquainted with their manners, customs and traditions. He died a few years subsequent to locating in Vermillion, leaving three children: Jonathan, Joseph and Betsey.

Captain Barlow Sturges and wife, Eunice, with a son, Frederick, and his wife, Charlotte, settled at the mouth of the Vermillion river, where they opened a hotel and established a ferry. Captain Sturges died a few years subsequent to settlement, and the son in 1818. They were seafaring men, of good abilities and generous impulses.

Deacon John Beardsley settled on lot number twelve, in the second section. He was a good and useful man, and fully devoted to his Christian duties. He first introduced religious meetings into the different neighborhoods round about, by holding reading meetings, which he conducted by singing, prayers, reading a sermon, etc., and which, in the absence of regular clergy, was very beneficial in keeping up the form, and, to some extent, the spirit of religion, and steadying the ark of the Lord in the wilderness.

Deacon Beardsley died of lockjaw, in the year 1831. His children were: Philo, Joseph Smith and Clement, Sophia, Joseph Smith the second, Harriet, Seth, Maria, John and Irene. James Cuddeback settled half a mile west of the river. He was industrious, prudent and an honest citizen. He died many years since; children: Rhoda, Hannah, James, Emily, Sarah and Paulina. The son, who was a deaf mute, was run over by the cars at Vermillion, in the spring of 1862.

Peter Cuddeback and his wife Jane were of the Dutch stock of the Mohawk, and settled two miles west of the river. Uncle Peter and aunt Janey were noted far and wide for thrift and unbounded hospitality. Although their children, to the number of near a dozen, were usually at the family board, scarcely ever did they fail, for a meal, to also supply the want of visitors, travelers, immigrants, or any others who would partake of their good cheer. They had enough for each and for all; and it seemed to be the peculiar delight of aunt Janey to cook for and wait on her friends, and she counted all strangers and new-comers as such, as well as those of longer standing. Peter Cuddeback died in 1833. The children were: James J., Polly, Sallie, Hiram, Fanny, Nathan, Norman, Jane and Permilla.

Rufus Judson located in Vermillion in 1811 or 1812. He was a blacksmith and farmer. He had four sons: Charles P., Wakeman, Eli S., and George. Mrs. Judson, an excellent woman, was lost on the Lake while returning from Buffalo.

The foregoing are all who may be strictly considered pioneers. Among later settlers are: About 1815, a man named Wilcox built a cabin on the north half of lot number two in the second section, where he remained a short time. Jonah Barton, and his son, Jonah, Jr., built a cabin about the same time, near the center or lot number eleven, in the same section. The old gentleman went, some years after, to reside with his children in Milan, and died there. Jonah, Jr., married Hannah Allen, and became a resident of the ridge, just east of the cemetery, where he died in 1833, leaving several children.

A man named Burroughs made an opening and raised a house in the southeast corner of lot number one. He left the county in 1818. Samuel and Jesse Sanders settled near where Sugar creek crosses the

north ridge, as early as 1815 or 1816, and Benjamin Durand, a little farther west on the same ridge.

Almon Keeler and wife, Mahitabel, were from Newtown, Connecticut, and settled next east of Rufus Judson, about 1816 or 1817. He was killed by the fall of a tree about 1821 or 1822, leaving a wife and four children.

In the spring of 1817, Eli Winton moved into the house built by Wilcox. He was a miller. During the winter of 1817 or 1818 he moved to the block house on lot number three. The children were seven in number. About this time John Miller, a sailor, from Connecticut, settled on La Chapelle creek, about a mile from the lake. He had two sons: John and Isaac, who were mighty hunters. A daughter, Ann, married Joseph Brooks.

In November, Mark Summers, also from Newtown, located in the township. His wife was Dinah Botsford. He was possessed of sufficient mechanical genius to make anything in wood and iron, from a nail to rifle, gun, lock, stock and barrel, and from a rake tooth to an old-fashioned bull plow. His wife died in 1842; he, in 1855, aged ninety years. Children: Sally; Benjamin, who succeeded Esquire Wells in the justiceship for six years, was, for a few years, associated judge of the district, before and at the time Erie was set off, and twice represented the Fire-lands district in the lower house of assembly; Betsey and John.

Philo Wells, Esq., was from Dutchess county, New York. His wife was Hannah Lewis, from Connecticut. Settled in the township in 1818. He is still living. His wife died in 1848, and he married for his second, Mrs. Smith, also from Connecticut. The children were: George, Lewis, Wheeler, Eliza and Emeline. Lewis is at present in the mercantile business at Vermillion village.

Joel Crane, Esq., first settled in Florence, near the south line of Vermillion, and subsequently in this township. His wife was Olive Mitchell. The children were: Simeon M., Ann, Edward and William H., who married Harriet Chandler. Joel Crane died in 1844, and his wife in 1857.

Captain Harris and his wife were aged when they located in Vermillion. The four children that came with him were: Amos, who became a physician, settled in Milan, married Miss Goodrich, reared a family, and died in 1843; Abagail, who married Rev. John Monteith, afterward connected with Elyria schools; Abraham, removed westward; and Delpha, who married Rev. Mr. Burbank.

Jesse Ball first settled on the lake shore. He married Susan Gilbert. Eleven children were born to them: Horace, Orissa, Sally, Susan, Jesse, Jr., Eli, Julia, Ann, Harriet, Eliza and Emily.

Benjamin Munn and wife settled on the North ridge, near Sugar creek. He died a few years later, and his widow returned East.

Amason Washburn married Sallie Whitney, and located in Vermillion township in 1819. He united blacksmithing and farming, and by persevering industry and frugality obtained a competence. The children were: Wheeler, David L., who married Irena Beardsley; Charles, who married Sally Ball; Marietta, who married Benajah Butler; Benjamin S., who married Sarah Brobeck; Betsey, who married James Mordoff; Delpha, who married John Harrison; James, who married —— Webster, and Amason, Jr.

Capt. Josiah S. Pelton located in Vermillion in 1818. He was originally from near Hartford, Connecticut, but had removed to Euclid, Cuyahoga county (where his wife died), previous to finally settling in Vermillion. He had been in the West India trade as captain of a trading vessel. He was far advanced in life, and ill prepared to begin life in a new country, although he was possessed of fine talents, and quite extensively read. The oldest son, Josiah S., Jr., became the manager and main support of the family, and being a good financier, became comparatively wealthy. He married Mrs. Sophia Leonard, of Buffalo, New York. The remainder of the children are: Allen, who married Fanny Cuddeback; Sylvester A., who married Eunice Sturges; Austin, who married Sarah Sturges; Franklin, who married Eliza Davis; Phœbe, who married Anson Cooper; Charlotte, who married Levi Parsons; and Lucy, who became the wife of John Miller. Of later settlers, Moses Tod came from East Haven, Connecticut, to Vermillion, arriving May 28, 1835. He purchased the farm first owned by Enoch Smith. Mr. Todd died December 22, 1848, aged eighty-three. Mrs. Todd died in 1857, aged eighty-nine. The children are: Sarah, Woodward, Henry, Charlotte D., and Isaac and Kneeland (twins), who are all yet living.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first white child born in the township of Vermillion was John Sherrats, in 1809. He grew to manhood and removed to Van Buren county, Michigan.

The first couple married was Catherine Sherarts to Bud Martin, in the spring of 1814. Both are now dead.

The first death was that of a stranger—name not known—at the house of Barlow Sturges, in the winter of 1810–11. The following year the wife of Solomon Parsons died. This was the first death of an actual settler in Vermillion.

The first house in the township was erected in 1808, by William Hoddy. It was of logs, and stood on the lake shore, near the mouth of the river, and the second by Captain William Austin, a short distance west.

Peter Cuddeback built the first frame house, in 1818. In 1821, Captain Austin built a stone house, the first in the township, and to Horatio Perry belongs the honor of having erected the first brick house in the township.

Through the efforts of Judge Ruggles, a post office was early established in Vermillion. Judge Ruggles, it is thought, was the first commissioned postmaster.

The mails were carried on foot, first, by a Mr. Leach. The present postmaster is Henry Baxtine.

The first orchard was planted in 1812, by Peter Cuddeback, on the farm afterwards occupied by his son, J. J. Cuddeback.

Captain William Austin opened the first public house, says Wm. H. Crane, at or near the mouth of the river. At present (1879) there is but one hotel in the township. This is the "Lake House," located in the village, W. I. Irish, proprietor.

C. P. Judson put in the first stock of goods. His store was located in the village. At present the business houses are as follows: Lewis Wells, and Delker & Englebrecht, dry goods, etc.; Ed Kane and John King, groceries; Dr. F. C. McConnelly and others, drugs; a hardware, furniture, jewelry and several millinery stores, with a number of boot and shoe and blacksmith shops.

ORGANIZATION.

The first record of an election bears date April 6, 1818. It was held at the residence of Hon. Almon Ruggles, who was elected township clerk. Peter Cuddeback and James Prentiss were judges of the election, which resulted as follows: Francis Keyes, John Beardsley, and Rufus Judson, trustees; Peter Cuddeback, treasurer; Jeremiah Van Benschoter and Horatio Perry, overseers of the poor; Peter Cuddeback and Francis Keyes, fence viewers; Peter Cuddeback, lister and appraiser; Stephen Meeker, appraiser; George Sherrats, Francis Keyes, William Van Benschoter, and James Prentiss, supervisors.

Mr. Cuddeback seems to have carried off the honors of office on this occasion, probably with great opposition, as the emoluments were nothing and the public crib empty; in fact, it was soon after resolved that all township officers perform their duties free of expense to the township.

The township officers for 1879 are: John H. Farber, Jesse Ball, and S. A. Pelton, trustees; Otis H. Tilden, clerk; Franklin Pelton, treasurer; David Haber, assessor; Conrad Nuhm, L. W. Champney, and L. P. Walker, constables; Otis H. Tilden, M. J. Trinter, and Lemuel Goldsmith, justices of the peace; and eight supervisors.

CHURCHES.

The first religious meeting was held at the house of Captain William Austin in the spring of 1810, by the Rev. Joseph Badger, who was one of the earliest missionaries in northeastern Ohio, and identified with the churches during the first twenty-five years of settlement. The first church organized in the township was the Congregational, February 20, 1818. The first meeting house was built near the center of the township in the spring of 1828, and on the 22d day of May, the same year, the first pastor, Rev. Harvey Lyon, was installed. The first class of the Methodist Episcopal Church was formed in the fall of 1831. Members: John Myers and wife, Miss Zuba Jackson, and subsequently Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Julia Summers, wife of Hon. Benjamin Summers. John Myers was the leader of the class. Rev. Henry O. Sheldon and Edward Thompson were the first ministers. There are at present, in addition to the above, four German churches, but of these we have no statistics.

SCHOOLS.

The first school house was built on the lake shore in the spring of 1814. Miss Susan Williams taught a term of school, the first in the township, the summer following the erection of the school house. Among her scholars were: J. J. Cuddeback, Jacob Sherarts and Joseph Brooks.

The village school district was made a special district at the March meeting of the board of education in 1851, and was re-organized in 1873, April 14th of which year it was decided to erect a school building. Work was begun as soon as practicable, and the building was completed in 1874. It is a substantial brick structure, and cost, with grounds and furniture, some eighteen thousand dollars. The school comprises three grades, primary, intermediate and grammar, and employs four teachers.

The present board of education is composed of the following: J. C. Gilchrist, president; Otis H. Tilden, clerk; H. G. Delker, treasurer; William McGraw and G. W. Lavoo, directors.

SOCIETIES.

Ely Lodge, No. 424, F. and A. Masons. The charter of this body was issued November 9, 1868. On September 7, 1870, the building was burned in which the lodge convened, and with it the charter, records, jewels and furniture. The present charter was issued October 22, 1870, and contains the following names: Dr. F. C. McConnelly, E. H. Anders, Thomas W. Green, Stephen Van Winkle, Homer Durand, R. Case, James Nicholl and Alfred Smith. The officers on charter were: E. H. Anders, W. M.; Dr. F. C. McConnelly, S. W.; Thomas W. Green, J. W. The society has a present membership of thirty-five, and is in a prosperous condition. It meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month. The officers for 1879 are: Dr. F. C. McConnelly, W. M.; M. M. Pelton, S. W.; J. J. Patchet, J. W.; C. B. Summers, secretary; L. Body, treasurer; H. Sturdevant, S. D.; B. Parsons, J. D.; William Bolams, tyler; W. S. Irish and Royal Harris, stewards. Dr. McConnelly was the founder of this lodge, and has occupied his present position the greater part of the time since its formation.

Kœing Lodge No. 543, I. O. O. F., was instituted November 25, 1872, with the following charter members: J. M. King, N. Fischer, V. Gerlach, Charles Leimbach, John Englebrecht, J. Krapp, A. Trinter, Charles Nagle, M. Herman, C. Bachman, L. Body, A. Heusner, J. Englebrecht, J. Schade and J. Miller.

The officers on organization were: J. M. King, N. G.; V. Gerlach, V. G.; J. Krapp, P. Sec.; Charles Nagle, R. Sec., and N. Fischer, treasurer. Present membership, twenty-one; meetings, Thursday evening of each week. The officers for 1879 are: A. Trinter, N. G.; J. Gerlach, V. G.: C. Bachman, R. S.; John Englebrecht, P. S., and J. M. King, treasurer.

Temperance societies have several times effected an organization in the township. None are now in operation.

PHYSICIANS.

The first to represent the medical profession in Vermillion township was Dr. Strong, who came very early, but of him we have no record.

Prominent among physicians of a later date was A. E. Merrell, at present probate judge of Erie county.

F. C. McConnelly, M. D., began his practice in Vermillion, immediately after receiving his degree, in 1851. He soon acquired an extensive and lucrative practice, which still continues. Two other physicians reside in the township at present: B. F. Bond and A. McMillan.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

George Sherrats built, in the years 1809–10, the first flouring mill in the township. This was propelled by hand, and commenced to grind wheat in the spring of 1810. Shortly after, Peter Cuddeback built a similar mill, and for three years or more the inhabitants of this, and some of adjoining townships, patronized these mills extensively. No other grist mills have been built in the township.

The first saw mill was erected by Job Smith, on La Chapelle creek, in 1819.

In 1830 or '31, Messrs. Ford, Sanford, Tracy and others, of the Geauga Iron Company, put in operation at Vermillion village the Huron Iron Company. This grew to be an extensive business, and was in operation until 1855.

It was succeeded by the Vermillion furnace, under the ownership of Philo Tilden, who was afterward associated with D. R. Paige. Some fifty thousand dollars were invested in the business, and an average of sixty men employed. The furnace ceased business in 1865.

Two cheese factories have had an existence in the township, and one is still in operation. This is what is known as the Switzer factory, is located on lot number three, in the second section, and began business in April, 1877, with a patronage of one hundred cows. Christopher Bauman is the manufacturer. The milk is made into one cheese daily, and these, when cured, are marketed in the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Chicago. Fischer & Company have a sash, door and blind manufactory in the village.

VERMILLION VILLAGE,

situated at the mouth of Vermillion river, was incorporated by a special act of legislature, in 1837. The first record of an election bears date April 6, 1839, when the following were elected: Joseph B. Clarke, mayor; William B. Andrews, recorder; Noah Loomis, treasurer; Chris. Grover, A. W. Melsheimer, A. B. Smith, Charles Burr and Barlow Sturges, trustees. The officers for 1879 are: Charles B. Summers, mayor; Otis M. Tilden, clerk; Franklin Pelton, treasurer; David Newbury, Henry Jackson, A. A. Edson, Charles Martin, George Krapp and J. C. Gilchrist, councilmen.

SHIPPING INTERESTS, ETC.

It was many years after settlement before anything was done toward improving the harbor at the mouth of the Vermillion river. Action was finally taken by the government, and, in about 1841 or 1842, Major Borns came on and built a pier and dredged the channel, and several years later a light house was constructed and further dredging performed, giving some fourteen feet of water in the channel.

The first boat of any kind was built by Captain William Austin, as early as 1815. She was named the "Friendship," and was of, perhaps, thirty tons capacity. We have no knowledge of her subsequent career. After the harbor was improved, ship building was extensively prosecuted. Alva Bradley, now of Cleveland, was, without doubt, the largest builder, and, in company with Ahira Cobb, constructed many sail and steam crafts.

FLORENCE.

ORIGINAL OWNERS.

For explanation of the following table the reader is referred to the history of Lyme township:

FLORENCE, TOWN NUMBER FIVE, RANGE TWENTY.

CLASSIFICATION No. 1, SECTION 1.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	*s.*	*d.*	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	*s.*	*d.*
Abigail Armour	6	0	0	Isaac Bronson	6	0	0
Reuben Coe	33	16	4	" "	33	16	4
Jonathan Coe	..	..	..	" "	40	10	5
Humphrey Denton	..	..	..	" "	73	19	10
Isaac Davis	..	..	..	" "	15	16	0
Sylvanus Ferris	..	..	..	" "	42	14	4
Josiah Ferris	..	..	..	" "	20	3	4
Moses Ferris	..	..	..	" "	6	0	0
Ezra Finch	..	..	..	" "	86	0	0
Pack Ferris	..	..	..	" "	6	10	0
Charles Green	197	12	4	" "	4	11	6
Abel Gould	113	16	9	Jesup Wakeman	34	10	6½
Joseph Wakeman	167	3	8	" "	167	3	8
Abigail Hubbel	176	13	4	" "	176	13	4
Jabez Thorp	147	18	0	" "	120	11	7½
Charles Green	197	12	4	Isaac Bronson	168	0	10½
Nathaniel Benedict	359	13	3	Ebenezer Jesup, Jr.	46	3	6½
John Gregory, Jr.	221	11	0	" "	176	1	0
Benj. Isaac's heirs	406	8	9	" "	90	6	4
Col. Steph'n St. John	713	6	7	" "	23	10	10¼
Footing of Classification No. 1,	£1,344				7		0

CLASSIFICATION No. 2, SECTION 2.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	*s.*	*d.*	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	*s.*	*d.*
Jabez Thorp	147	18	0	Jesup Wakeman	27	13	4½
Jonathan Darrow	254	5	2	" "	254	5	2
Samuel Squire	412	15	4	" "	222	4	1
Col. Steph'n St. John	713	6	7	" "	119	2	5¼
Ann Seymour	6	17	5	" "	6	17	5
Timothy Whitney	..	17	6	" "	..	17	6
Jarvis Kellogg	2	3	9	" "	2	3	9
Desire Siscat	8	7	6	" "	8	7	6
Mary Lockwood	2	8	6	" "	2	8	6
Cyrus Bissry	12	16	3	" "	12	16	3
Sarah Eversley	26	13	5	" "	26	13	5
Stephen G. Thatcher	13	1	5	" "	13	1	5
John Richards	7	6	8	" "	7	6	8
Gershom Pritchard	31	13	1	" "	31	13	1
Capt. Phin. Hanford	43	14	3	" "	26	4	3
Ezra Waterbury	11	6	4	" "	11	6	4
Hannah Gregory	13	3	4	" "	13	3	4
Daniel Sturges	1	15	8	" "	1	15	8
John Phillow	1	15	2	" "	1	15	2
Daniel Webb	1	10	8	" "	1	10	8
Nathan Burrill	2	17	4	" "	2	17	4
Betty Jarvis	2	8	6	" "	2	8	6
John Eversley	11	1	2	" "	11	1	2
Thos. Fitch's heirs	415	3	0	" "	32	11	4¾
Charles Green	197	12	4	" "	24	19	11½
Joseph Hubby, Jr.	25	16	5	" "	25	16	5
Nathaniel Husted	..	..	..	" "	41	7	5
William Jacobs	..	..	..	" "	60	0	0
Joshua Knapp	..	..	..	" "	125	9	3
Jonathan Knapp	..	..	..	" "	26	9	7
Israel Lockwood	51	4	10	" "	51	4	10
William Lockwood	..	..	..	" "	18	19	2
Andrew Marshall	..	..	..	" "	26	14	3
Caleb Mead	..	..	..	" "	33	17	7
Thomas Mesnard	..	..	..	" "	6	7	6
Jesse Mead	..	..	..	" "	22	8	5
Henry Mead	105	4	2	" "	40	8	2
Footing of Classification No. 2,	£1,344				7		0

CLASSIFICATION No. 3, SECTION 3.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	*s.*	*d.*	*Classified by.*	*Am't classed.* £	*s.*	*d.*
Samuel Squire	412	15	4	Jesup Wakeman	190	11	3
Ann Hull	64	16	6	" "	64	16	6
Solomon Sturges	319	3	9	" "	39	18	0
Francis D. Swords	3	3	6	" "	3	3	6
John Wilson	5	4	0	" "	5	4	0
Hezekiah Sturges	532	8	3	" "	200	9	4½
Henry Mead	105	4	2	Isaac Bronson	64	16	0
John Mesnard, Jr.	..	..	..	" "	6	0	0
James Moe	..	..	..	" "	32	6	2
Henry Marshall	..	..	..	" "	35	12	0
Angus McCall	..	..	..	" "	13	2	7
Elkana Mead	..	..	..	" "	7	10	0
John Mysnard	..	..	..	" "	14	0	0
Theophilus Peck, Jr.	..	..	..	" "	50	6	4
Solomon Purdy	..	..	..	" "	83	18	9
James Phillips	..	..	..	" "	20	0	0
Thomas Rich	..	..	..	" "	45	15	9
Jonathan Raynolds	..	..	..	" "	18	0	0
Oliver Fairchild	..	..	..	" "	8	10	8
John Parrott	..	..	..	" "	86	9	8
Thos. H. Wakeman	239	6	10	" "	17	13	9½
Thomas Fitch's heirs	415	3	0	Ebenezer Jesup, Jr.	6	19	1¾
Hannah Fitch's heirs	141	2	7	" "	13	8	8
Stephen and Hooker St. John	31	1	6	" "	4	0	0
Fountain Smith	158	18	10	" "	105	15	10
Mathew Benedict, Jr.	218	7	4	" "	60	0	0
Samuel Benedict, Jr.	7	16	8	" "	7	16	8
Nathaniel Benedict	4	10	8	" "	4	10	8
Phillip Corbon	10	14	5	" "	7	0	0
Joseph Gun	4	8	8	" "	2	10	0
Benj. Hitchcock	9	14	4	" "	4	10	0
Alexander Stewart	5	17	4	" "	4	0	0
Nath'l Taylor, 3d	15	5	0	" "	0	0	0
Mathew Taylor	23	19	6	" "	12	0	0
Preserved Wood	3	9	4	" "	3	0	0
Elijah Wood	2	7	0	" "	2	0	0
Matthew Willis	3	4	4	" "	3	9	4
Matthew Benedict	176	16	5	" "	..	16	0
Daniel Hickok	6	4	3	" "	3	0	0
Ebenezer Haytt	76	15	6	" "	76	15	6
Daniel Haytt	9	0	6	" "	6	9	11¼
Footing of Classification No. 3,	£1,344				7		0

CLASSIFICATION No. 4, SECTION 4.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	*s.*	*d.*	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	*s.*	*d.*
Daniel Haytt or David Haytt	9	0	6	Ebenezer Jesup, Jr.	2	10	6¾
Ebenezer Jesup, two rights	286	0	9	" "	286	0	9
Jabez Hubbel	32	16	9	" "	17	17	3
Enock Benedict	84	1	8	" "	29	13	2¼
Hezekiah Sturges	532	8	3	Joseph Wakeman	36	3	2½
Elijah Abel	719	4	4	" "	467	19	5
Thos. H. Wakeman	239	6	10	Isaac Bronson	221	13	0½
John Perry	6	17	0	" "	6	17	0
Aaron Jennings	100	0	0	" "	100	0	0
Nathan Beers	145	1	0	" "	175	12	7
Footing of Classification No. 4,	£1,344				7		0

NAME.

The name of the township was originally Jesup, after Ebenezer Jesup, one of the original proprietors of its soil. From some dislike of the gentleman, the name was subsequently, at a meeting by the inhabitants, changed to Florence.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The surface of the township is generally rolling. The soil is a sandy loam, with a more clayey soil in some portions. Sandstone underlies a considerable portion of the township, and several quarries have been opened. The King quarry, on lot number three, in the third section, and one on the Vermillion, in the first section, are the only quarries now worked to any extent. The former is owned by Joseph King, and was opened some thirty years ago. Grindstone were formerly quite extensively made from this quarry. The principal varieties of native timber were whitewood, white oak, hickory, black walnut, chestnut, beech, maple, cherry, ash and basswood.

The principal stream is the Vermillion river, which heads in a little lake of the same name in Ashland

county. The origin of the name is not known, but it is thought by some to have been derived from a red clay found in many places along the banks of the river. The stream flows through the eastern part of the township, its general course being north, and empties into Lake Erie. La Chapelle creek, the only other water course in the township worthy of mention, rises in Townsend, and, entering Florence from Wakeman about a mile and a quarter east of the west town line, flows through the west part of the township, and finally into Lake Erie.

GAME.

For a number of years after the arrival of the first settler in Florence, deer, wolves, wild turkeys, and smaller game too numerous to specify, were found in great abundance. Bears, though not infrequently seen, were not so numerous as in more marshy townships. The honor of killing the first bear naturally fell to Richard Brewer and Christopher Shaeffer, two of the best shots in the county. Shaeffer was out with his gun one evening, when a bear suddenly loped across his path a short distance in front of him. Just as he raised his rifle to fire, a little snow dropped from the branch of a small tree above him upon the barrel of his gun, obscuring the sight, and the bear got away. The next morning he obtained the assistance of Brewer, and with two good dogs they tracked the bear into Berlin, where they found him in a marsh. The bear ran to a log, which he had no sooner reached than Brewer fired, but only wounding, not killing, him. The report of the gun was the signal for the onset of the dogs. They seized the animal as he tried to escape, but were being badly worsted in the encounter, when Brewer grabbed the bear by the fur and plunged a hatchet into his head. He released the dogs, rose upon his hind legs, gave one piercing howl, and fell over on his back dead. The bear was an unusually large one, the flesh on his sides, it is said, measuring six inches. Shaeffer subsequently killed a bear in Florence, the only one ever killed in the township. He has probably killed more deer than any man in the county, often following them by day and by night. He killed by actual count one thousand deer, after which he kept no record. The last year that he hunted, and when deer were less numerous than formerly, he shot seventy. One method of his hunt at night was to fix up a torch of some kind which would attract the deer within range of his gun.

SETTLEMENT.

The first family that settled in the township was that of Ezra Sprague. Mr. Sprague was born in Alford, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, March 27, 1785, and emigrated to Ohio in 1807. The same year he married Harriet A. Griswold, of Windsor township, Ashtabula county, and resided in the vicinity of Grand River until the spring of 1809, when, with his wife and one child, he came to this township. He settled where his daughter, Laura, now lives on lot number thirty-eight in the fourth section, and resided on his original location until his death. He died January 6, 1856. Mr. Sprague was a man of strong traits of character. He was the first justice of the peace in the township, and afterwards held the position of associate judge of Common Pleas for fourteen years. In the early years of his official duties he rode to court on horseback with a blanket doubled up for a saddle and strips of basswood for stirrups.

Mrs. Sprague died January 23, 1853, aged seventy-one. They had a family of seven children, only two of whom are living, viz: Mrs. H. F. Merry at Sandusky City, and Laura Sprague in this township on the old homestead. The sons, Simon H. and Solomon G. Sprague, were well known residents of this township for many years. The former was the oldest of the family, and was born prior to their settlement in Florence. He died January 17, 1874. His widow still resides in the township. Solomon G. Sprague was born May 9, 1816, married Mary Collins December 15, 1857, and died January 27, 1876. His family still reside in Florence.

In July, 1809, Eli S. Barnum and his sister, Rachel, Rufus Judson and family, Charles Betts and Joseph Parsons, arrived from Danbury, Connecticut. Barnum located on the southwest corner of what is now called Florence Corners, and was the first settler at that place. He subsequently married Miss Root, then of Henrietta, sister of Mrs. Calvin Leonard. He was the proprietor's agent for the sale of the lands of this township, and was a justice of the peace and postmaster at Florence Corners for many years. He finally removed to Cleveland, where he died.

Rufus Judson, after a residence for a few years near Florence Corners, moved to the lake shore, as did also Judge Meeker, who, for a short time, lived in Florence. Charles Betts took up his abode in the south part of the township, where he lived alone for many years, being a bachelor. His brother, Isaac, finally came out, and occupied the house with him. One day, while Charles was sitting at the table, eating his meal, Isaac, impelled by a desire to secure his property, struck him upon the head with the sharp edge of a post ax, cutting through his skull, and killing him instantly. He then concealed the body under the barn, where it was, a short time after, discovered. The murderer was sent to the penitentiary, and died there.

Joseph Parsons settled a short distance west of Ezra Sprague, afterwards called Sprague's corners. He kept bachelor's hall there a number of years. His wife could not be induced to exchange the old home for a life in the woods of Florence, and she always remained in Connecticut. His son subsequently came out with his family, and occupied the house with his father a number of years, when they all removed to the lake shore.

In 1810, John Brooks, Sr., Joseph Sears and Jeremiah Wilson, and their families, were added.

Mr. Brooks located at Sprague's corners, on lot thirty-seven. He was a soldier in the Revolution, and was in several important engagements, amongst others those of White Plains and Monmouth, and was twice wounded. He died at the age of ninety-one. His son, John Brooks, Jr., married Adeline Squire, and settled a short distance south of Florence corners, on the east side of the road. They are both deceased, and the last of the family moved to Kansas a short time since. Joseph Brooks, another son, married a daughter of Eli S. Barnum, and settled across the road from his brother John.

In 1811, Town Clark with his widowed mother, with several younger children, and George Brooks, her son-in-law, and his family of wife and child, moved in from Onondaga county, New York. The Clark family bought and settled where Mrs. Solomon G. Sprague resides. Seven years after, Mrs. Clark married a Mr. Downing, and removed to Michigan. Mrs. John Hill, aged seventy-six, is the only member of the family now living in the township. George Brooks settled in the south part of the township. In 1836, he removed to Michigan, and afterwards started for California and died on the way.

These were the only inhabitants of the township until after the war. They were among the earliest settlers of the Fire-lands, and their situation was one of complete isolation, shut off by woods from neighbors in every direction. To obtain their grinding, they had to travel on foot through an unbroken forest to Newburgh, near Cleveland. Ezra Sprague, when making such a journey, on one occasion lost his way near where Elyria now is, and lay out in a storm all night. He had been sick with ague for some time previous, but, it is said, after the drenching he received that night he never suffered another shake.

Although the pioneers of Florence never suffered for provisions to the endangerment of life, yet they were compelled to live in the simplest manner. Grated or "jointed" corn, potatoes and milk constituted the only articles of food they had for weeks at a time. A wild onion grew abundantly on the river bottoms, and other wild but hardly edible vegetables were frequently gathered, and gave, at least, variety to the meal. All kinds of provisions were high during the early years of settlement of the township, and they could not be procured short of Huron or Sandusky. Pork sold for twenty dollars per barrel, flour for sixteen dollars, tea two dollars and fifty cents per pound, and salt ten dollars per barrel. Joab Squire once carried two hundred pounds of maple sugar to Sandusky, which he exchanged for two barrels of salt, the trip requiring three days. At another time he went to Huron and bought twenty-five pounds of bacon at twenty-five cents per pound, and lugged it home on his back.

There was scarcely any money in circulation, and exchanges were made principally in the products of the soil. The first specie currency which circulated among the settlers of Florence, was what was called "cut money." A silver dollar was cut into ten or twelve pieces and passed for shillings, a kind of inflation that was popular with all. The first paper money which the settlers were unfortunate enough to possess, was the notes of the Owl Creek bank, in the denominations of six and a fourth, twelve and a half, thirty-seven and a half, and fifty cents. The bank was of the wildcat description, and soon collapsed.

Perhaps the greatest hardship endured by the first settlers was in the matter of necessary clothing. Common factory cloth was worth fifty cents a yard, for which one bushel of wheat was usually exchanged. Home-made woolen cloth was four dollars per yard. Flax was raised, and summer clothing manufactured, but suitable material for winter wear was not so easily provided, sheep being difficult to raise in the new country. The masculine portion of the inhabitants depended almost entirely on buckskin for clothing material, and although it answered very well the purpose of wear and tear in the woods, it was anything but comfortable to the wearer. After a wetting and drying, the garments would be as stiff as if made of sheet-iron.

During the progress of the war the inhabitants lived in almost constant fear of Indian massacre. 1811, the settlers joined in the erection of a block house, just north of the present residence of Mrs. Solomon Sprague. It was used as a dwelling by Mrs. Clark and her family, but was the fortress to which the inhabitants fled for safety in the hour of danger. Whenever a report of the approach of Indians reached the settlement, the settlers would remove their families to the block-house, and they would all remain there for days at a time. On one occasion, while a man was going with his family to the fort, a circumstance occurred, which created the greatest excitement. A young man, with a gun, was sent some distance ahead of his family to keep a look-out for Indians. When within half a mile of the block-house, the report of a gun was heard, and the young man came running back with the intelligence that he had seen two Indians, one of whom shot at him, at the same time showing a bullet-hole in his coat. The alarm spread rapidly, and all the inhabitants collected at the block-house, and made every preparation they could for an attack which, they expected, would be made that night. The women and children were sent into the room above while the men with guns, pitch-forks and clubs, awaited below the expected assault. During the night the alarm was given by the occupants of the second story that Indians with fire-brands were approaching in the direction of a small building that stood near the house with the evident intent of setting it on fire, which would communicate it to the fortified building. Thus amidst the greatest excitement they spent the night, no one in the house showing any disposition to sleep, except the individual whose coat had been pierced with a bullet the evening before, which fact was regarded as significant, and no savages appeared. As the morning dawned, the fact

also began to dawn upon their minds that they were the victims of a cruel hoax, and that the said individual had shot the bullet through his coat to give the appearance of credibility to his story. This suspicion proved to be correct, but what punishment, if any, was inflicted upon the offender we are unable to record. The alarm of Indians carrying fire-brands grew out of the fact that sparks and cinders were carried by the wind in the direction of the block-house from a burning log heap. When the surrender of Detroit occurred, the settlers removed their families to Cleveland. The men remained in the township, all working together, with their guns close by, on a single farm to be the better prepared for any attack that might be made, while one of their number was stationed as a sentinel to watch the approach of danger. But the enemy had not the temerity to come within range of their guns.

After the close of the war, the township settled more rapidly. One of the first families that moved in was that of Lambert Shaeffer, formerly from Schoharie county, New York. He came to Ohio in 1812, stopping at Painesville, where he carried on blacksmithing until the war was over, when he removed to this township, arriving in February, 1815. He settled on the Vermillion, in the first section, where Mr. Graves now lives. He moved into a cabin which stood on his purchase and formerly occupied by Jeremiah Wilson, who left at the breaking out of the war. Shaeffer died at the home of his son Christopher, in this township, about twenty-six years ago, his wife previously. They had seven children, one of whom died in the east. Three are yet living, viz: Mrs. Richard Brewer and Christopher Shaeffer in this town ship, and Elias in Illinois.

William Blackman moved in about this time. He was originally from Connecticut, but removed to Towanda creek, New York, in 1802, and, before the war, settled near Buffalo, which he saw burned by the British. After his arrival with his family in this township, he lived for a year in the block-house with widow Clark and family. He then purchased and settled in the third section, on what is now known as the Mason place, but afterwards changed his location to the Vermillion, in the first section, where, in connection with Harley Mason, he established a saw-mill. Meeting with some reverses, he went to New London, and, later, to Indiana. He finally returned to Florence, and died at the house of his daughter, Mrs. Denman.

One of the prominent pioneers of Florence and a resident of the township for fifty-two years was Joab Squire. Mr. Squire was born in Fairfield county, Connecticut, November 2, 1777. In 1799 he married Mary Buckley, and in 1815 emigrated to the West. During the most of this time his life was upon the sea. For several years he commanded a vessel of which he was the owner, engaged in the coasting trade from Boston, Massachusetts, to Charleston, South Carolina. Once, while passing around Cape Cod, his vessel was wrecked in a storm, on Nantucket Shoals, and Captain Squire and his wife narrowly escaped drowning. The loss of his vessel was a serious reverse to him, but he secured an interest in another and continued on the sea until the war commenced. In April, 1815, he started with his family for this township, where he had previously purchased a tract of land. After a tedious journey, most of the way by water, he arrived at Cleveland in July, 1815, which was then a place of a few small buildings, giving little promise of the splendid city it has since become. He came from Cleveland by lake to the mouth of the Vermillion, and thence by land to this township. He settled on lot number twenty-nine in the fourth section, where he resided until his death. When he arrived here his family consisted of his wife and nine children, the youngest less than a year old. Babies had to be rocked then as now, and having no cradle, Mrs. Squire rocked hers in a sap trough. Mr. Squire was twice married and was the father of sixteen children, all but one of whom lived to adult age. He died March 31, 1867, and was buried in the family burying ground on the old homestead. Five of the children survive, as follows: Mrs. William Tillinghast, formerly of Berlin, now of Toledo; Julius, in Ottawa county; Julia (a twin sister of Julius), now wife of Edwin A. Denton, of Florence; Joab, a practicing physician at East Toledo; and Benjamin B., in Wakeman.

During the year 1816 several accessions were made to the settlement. One of these was Daniel Chandler, who came in from Orange county, New York. He was then unmarried, but in October, 1818, he married Sally Summers, daughter of Mark Summers, who settled in Vermillion the year previous. After his marriage, Mr. Chandler settled down where his widow still resides, half a mile west of Birmingham. He died there, October 21, 1869, aged seventy-eight. Mrs. Chandler is now eighty-one. They had thirteen children, ten of whom are living.

Jonathan Bryant, the same year, settled in the second section, a short distance south of the Harrison burying-ground. He soon after moved to Birmingham, and resided there the remainder of his life. Mr. Bryant was, for many years, a justice of the peace of this township.

John Denman, a native of England, came to Florence from Sullivan county, New York, in 1816, making the journey afoot, with his knapsack on his back. Three years afterward, he married Marinda Blackman, and settled on lot number seventy-eight, in the first section, erecting his cabin where the apple orchard now is, southeast of the present frame house.

That orchard he planted from seed that he brought from the East in his knapsack. Mr. Denman died on his original location, March 23, 1878, within two days of eighty-seven years of age. Mrs. Denman still occupies the old homestead, aged seventy-six. They had a family of fifteen children, who lived to mature age, and were married. Twelve are now living.

In the same year, Harley Mason, and his brother Chauncey, with a one-horse wagon and a few tools,

came in. Harley was a millwright, and had started for Cincinnati to obtain work at his trade. When he got to Florence, he found William Blackman engaged in the erection of a saw mill on the Vermillion, and he went in partnership with him. After the mill was built, he traded his interest in it to Blackman, for the farm now occupied by Hiram Smith. December 29, 1819, he married Susan Cahoon, daughter of Wilber Cahoon, a pioneer of the township of Avon, Lorain county. Mr. Mason was one of the active business men of the township. He was much engaged in milling, and was also a large owner of land. He died in February, 1851. His widow still survives, and lives with a son, a short distance north of the place on which her husband first located. There were twelve children, five of whom are living, viz.: Wilber T., Norman and Lodema, wife of John Poyer, in this township; Charles, in Clyde, Ohio; and Huldah (Mrs. John Marsh), in Iowa.

Chauncey Mason, who came in with his brother, Harley, lived on rented land for a number of years, and then removed to Michigan.

In the fall of 1816, Bowen Case came to Florence, from Auburn, New York, with Aaron Parsons and family. Parsons settled where Job Fish now lives. He finally moved to Wakeman, and his widow now resides there. Mr. Case married, December 25, 1829, Amanda Brumdadge, of Vermillion, and settled half a mile north of Florence corners. He resided there until twelve years ago, when he moved to the corners, where he has since resided. He is now aged seventy-four, and is living with his second wife.

The first settlers at Birmingham, formerly called Mecca, were Perez Starr and Uriah Hawley, who settled there in 1816. Starr came from Portage county, and his brothers, William, Jared and Dudley, came in about the same time. Hiram, a son of Perez Starr, occupies the place on which his father settled. Hawley located on the place now occupied by Charles Bristol. He subsequently moved to Brownhelm, and finally to Iowa, where he died. Starr and Hawley were both active business men, and some of their enterprises are elsewhere mentioned.

Isaac and John Furman and their families came into the township in 1817. The former settled a short distance east of Sprague's corners, and always lived there afterwards. John settled on the river, but finally moved to Richland county.

In the fall of the same year, Richard Brewer and his brother Peter, and his family, moved in from Delaware county, New York. Peter Brewer located where widow Harrison now lives. Richard married Nancy Shaeffer,, daughter of Lambert Shaeffer, and began pioneer life on the hill just north of his brother. He now lives west of Birmingham, on the road to Florence corners, aged ninety years—one of the oldest residents of the township.

Asahel Parker and family settled near where Mrs. James Wood now lives, in the year 1818. He died many years ago, and his son William W., residing in Florence, is the only survivor of the family.

In the summer of 1818 William Carter and family moved in from New York and settled at the "forks of the river," above Birmingham. He died there in 1853.

Jedediah Higgins and several sons and their families came into the township in 1819 and settled in the same locality. Aaron Higgins established a tannery there at an early date, but subsequently moved it down the river to Birmingham, where he afterwards erected a large frame building and carried on shoe making in connection with his other business. The works were finally destroyed by fire.

Chester King and family emigrated to Florence from Hartford, Connecticut, in 1819, the journey, which was made with a horse team and wagon, consuming six weeks. Mr. King first settled on the present location of the Mason family burying ground. A few years afterwards he changed his location to Chapelle creek, where he subsequently had a saw mill for a number of years. He soon after moved to the place now occupied by his son, Joseph King, and there spent the remainder of his days. In the early years of his settlement Mr. King was much of the time at work in his mill, and often remained at work there until late into the night. Once, when returning home with a piece of venison, he was pursued by a pack of wolves, the hungry animals crowding so closely upon his footsteps that he was compelled to abandon his meat and run for dear life for his home. Mr. King was born in Hartford county, Connecticut, in 1784. He married Jemima Smith, of Lyme, Connecticut, and was the father of seven children. He died in Florence in March, 1861, and his wife in February, 1854. Four of the children are now living, as follows: Chester C., in Vermillion; Hiram, at Hillsdale, Michigan; Rosanna E., married John E. Fuller (deceased), and resides at Norwalk; Joseph, living in Florence on the old homestead, married January 1, 1850, Melona Masters, of Berlin. They have two children living and one deceased.

In 1824, Jacob Shoff came into the township from Guildhall, Vermont. January, 1829, he married (his first wife having died in Vermont) Sally Haise, whose father, John Haise, settled, about the year 1826, a mile north of Florence corners. Mr. Shoff settled on the farm adjoining that of his father-in-law on the north, where Jeremiah Baker now lives. He resided here until about thirty years ago, when he moved a little west of Birmingham, where he lived until his death, May 9, 1859. Mrs. Shoff survives, aged seventy-two. There were five children, four of whom are living, and three in this township. Horatio N. Shoff is the proprietor of the Shoff House, on the old Russell stand, in Birmingham. He erected the building in 1872, the former building occupying the same site, having burned down the fall before.

George W. Clary has resided in this township for nearly forty years. His father, Colonel Elihu Clary,

was among the earliest pioneers of the Fire-lands, being the first settler of Peru township, Huron county. Mr. Clary was married to Eliza Chandler in 1844, and resides a mile south of Birmingham.

John Hill, a native of England, emigrated to the United States in 1819. He resided in Cayuga county, New York, until 1824, when he removed to Florence, having, the year before, purchased a farm on lot forty-eight in the fourth section. He died on this place March 5, 1879. His first wife died in 1842, and he subsequently married the widow of Henry Bishop, formerly Miss Clark, whose widowed mother came to Florence in 1811.

Silas Wood was a resident of the township for a number of years, and was prominently identified with its industrial interests. He came to Ohio from Pennsylvania, with his parents, in 1824, who settled in Greenfield, Huron county. He soon after began work for Seba Mather, who was, at that time, operating a fulling factory, on Huron river, east of Greenfield Center. Mr. Wood continued in his employ until he was twenty-one years of age. He then entered into the employ of Hawley & Whittlesey, proprietors of a clothing factory at Terryville, and a year afterwards became a partner. That was in the fall of 1826. In 1827, he married Hannah Ennes, whose parents had come to Birmingham a few years previous. After continuing in the clothing factory some six years, he sold and removed to Berlin, where he lived on a farm for a year, and then purchased and settled in Henrietta, on the Calvin Leonard farm, where he resided about twenty years. He then took up his residence at Birmingham, where, the year before, he had established a store in connection with L. S. Griggs. He soon after erected the present stone grist mill at Birmingham, and subsequently the saw mill, having previously disposed of his store. A year or two after the completion of the mill, he sold a half interest to Hiram Arnold, and a few years later the rest to a Mr. Bartlett. He then re-engaged in trade at Birmingham, in which he continued until his death. He died suddenly, with goods in his hands, October 30, 1866. Mrs. Wood died on the 22d of November, 1873.

Mr. Wood was a man of great energy of character, and acquired a fine property. He was the father of five children, four of whom are living, viz: Mrs. Althida Arnold and George S. Wood, at Birmingham, and Mrs. Hannah A. Kline and Mrs. Sarah A. Strauss, at Oberlin.

David L. Hill settled where he now lives, (lot number eleven, section three), in 1832. The country was still quite new in that quarter, and he had nothing to begin with in the woods but his ax. He has labored hard all his life, and his industry and economy have been rewarded by the acquirement of a fine property. He was born July 22, 1791, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. His first wife died December 18, 1875, and he married for his second wife, December 31, 1877, Mrs. Hall, widow of Aaron Hall, with whom he is now living. Mr. Hill is the father of eight children, three of whom are living.

EARLY EVENTS.

Caroline, daughter of Ezra Sprague, was the first white child born in the township. The date of her birth was May 13, 1810. She became the wife of H. F. Merry, of Sandusky City, (now deceased). Mrs. Merry is now living with a daughter at Sandusky.

The first marriage was that of Thomas Starr and Clementina Clark. They were married in the spring of 1814, by Esquire Abijah Comstock. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's mother, in the old block-house. It is said that every body in the township attended, and the house was not *crowded* either. The next couple married was John Brooks, Jr., and Adaline Squire. They were married by Rev. Nathan Smith, the first minister in the place. The date of the marriage the writer is unable to state, but it probably occurred in 1815 or 1816.

The first person that died in the township, was the mother of Judge Meeker, the date of which is not known. She was buried on the banks of the La Chapelle. The second death was that of Sally Brooks, daughter of John Brooks, Sr. She died in 1813.

The first burying ground was on Uriah Hawley's land, a short distance south of his house, where he buried his wife, September 18, 1818. Ten or fifteen persons were subsequently buried there, but as there was no road leading to the ground, the present burying place was selected, and the bodies removed there, from the old burying ground, in 1825.

A man by the name of Wolverton started the first blacksmith shop, which was of rather a unique character. He had his anvil on a stump, and rigged his bellows up between two trees. He frequently changed his location, so that, it is said, his shop was co-extensive with the township. A traveler passing along one day, lost a shoe from his horse's foot, and inquired of a man he met if there was a blacksmith shop near by. "Yes," was the reply, "you are are in it now, but it is three miles to the anvil." Wolverton also opened at Florence corners the first public house. He was succeeded, a short time afterwards, by J. Baker, who kept a tavern at the corners for many years. He built the large framed building there, on the southeast corner, which he formerly kept as a tavern, now occupied as a dwelling by his son. At Birmingnam, Charles L. Russell kept hotel, where the Shoff House now stands, for many years.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

The first school house was built at Sprague's Corners on land owned by John Brooks, Sr., lot number thirty-seven, section four. The first teacher was Ruth Squire, daughter of Joab Squire, and afterwards wife of Erastus French, of Wakeman. The school derived its support from the parents of the scholars, who paid in proportion to the number sent. The school house was subsequently taken down, and rebuilt on the

south side of the road. Adaline Squire, a sister of Ruth, who afterwards became the wife of John Brooks, Jr., was also one of the earliest teachers.

The second school house built in the township was located half a mile west of Birmingham, and Rhoda Root kept the first school in it. Her practice of opening the school with prayer was the cause of some displeasure to a certain individual, and a school meeting was held on one occasion, to consider his grievance, which resulted in the teacher being sustained. A few years after, a school house was erected in the village of Birmingham.

CHURCHES.

The earliest religious meetings were held at the house of Eli S. Barnum, at Florence Corners, at which itinerant preachers officiated.

The first religious society organized was of the Congregational order. The meeting was held at the house of Mr. Barnum, a missionary by the name of Loomis officiating on the occasion. The society included members from this township, Vermillion, Wakeman, and Clarksfield. The present Congregational church at Florence corners was organized January 7, 1832, by a committee of the presbytery of Huron, consisting of J. B. Bradstreet, Xenophon Betts, and Samuel Dunton. The following are the names of the members who joined at the time of the organization: Charles Whittlesey and wife, David Shaver and wife, Simeon Crane and wife, Uriah Hawley, Mrs. Mary A. Baker, Mrs. Tryphena Leonard, Mrs. Ruth Hines, Mrs. Mary Barnum, Mrs. Sarah M. Dunton, Mrs. Alice Olds, Mrs. Hannah Haise, Mrs. Betsey Thompson, John Phillips and wife. Uriah Hawley was chosen clerk.

The church building was completed in 1842, costing two thousand and twelve dollars, the lot for which was donated by Jessup Wakeman. The church for several years after its organization was supplied by preachers from neighboring towns. The first regular pastor was the Rev. Eldad Barber, who was called October 10, 1842. He officiated as pastor of the church for nearly thirty years, and his labors ended only with his death, in the spring of 1871. He was followed by Hubbard Lawrence, who continued until April, 1878. Rev. Mr. Hale then preached for the church until August of the same year, since when Rev. Mr. Wright has officiated as pastor. The present membership of the church is fourteen. Thomas A. McGregor is church clerk.

The First Congregational church, in Birmingham, was originally of the Presbyterian order, and was organized in the year 1838, by a committee consisting of Philo Wells and Mr. Xenophon Betts, of Vermillion, and Joseph Swift, of Henrietta. The members were: Philo Wells and wife, Calvin Leonard and wife, Joseph Swift and wife; Xenodhon Betts and wife, and a few others whose names are not remembered. In February, 1845, the church, by amendment of its charter, adopted the congregational form, but continued under the care of the presbytery until January, 1874, when it withdrew therefrom. Eldad Barber was probably the first preacher. Rev. Goodell and Carlisle preached at a later date, after which Mr. Barber again officiated. The last pastor was Rev. C. C. Creegan, of Wakeman. The membership at present is about twenty-five. Charles Graves is clerk and A. Lawrence, deacon. The society do not hold regular services at present, and their building is occupied by the Methodist Episcopal society, Rev. Mr. Royce officiating once in two weeks. The Sabbath school numbers about sixty scholars. David Leonard is superintendent.

The Methodists held meetings at the old log school house, one mile south of Florence corners as early as 1816 or 1817, at which Rev. Nathan Smith, the first preacher in the township, usually officiated. There are now two societies of this denomination in the township, one at Florence corners and another at Birmingham. The writer is unable to give the facts of their organization, although applying personally to many who were supposed to be able to furnish the necessary information. And a letter, with postage enclosed, addressed to the pastor of the church at Florence corners, who is said to have the early records of both churches, fails to elicit the courtesy of an answer.

A Baptist church was organized in 1818, at the house of Luther Norris, by John Rigdon, a minister from Richland county, and their meetings were held alternately at the house of Mr. Norris and at Florence corners. About the same time, a Baptist society was formed in Henrietta, Lorain county, where meetings were held in the school house about a mile east of Birmingham, and the Baptists in Florence subsequently united there. In July, 1837, by resolution of the church in Henrietta, a branch was organized at Birmingham, consisting of the following members: James and Catharine Daly, Henry and Mary Howe, John and Ann Blair, Richard and Catharine Laughton and Hannah Brown, and the society was called the "Henrietta and Birmingham Baptist Church." In May, 1840, the branch at Birmingham organized independently.

The Disciples church at Birmingham, was organized in 1845, with about forty members. It continued prosperous, under the labors of able men, the membership increasing to about seventy, when Sidney Rigdon, one of its preachers, embraced the doctrine of Mormonism, and drew off about one-half of the church. A house of worship was erected the same year, in which the society was organized, costing about twelve hundred dollars. Almon Andress, now of Birmingham, was the first elder of the church, and has continued as such for nearly fifty years. Jonathan Bryant officiated in the same capacity for some time, and Silas Wood was deacon. No regular services have been held for some time.

The Evangelical church, in the the first section, was formed about twenty years ago, at the school house

just east of Mr. Clary's, with a membership of about twenty. In 1866, the present house of worship, on the county line, was erected, and cost about nine hundred dollars. The membership at present numbers about what it did originally. Rev. George Hassenflug is pastor.

POST OFFICE.

The first mail route through the township extended from Cleveland to the old county seat on Huron river. The post office was at Florence corners, and Eli S. Barnum was the first postmaster. He kept the office in his dwelling, and continued postmaster for many years. His successors have been William F. Perry, Jeremiah Baker, and George P. Baker who continues to hold the office.

Cyrus Butler was the first postmaster at Birmingham. G. W. Chandler is the present incumbent.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

Florence was organized as an independent township April 7, 1817. The first election for township officers was held at the log school house one mile south of Florence corners. Joab Squire was elected clerk; Eli S. Barnum, John Brooks, Sr., and Isaac Furman, trustees; Ezra Sprague, justice of the peace. The number of votes polled was seventeen.

The township officers elected on April, 1879, are as follows: W. J. Rowland, clerk; E. B. Peck, George Taylor and A. B. Denman, trustees; John H. Poyer, treasurer; Charles A. Heale, assessor; H. G. Thompson and N. G. Taft, justices of the peace.

MILLS AND MANUFACTURES.

In the summer of 1809, Almon Ruggles and his brother, in fulfillment of a contract with the proprietors of the township, erected a grist mill on the Vermillion near the south town line. The mill was no sooner put in operation, than a sudden freshet swept mill, dam and everything before it. In 1811, the Messrs. Ruggles began the erection of another mill, on the La Chapelle, near the north line of the township, which was completed the next year. The mill proved a great convenience to the settlers not only in this, but in adjoining and more distant townships, as no grinding could be obtained short of Newburg or Cold creek. The proprietors subsequently added a saw mill. A number of years afterwards, the mills were bought by Harley Mason, who also built another saw mill on the same stream, a short distance above. The first saw mill in the township was built by Eli S. Barnum, on the La Chapelle, in the summer of 1810. On the same creek a saw mill was built, at an early date, by Job Smith. Smith was an early settler in Berlin, but afterwards removed to Brownhelm. The mention of his name recalls the following story: He is said at one time to have purchased a stock of goods in New York, for which he agreed to pay the owner five hundred coon skins, "taken as they run," by which the merchant naturally understood an average lot. But it appears that Smith attached, in this instance, at least, a very different meaning to the phrase. The skins not being delivered, the dealer came on to investigate the matter, and inquired of Smith when he would fulfill his contract. "Why," said Smith, "you were to take them *as they run;* the woods are full of them, take them when you please!"

The mill built by Smith, was afterwards owned and run for many years by Chester King. In 1816, William Blackman erected a saw mill on the Vermillion, above the forks of the river, where the stone quarry now is. Before completing it, Harley Mason came in and purchased a half interest. Soon after it was finished, Mason sold his interest to Blackman, receiving in exchange a farm of eighty acres, now occupied by Mr. Hiram Smith. This proved a fortunate transaction for Mason, and equally unfortunate for Blackman, for shortly afterwards a freshet carried away the dam, mill and all, leaving the owner without a dollar in the world. He then removed to New London, where he bettered his fortunes.

In 1816, Perez Starr, and his brother Dudley, erected a saw mill, and the next year a grist mill, on the Vermillion, on or near, the site of the present grist mill at Birmingham. Perez bought his brother out shortly afterwards, and carried on the business for a number of years, when they were bought out by Cyrus Butler, who operated them until his death. The next owner was Ahira Cobb, who subsequently traded them, with other property, to a man of the name of Dunham, of Cleveland, for property in that city. The mills burned down while Dunham owned them, and the mill-seat was afterwards purchased by Silas Wood, who, at the time, owned a stone grist mill farther up the river, built by Wines & Walker. This he then took down and moved to Birmingham, and erected the present grist mill, having, the year previous, in 1854, built a saw mill there. These mills are now owned by G. H. Arnold.

EARLY STORES.

The first store in the township appears to have been opened at Birmingham, by Erastus Butler. In the county assessor's list of merchants and traders, with their assessed capital, in Huron county, for the year 1826, he is the only trader mentioned for this township. The amount of his capital as given was eighteen hundred dollars. In 1828, the name of Cyrus Butler appears with only a capital of five hundred dollars. In 1829, Ferris & Wood, of Florence Corners, were assessed on seven hundred and fifty dollars. In 1830, J. V. Vredenburg with six hundred dollars, J. L. Wood, six hundred dollars, and Charles P. Judson, seven hundred dollars, are mentioned.

Cyrus Butler, a pioneer merchant of Florence, and at one time the owner of the old mills at Birmingham, had, at one time, a forge, a short distance below the mills, and manufactured bar iron for a few years, the ore for which was obtained in Vermillion. The works finally went off in a freshet. An ax factory

was formerly carried on there, for a short time, by a man by the name of Pratt.

Birmingham, as we have seen, from the mention of some of its early enterprises, was once a place of considerable business activity. It had, among its business men, such men as Perez Starr, Ahira Cobb, Uriah Hawley, Silas Wood and others,—men of great energy, business experience and property. The village neglected the opportunity, once presented, of securing a railroad and its glory has long since departed. And at Terryville, where once was heard the busy hum of industry, is now a collection of only a few old houses.

Birmingham is now a place of some two hundred and fifty inhabitants, with three churches, two school houses, one grist mill, one saw mill, one hotel, one drug and hardware store, one general store, one grocery, one millinery and fancy goods, one furniture shop, two blacksmith shops, one carriage shop, two wagon and repair shops, one cooper shop, one cigar factory, one meat market, one tailor shop.

At Florence Corners there are two churches, one school house, two general stores, one harness shop, two blacksmith shops, one shoe shop.

At the present time there are three saw mills in the township, viz: Wilber T. Mason's on the La Chapelle, Edwin Botsford near Florence Corners, and Eli Grave's southwest of Birmingham.

There are two cheese factories—those of George P. Baker near Florence Corners, and George Van Fleet at Birmingham.

GROTON.

This township, which is number five, in range twenty-four, is bounded on the north by Margaretta, south by Lyme township, Huron county, east by Oxford township, and west by the townships of York and Townsend, in Sandusky county. It was originally a part of Wheatsborough, called so in honor of the gentleman who owned the greater part of the land contained within its limits.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The surface of the township is level, about one-half being prairie, while the northern portion is covered with small timber. The soil of the south half is a black muck, slightly mixed with sand and very productive. In the remaining portion of the township a limestone soil prevails, and here is found limestone in considerable quantities.

Only one stream of water is found in the township. This is Pipe creek, which rises in Lyme township and flows in a general northeasterly direction across Groton and into Oxford. The stream was named by the Indians, by reason of a soft stone found in its bed from which pipes were formed.

ORIGINAL OWNERSHIP.

The following is a list of the original proprietors of Groton township. For explanation, see general history.

GROTON, TOWN NUMBER FIVE, RANGE TWENTY-FOUR.

CLASSIFICATION NO. 1, SECTION 1.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't classed.* £	s.	d.
Latham Avery	103	5	6	Latham Avery	103	5	6
Thankful Avery	263	16	8	" "	183	8	8
Amos Avery	12	2	2	" "	12	2	2
George Avery	8	8	2	" "	8	8	2
Ruth Holliday	43	11	3	" "	43	11	3
Elizabeth Latham	15	12	6	" "	15	12	6
Ezekiel Bailey	2	19	5	" "	2	19	5
Alexander Kidd	9	5	11	" "	9	5	11
Daniel Williams	7	13	0	" "	7	13	0
Christopher Woodbridge	1	3	0	" "	1	3	0
Benajah Lester	..	2	7	" "	..	2	7
Samuel Chester	10	6	6	" "	10	6	6
Daniel Eldridge	4	14	0	" "	4	14	0
Benjamin Avery	3	19	0	" "	3	19	0
Jason Chester	20	18	0	" "	20	18	0
John Hix	7	8	0	" "	7	8	0
Elizabeth More	62	10	9	" "	62	10	9
Nancy More	30	10	2	" "	30	10	2
Rebecca Minor	1	6	11	" "	1	6	11
Mary More	10	13	6	" "	10	15	6
John (or Jonathan) Latham	94	18	9	" "	94	18	9
James Bailey	2	10	0	" "	2	10	0
Captain Edward Latham	4	8	7	" "	4	8	7
Thomas Starr	1	1	6	" "	1	1	6
Experience Ward	2	19	5	" "	2	19	5
Benjamin Chester	442	3	0½	Starr Chester	147	7	8
" "	..	..	..	Jephama Pratt	147	7	8
" "	442	3	8½	James Dennison	147	7	8
Elisha Prior	34	12	11	Elisha Prior	34	12	11
Nathan (or Nath'l) Seabury	3	18	0	Nathaniel Seabury	3	18	0
Elizabeth Seabury	177	11	0	Elizabeth Seabury	137	5	10
Thankful Avery	263	16	8	Ebenezer Lester	80	8	0
				Footing of classification No. 1,	£1,344	7	0

CLASSIFICATION NO. 2, SECTION 2.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	s.	d.
John Deshon	1,177	6	2	Samuel Wheat, of New London	1,177	6	2
Eliphalet Harris	20	12	15	" "	20	12	15
John Deshon & Co.	556	10	0	" "	146	8	5
				Footing of Classification No. 2,	£1,344	7	

CLASSIFICATION No. 3, SECTION 3.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	s.	d.
Isaac Moseby	500	0	0	Mary, wife of Job Tabor	500	0	0
Elizabeth Westcole	87	6	0	" " "	87	6	0
Joseph Hurlburt	965	8	3	" " "	114	0	10
" "	..	..	..	Samuel H. P. Lee, New London	114	0	10
Alexander Reed	60	18	1	" " "	53	19	2
Guy Richards & Son	811	8	0	" " "	128	9	5
Isaac Champlin	142	3	3	Mary S., Enoch T. and Samuel H. Parsons, children of Enoch Parsons, Esq., Middletown.	47	7	9
Gersham Thorp	9	0	0		9	0	0
Joseph Lyon	31	15	9		31	15	9
Gersham Banks	14	15	0		14	15	0
Simeon Couch 3d	227	9	3		227	9	3
William Batterson	16	3	0		16	3	0
Footing of Classification No. 3, £1,344						7	0

CLASSIFICATION No. 4, SECTION 4.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	s.	d.
Alexander Reed	60	18	1	Samuel H. P. Lee	6	18	11
Jabez (or Jos.) Minor	7	10	7	" "	7	10	7
James Culver	8	9	1	" "	8	9	1
James Matthews	29	19	2	" "	29	19	2
William Brooks	65	11	6½	" "	65	11	6½
Joseph Owen	75	18	6	" "	75	18	6
James Pitman	145	8	4	" "	145	8	4
John Champlin	104	8	5	" "	104	8	5
Percy Beers	6	17	2	" "	6	17	2
Anthony Mitchell	23	11	6	" "	23	11	6
John Tilley	6	12	6	" "	6	12	6
Stephen Hempstead	70	6	1	" "	52	14	6¼
Lydia Beebe	24	5	0	" "	12	2	6
Abigail Bell	6	11	9	" "	3	5	10½
John Springer	17	19	0	" "	8	19	6
Lydia Johnson	21	15	0	" "	10	17	6
Mary Newbury	14	5	0	" "	7	2	6
William Stark	17	9	10	" "	8	14	11
Nathaniel Dickerson	15	1	0	" "	7	10	6
Joanna Holt	35	13	0	" "	17	16	6
Mary Lewis	5	12	0	" "	2	16	0
Stephen Hempstead	70	6	1	H'rs Sam'l Tabor, Jr.	17	11	6¼
Lydia Beebe	24	5	0	" "	12	2	6
Abigail Bell	6	11	9	" "	3	5	10½
John Springer	17	19	0	" "	8	19	6
Lydia Johnson	21	15	0	" "	10	17	6
Mary Newbury	14	5	0	" "	7	2	6
William Stark	17	9	10	" "	8	14	11
Nathaniel Dickinson	15	1	0	" "	7	10	6
Jonathan Holt	35	13	0	" "	17	16	6
Mary Lewis	5	12	0	" "	2	16	0
Joseph Hurlbutt	965	8	3	" "	114	0	10
John Deshon & Co.	556	10	0	Sam'l Wheat, Esq.	410	1	7
Bethia Talmon	63	5	0	John Lord	51	2	10
John Spencer	58	8	0	George Chapman	58	8	0
Footing of Classification No. 4, £1,343						16	7½

SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement in Groton township (then Wheatsborough) was made on Pipe creek by Jonathan Sprague, Squire Richey, and others in 1809. In 1811, Captain Seth Harrington, for many years one of the most prominent men of his township, moved in from Conneant, Ohio, with his family. He was originally from Rhode Island, but settled in Pennsylvania a few years prior to 1800, when he removed to Conneaut, where he resided until his departure for the Fire-lands. He raised a family of ten children, of whom one daughter (Rhoda) became the wife of Bourdett Wood. Among other early settlers may be named the following: Hiram Blackman, George Furgerson, Alexis Jackson, William, James, and John McCord, Thomas Morris, Israel Putnam, Samuel Spry, Nathaniel Cowan, Phineas Dunham, and others.

ORGANIZATION.

An election was held at the house of William McCord June 2, 1834, and on that day the first officers of the township were elected, viz.: Nathaniel Chapman, Bishop Stebbins, and Nathan Strong, trustees; Hiram Deyo, clerk; Stephen Crippen, treasurer; Stephen Crippen, justice of the peace; Joshua Lace, constable; Elaphall Toppen, George Cook, and Orange Potter, fence viewers; James Bemiss, James Morecraft, poor masters. There are but seven men living in the township at present who were here at the time of this election, and who were old enough to vote. They are the following: Pierson Magill, Madison S. Harrington, Harvey Wood, Ephraim Hastings, Dr. John P. Deyo, Samuel Nims, and Worthington Nims,

FIRST EVENTS.*

The first white child born in the township of Groton was Ann, daughter of George Furgerson. She grew to womanhood, married a man named Phillips, and removed to Michigan.

The first death was that of Standish Wood, and the body was interred in a coffin made of boards from a wagon box. "After the wagon boxes were gone, George Sprague and Seth Harrington made several coffins from puncheons dressed down with an ax to something like boards."

Squire Richey felled the first tree, and built the first log house in the township. The first frame house was built by Seth Harrington, in 1817.

It was necessary, in early times, for convenience in making change, to cut a dollar into four, six or eight parts.

The first settlers received their letters and mail matter from Cleveland post office, and the first mail route from that point to Detroit passed through Groton, at or near the center, east and west. John Paxton carried the mail in 1814.

The first orchard was planted by Jonathan Sprague.

Dr. George Hastings located in the township, and commenced practice as early as 1810, and remained many years. He died in October, 1864.

The first justice of the peace was Squire Richey, who was elected in 1816.

The first store was opened at Pipe creek, at one time quite a village, by John Wheeler, of Sandusky, in about 1830. There are at present two stores in the township.

A post office was not established until about 1854, previous to which time the residents of Groton township received their mail at Bloomingville. Rev. Zar Patch, a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, was the first commissioned postmaster. This office is now located at the center of the township. A. J. Hastings, postmaster.

The "seven mile house" is the first hotel, and only one in the township. It is located on lot number six in the second section, and was constructed by John Powell, in 1831 or '32.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

Religious meetings were early held in the dwellings of the settlers, by Rev. Mr. Gurley and others. The pioneer church organization was that of Methodist, and met in the northeast corner of the township, where is

*A portion of this history is taken from the *Fire-Lands Pioneer.*

now the church edifice. This is situated on lot number twelve in the second section, and was erected some twenty years since. Another church is located on lot number thirty-five in section third.

The first school was taught by Elijah F. Flinney, in 1818, who was paid at the rate of fourteen dollars per month for his services. Among the scholars were the Harringtons, McGills, Paxtons, etc. Groton township has now ten school houses, nearly all of which are new.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

Early in the settlement a grist mill was built on Pipe Creek, by Eli and Edward Ford, and a distillery just above it on the same stream. A tannery was also built on the same stream, by Truman Bonney; and there was at one time a cabinet shop of ample proportions.

PERKINS.

THIS township, which is described as number six in range twenty-third, is bounded on the north by Portland township, which it formerly embraced; south by Oxford township; east by Huron township, and west by the township of Margaretta. It was named in honor of one of its largest owners, Hon. Elias Perkins of New London, Connecticut. The following sketch is prepared from matter published in the *Firelands Pioneer*, by F. D. Parish, Esq., and others:

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

The township is generally level, though in some parts it is gently undulating with slight ridges of sand. The principal one extends from about the center of the east line, in a southwesterly direction, through the first and part of the fourth sections, into the northeast part of Oxford to Bloomingville. Near the line dividing those sections there is a curve gradually to the west. It is also broken occasionally by narrow depressions or swails. Its soil is of great fertility and consists mostly of black alluvial earth. Little clay is found. The ridges, as before stated, are mainly composed of sand. Perkins ranks among the most productive in the county.

STREAMS.

There are no marshes or waste land in the township and no considerable streams of water. Two small streams, however, are found in the northwest part. Pike creek flows from Margaretta township, entering Perkins near the southwest corner of section three. It flows a generally northeasterly direction and empties its waters into the bay just west of Sandusky.

Pipe creek enters the south part of the township on section four. Its course is in a northeasterly direction. During the wet portion of the year these streams drain the township effectually, but in the dry seasons little or no water is found in either.

ORIGINAL OWNERS.

For explanation of the following table the reader is referred to the history of Wakeman township:

PERKINS, TOWN NUMBER SIX, RANGE TWENTY-THREE.

CLASSIFICATION No. 1, SECTION 1.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	s.	d.
Nathan & Thomas Shaw	2834	5	0	Nath'l S. Perkins, Tho's S. Perkins, Lucretia W. Perkins and Ellen E. Perkins	944	15	0
Jonathan Douglass	1446	14	7	Elias Perkins	397	3	5
Bridget Harris	24	19	0	" "	5	3	0
Michael Melally	94	4	7	" "	7	6	0
				Footing of Classification No. 1,	£1,344	7	5

CLASSIFICATION No. 2, SECTION 2.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	s.	d.
Edward Hallum	10	16	0	Edward Hallum	10	16	0
Edward and John Hallum	310	9	8	" "	284	12	2½
John Hallum	417	10	0	Edward, John, Abby H., Eliza A. & Mary F. Hallum	333	4	1
John Hallum and B. Harris	300	0	0	" "	250	0	0
Benjamin Harris	19	9	5	" "	16	4	6
Ebenezer Douglass	17	9	4	" "	14	11	1½
Peter Robertson	81	12	2	" "	68	0	1¾
Rosman Lawrence	54	0	0	" "	45	0	0
Thomas Jones	40	4	10	" "	33	10	8½
William Higgins	4	11	0	" "	3	15	10
Lydia Green	12	16	0	" "	10	13	4
Sam'l Lattimer	24	7	6	" "	20	6	3
Amasa Larned	18	1	0	" "	15	0	10
Michael Love	23	0	0	" "	19	3	4
Joshua Potter	8	14	5	" "	7	5	4
Nath'l Thorp	3	13	5	" "	3	1	2
Judah P. Spooner	21	12	0	" "	18	0	0
Edward and George Hallum	215	0	0	" "	191	2	2¼
				Footing of Classification No. 2,	£1,344	7	0½

CLASSIFICATION No. 3, SECTION 3.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	s.	d.
Nathaniel and Thos. Shaw	2834	5	0	Mary S. Woodbridge, Lucretia M. Woodbridge and Nath'l S. Woodbridge	1344	7	0
				Footing of Classification No. 3,	£1,344	7	0

CLASSIFICATION No. 4, SECTION 4.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	s.	d.
Nathaniel and Thos. Shaw	2834	5	0	Mary S., Lucretia M. and Nath'l Woodbridge	545	3	10
John Hallum	417	10	0	Edward, John, Abby H. Eliza A. and Mary Hallum	14	14	3
Joseph Hurlbut	965	8	3	Hannah Patten	474	4	11
John Penwest	223	8	6	Oliver Champion	223	8	6
Michael Mulally	94	4	7	Samuel Green	86	18	7
				Footing of Classification No. 4	£1,344	9	3

SETTLEMENT.

The first permanent settler in Perkins township was Thomas James. He located here in 1810, in the south part of the fourth section. James was of Irish birth, and came to America a few years prior to the above date, first settling in New England. He purchased his land in Connecticut, and it proved to be a valuable tract. He was accompanied by John Beatty, Esq., another Irishman, whose object was to explore the country, with a view to purchase. They traveled through the State of Pennsylvania, in which State resided James Forsyth, a brother-in-law of Beatty, who came with them to Ohio, locating in Oxford township. This company left Northumberland, Pennsylvania, June 3, of the above year. They passed through Pittsburgh, and thence to Cleveland, where they arrived on July 3. Of this, the beautiful "Forest City," Mr. Forsyth says: "The town was small, there was not a good looking house in it, and but few of any kind." The same historian continues: "After some trouble, we crossed the Cuyahoga river. John Beatty remained behind to settle the ferryage, and in crossing in a canoe, he fell out and narrowly escaped being drowned." They crossed the mouth of the Vermillion and Huron rivers on sand bars. While Forsyth and Beatty went with Wright and Ruggles, prospecting, James went directly to the lands he had already purchased, which he reached the same month (July). Perhaps a month previous, two or three families had squatted on lands in the same neighborhood. They were but transient settlers, however.

In 1813, four families, refugees from Canada, which they left rather than take the oath of allegiance, came into the township and settled near each other in the northeast corner. Their names were: Christian Winters, John Freese, Stephen Russell and David Cummings. They all lived many years in the township, some of them during life.

The largest colony of settlers came in the fall of 1815. John Beatty, before mentioned, made a large investment of lands in Perkins township, including nearly all of section one, and removed thereto this year. He was accompanied by the following persons and their respective families: Julius House, Joseph and Jesse Taylor, Eleizur Bell, Plinney Johnson, Harvey Covell, Roswell Eddy, Roswell Hubbard, Holsey Aikens, and Richard P. Christopher. Two single men, William Robinson and William R. Bebee, were also of the company. Eleazur Lockwood, who came from Canada, some years before, and resided elsewhere, settled in Perkins the same year. Then settlers came from Connecticut, mostly from Hartford county. They came the whole distance by ox teams, fourteen in number. All who came with Beatty, as well as Eleizur Lockwood, purchased land of him and located in the same neighborhood, on or near the sand ridge before described as passing through sections one and four. Beatty located near the east line of the township. Of the settlers, Bell and Robinson died at an early day.

Soon after 1815 the following families located in the same neighborhood: Asa Wickham, Thomas Irvine, Hope Tucker, William Dickinson, Roger and Alva Fox, and others.

In the spring of 1817 —— Watkins came on with his family, and located on land he bought of Mr. Beatty in section four. The fall following, Justus Allen arrived with a large family, and built a hewed log house. The next year he built a frame barn, and opened a hotel. He died in the fall of 1820.

In the spring of 1819, —— Rogers came from the State of New York with his family, and moved into a log house built by Mr. Sprague, near the sulphur spring. Himself and four children died the subsequent fall.

In 1821, Hubbard Hollister and Lodowick Brown arrived in the township, and Captain H. W. Bush came in 1825 or '26. But the principal settlement in the township for many years was that on the ridge before mentioned; and, in honor of one of the most prominent citizens, it obtained the name of "House's settlement." Because of the origin of the people, it was called the "yankee settlement;" and yet again, owing to the abundant production of an indispensable vegetable, it was sometimes designated as the "potato settlement."

FIRST EVENTS.

The first birth in the township, or, at least, among these settlers, was that of Christopher, son of Plinney Johnson, in 1817, and the second was a daughter of Harvey Covell, afterward the wife of Dwight Buck.

The first marriage was that of William Robinson to Rhoda House, and it occurred in 1817. Both are long since deceased. The next was that of William R. Bebee and Miss Minerva Bell.

The first post office established within the township was in 1817. John Beatty, Esq., was postmaster, and distributed the mails from his log cabin. A dry goods box, with some shelves added, was used to contain the letters and papers. It is said he never reported to the department, and declined to make any returns. He was removed and the office discontinued in perhaps 1818 or '19. The inhabitants received their mail at Sandusky. An office was established on the Bloomingville road, with Ralph Borders, postmaster. This was discontinued many years since.

The first dry goods store first opened in this township was by John Beatty at his dwelling at a very early period; and second by Julius House, Esq., who opened a very limited assortment near his residence at the corners. Neither of these were continued very long.

The first public road laid out and opened through the township, was doubtless that to Bloomingville, and on to Fremont; second, from Milan to Sandusky, and third, from Bloomingville to Sandusky.

The only mill erected in the township was a sawmill on Pike creek, a few rods below the present crossing of the road from Sandusky to House's settle-

ment, near the county poor house. It was built by John Beatty in 1817 or '18.

ORGANIZATION.

In the spring of 1817, the settlers voted at Bloomingville. In October following, an election was held in the log school house near Jesse Taylor's. John Freese, Julius House and Eleazur Lockwood were judges, and John Beatty and Richard P. Christopher, clerks. In the subsequent spring the township election was held at the same place. John Beatty was elected clerk; Eleazur Lockwood, John Freese and Julius House, trustees; William R. Bebee and Roswell Hubbard, constables; John Dillingham and Harvey Covell, fence viewers. The first justice of the peace was Julius House, who officiated for many years.

CHURCHES.

The first sermon preached in the township was by Rev. Mr. Montgomery, a Methodist minister, then residing in Cleveland. This was in 1816. Many of the colony that came in the fall of 1815 were of the Methodist faith, and a class was organized, it is thought, the same fall. This has been continued without interruption from that to the present time. Among the preachers of an early day who occasionally visited the settlement were: William Gurley, True Pattie, James McIntyre, and Harry O. Sheldon, of the Methodist, and Alva Coe, the noted missionary among the Indians, who was of the Congregational church. It is believed that no religious denomination other than the Methodist have ever had an organization in the township.

The first Sabbath school was organized in about 1830 or 1831 by Judges Moors, Farwell, and F. D. Parish, of Sandusky.

SCHOOLS.

The next winter after the arrival of the colony, a log school house was put up near the present corners, and a school was kept in it that winter by Dr. Richard P. Christopher, a graduate of Yale college. His compensation was sixteen dollars per month, which was paid by the patrons of the school in proportion to the number sent by each family. The next summer the school was taught by Miss Ann Beatty, who afterwards became the wife of James Johnson.

To the credit of this yankee colony it should be recorded that schools have been kept open eight months in each year from that time to the present.

PHYSICIANS.

The first to settle in Perkins township was Dr. Richard P. Christopher, who was one of the company that came from Connecticut in 1815, as above related. He was a man of liberal education, being a Yale graduate in the class of 1814. Among the graduates of that class were many men of mark in after life.

Dr. Christopher acquired a wide and lucrative practice. He died many years since, in the neighborhood where he first settled and practiced.

SHIP BUILDING.

Elizur Bell, one of the colony of 1815, was from Middlebury, Connecticut, and was a ship carpenter. In the township of Huron, some two miles west of the river, lived a man named Montgomery, and with him, Abijah Hewitt. These men conceived the idea of building a small schooner, and approached Mr. Bell to build it for them. It was proposed to build it near Montgomery's house, about one and one-half miles, in a direct line from the lake shore. And it was finally constructed, where desired, during the winter and spring of 1816. The craft being ready for its destined element, the question of pressing importance recurred, how shall she attain to her destination. To avoid obstructions lying in the way, it became necessary to convey this boat, which was of some seventy-five tons burden, a distance of about four miles, to the bank of the lake, to do this, runners were affixed to the craft, rollers were prepared to place under the runners, forty yoke of oxen were attached, twenty yoke to each runner, and in due time the lake was reached and the "Polly," named in honor of the wife of the master builder, safely launched upon its placid bosom. What ultimately became of this craft is not definitely known, except that she was, in 1818, seized by the United States collector, at Sandusky, for alleged breach of the revenue laws, and lay for some months in the cove of Sandusky Bay.

MILAN.

MILAN is town number five in range twenty-two. It is bounded on the north by Huron, east by Berlin, south by Norwalk, and west by Oxford. Its surface is moderately even, except along the river, where it is rolling and affords a fine variety of landscape. The streams are the Huron river and several very small tributaries. The river flows through the township diagonally from the southwest to the northeast corner.

ORIGINAL OWNERS.

Following is a copy of the original drawing of the land in Milan township, showing who were the first owners of the soil and also the original owners of the sufferer's claims here compensated:

CLASSIFICATION No. 1, SECTION 1.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed* £	s.	d.
Phillip Allyn	9	15	5½	Guy Richards *et al.*	4	17	8¾
Walter Beebe	9	9	8	" "	5	3	9¾
Thomas Gardiner	22	2	0	" "	13	5	2¾
David Gardiner	11	0	0	" "	6	9	9¾
Abigail Holt	18	11	2	" "	11	2	8½
Jas. McEver's heirs	600	0	0	" "	366	0	0
Gurdon Saltonstall	1440	0	0	" "	878	8	0
Cor'l's Cunningham	62	14	7½	" "	58	19	8½
				Footing of Classification No. 1,	£1,344	7	0

CLASSIFICATION No. 2, SECTION 2.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed* £	s.	d.
Elam Luddington	408	6	7	Samuel Hughes	408	6	7
Abigail Hughes	37	12	5	" "	37	12	5
Samuel Bird	42	2	5	" "	42	2	5
Tim'thy Bonticon, Jr.	13	8	0	" "	13	8	0
Henry York	4	4	10	" "	4	4	10
Levi Pardee	3	15	0	" "	3	15	0
Amos Morrison	1	0	0	" "	1	0	0
Joseph Hutts	1	5	0	" "	1	5	0
Elenor Hoy	1	17	0	" "	1	17	0
Alice Miles	5	8	0	" "	5	8	0
Stephen Brown	19	2	0	" "	8	10	0
William Alley	9	4	4	" "	7	0	6
Nehemiah Smith	9	12	0	" "	4	10	7
Adonijah Sherman	29	15	0	" "	12	16	1
Elijah Painter	14	0	0	" "	6	9	0
Matthew Oaks	19	6	4	" "	8	7	8
Jonah Mix	15	19	0	" "	7	2	6
Jabez Johnson	13	9	4	" "	6	4	10
Elijah Hills	16	11	6	" "	7	10	0
William Greenough	27	14	6	" "	11	19	8
William Mansfield	47	17	9	William Mansfield	47	17	9
Nathan Mansfield	3	10	6	" "	3	10	6
Johiel Forbes	173	13	1	Johiel Forbes' heirs	173	13	1
Daniel Lyman	368	7	8	" "	184	3	10
Rev. McWilliston	..	..	..	Committee	21	8	1
John Whitney, Esq	158	16	3	" "	79	15	0
John Woodward, Jr.	740	19	11	" "	233	18	8
				Footing of Classification No. 2,	£1,344	7	0

CLASSIFICATION No. 3, SECTION 3.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	s.	d.
Cor'l's Cunningham	62	14	7½	Guy Richards & others	3	14	11
Joanna Beebe	236	2	6	Ebenezer Avery, Jr., and others	59	0	7½
Joseph Cheels	75	11	6	" "	45	6	11
Ruth Harris	63	0	0	" "	38	8	7
Ann Hancock	140	3	6	" "	46	14	6
Owen Neal	91	14	6	" "	91	14	6
Bathsheba Skinner	180	0	0	" "	60	0	0
James Stewart	13	18	6	" "	8	7	1½
James Tilley	1533	10	3	" "	322	12	11
Rebecca Church	52	11	10	" "	28	18	6¼
Matthew Griswold	10	0	0	" "	5	4	0
Elizabeth Holzworth	46	8	0	" "	26	17	7
Nath'l Hempstead	7	1	10	" "	3	3	10
Thankful Stanton	..	8	9	" "	..	7	2
Roswell Saltonsiall	1800	0	0	John Kinsman	81	13	1¼
Joanna Short	276	14	0	Joanna Short	15	15	10
Robert Gallup	11	6	6	Robert Gallup	11	6	6
John Barnes	84	6	7¼	Benjamin Trumbull	50	12	9¼
Jeremiah Miller	2535	18	9¾	John S. Miller	444	7	7½
				Footing of Classification No. 3,	£1,344	7	0

CLASSIFICATION No. 4, SECTION 4.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	s.	d.
Sarah Harris	177	7	5	Sarah Harris' heirs	177	7	5
Jeremiah Miller	2535	18	10	John S. Miller	45	1	8¼
Ephraim Minor	348	17	4	" "	348	17	4
Seth Sears	13	19	7	Heirs of Seth Sears	13	19	7
Rufus Avery	132	18	4	Committee	50	11	7¼
Amos Ledyard	142	7	10	" "	142	7	10
Amos Prentice	566	1	6	Robert Latham	566	1	6
				Footing of Classification No. 4,	£1,344	7	0

ANCIENT REMAINS.

When and by whom the strange earth-works and fortifications, scattered through America, were made, will ever be a matter of conjecture, but from their nature and the fact that there are, or were, no Indian traditions concerning them, it has become a common belief that they were the work of a superior race, which has passed away and left no other sign of its existence. They have, therefore, the interest of the romantic, and to every mind form a more or less faacinating subject for reflection and wonder—a subject upon which nothing can be known, and which is, therefore, rich in suggestion for the imagination.

In the township of Milan there were three clearly-defined fortifications when the first settlers came into the country, and they are still not entirely leveled by the plowshare. All three were upon the high banks of the Huron; the first in the second section, near the north line, and on the west side of the river; the second in the first section, on the east side of the river, and the third in the fourth section, on the Daniels farm, more lately occupied by Mrs. Morrill. F. W. Fowler, one of the pioneers of Milan, describes these earth-works, as first seen by him, to have been from two to four feet above the surface of the ground. Large trees were growing upon some of these embankments. Near these forts were mounds or hillocks, which were found to contain human bones, promiscuously thrown together, as if a large number of bodies had been buried at one time. The skull bones, when found entire, were shown by measurement to be larger, upon the average, than those of the present race, and all exhibited marks that would indicate that life had been taken in deadly combat. Scattered among the skulls and vertebræ, and arm and leg bones, were stone pipes and fragments of burnt clay. Other than these poor mortal remains, and the few trinkets, three was nothing in the ancient sepulchres to testify of the nature of the vanished race.

THE INDIANS AND MORAVIAN MISSIONARIES.

> "What tales, if there be tongues in trees,
> These giant oaks could tell
> Of beings born and buried here."

The fertile lands along the Huron afforded subsis t ence to the Indians long before the advent of the

white man. The early settlers speak of having found fine fields free from timber all along the river, and say that the underbush was so cleared from the forests that the deer, as they bounded along, could be seen half a mile off through the steady vistas. The principal Indian village was where the town of Milan was since located, but there were smaller settlements extending from the north line of the township as far as Ridgefield. There were, undoubtedly, a thousand red men in this group, principally of the Delaware and Ottawas,—the latter commonly called Tawas. Here, to a greater extent than in most other localities where the Indians have been known to have had permanent villages, they followed in a rude way the arts of peace during the intervals between their extended hunting journeys; here was to be seen the domestic side of the savage nature; here burned the council fires of the chiefs, and here were celebrated the religious rites of a race that is now scarcely known, except through scanty historical savings, and the vague, often unreliable traditions of the early whites, transmitted through the generations of their descendants.

To this village and its outlying settlements, lying upon the high banks of the Huron, and surrounded by charming natural scenery, more beautiful, then, than now, came the Moravian missionaries in 1787. Their old mission stations upon the Tuscarawas and Muskingum rivers being broken up by the persecution of the white settlers, they had wandered from one place to another, and finally a few of them under the guidance of the Rev. Christian Frederick Dencke started a new mission on the spot where Milan now stands. The Indian name of the village was Pequotting, and the mission was regarded as a branch of the Gnadenhutten mission. The mission house was upon the lot adjoining that, on which the Presbyterian Church was afterwards built. The chapel, surmounted by a bell, stood near by. Indian David occupied a house in the immediate vicinity, and there were fifteen other houses belonging to those interested in the mission,—the Christian Indians. The Rev. Christian Frederick Dencke who had charge of this mission, has been described by those who knew him, as a man of great learning and most thoroughly devoted to the cause in which he labored. He taught his followers the rudiments of education as well as the tenets of his religion. According to all accounts, he was a very kind, warm-hearted man, courteous, generous and hospitable. He was a native of Iceland, and his father was a missionary in that country.

The Indians who belonged to this mission, it should be borne in mind, were only a small part of the number living in the settlement. Comparatively little seems to have been accomplished in making converts among the mass of these savages, though some of them were christianized. Doubtless, many more might have been added to the little flock, had it not been for the disturbing influence of the white man's arrival. The Indians, shy always of their pale faced brother, though treated here with the utmost friendliness, began to leave the settlement when the pioneers came, in the year 1809, and by the following year only a very few remained. Those belonging to the mission removed to Canada.

There was also another Moravian missionary, with a small band of Indian followers, in the township from 1787 to 1793. Their settlement was upon the east side of the Huron, about three-quarters of a mile north of the old county seat, and was known as New Salem. David Zeisberger, of whose life and works, as well as those of Dencke, much is said elsewhere in this history, was the missionary in charge of this settlement.

THE PIONEERS AND THE WAR OF 1812.

Two years after the survey was made, David Abbott bought a tract of eight hundred acres of land lying in section number two, and upon both sides of the river. Jared Ward became the first resident of Avery, now called Milan; settling upon this tract of land in the same year, and immediately beginning preparations for farming upon the Indian bottom. John Walworth, of Cleveland, purchased the same year a large tract of land, which he soon after sold to Charles Parker, who moved in with his family in 1810. Seelick Comstock came the same year. A number of families located as squatters upon the lands that had been occupied and in a measure tilled by the Indians. Three of them—Starr, Laughlin, and Burdue, afterwards bought lands in Berlin township, but most of them moved away during the war, not to return. Three settlements were formed which made the points of a triangle, of which Milan afterwards formed the center. Another settlement was commenced in 1811, in the northwest corner of the township, by Thomas Jeffrey, Josiah Smith, Dydimus and Elijah Kinney, and George Colvin. These settlements filled up rapidly, so that prior to the war of 1812, the number, including unmarried men, was not far from two hundred and twenty-five. Following are the names of those who were heads of families, as given by the Hon. F. W. Fowler, of Milan. In section one: Hosmer Merry, Reuben Pixley, G. Harvey. Section two: David Abbott, David Barrett, Jared Ward, Elijah Pollock, James Leach, Nathaniel Glines, Alexander Mason, A. Collins. Section three: Thomas Jeffrey, Josiah Smith, William Smith, Phineas Tillottson, George Colvin, Dydimus Kinney, Elijah Kinney, Stephen Kinney, David Smith. Section four: Charles Parker, Winslow Perry, James Payne, W. Hubbard, James Guthrie, William Howard, A. Wilson, —— Eldridge. With a beautiful location and a fertile soil, an unusually large number of settlers, and nearly all of them of the class qualified to make the community one of good character, the pioneers naturally looked forward to a pleasant and profitable residence in their new homes. But their hopes were blasted by the declaration of war on the part of Great Britain, which caused the wildest alarm and utmost anxiety

throughout the sparsely settled frontier, and created grave apprehensions in the older settlements, more remote from the probable scene of the strife.

But little need here be said of the incidents of that war, for a chapter elsewhere is devoted to the subject. The wild and hurried flight of the people from Milan township, and all of the country adjacent and northward, though from a false alarm, was none the less terrible, for the flying people had every reason to believe they were pursued by the British soldiers and their red allies. After Hull's surrender the red coats were seen landing men upon the lake shore, and immediately those who saw this sight, becoming panic stricken, fled through the country southward, carrying with them the terrible tidings. The flight was instantaneous and universal, all going in the direction of Mansfield. By the time they reached the State road, leading south, the only one then open, night had come on. The company had increased to such an extent that the road was thronged for half a mile. Many had left without sufficient clothing, or food for their needs, abandoning everything, that they might save life. About midnight the panic was arrested by the appearance in the rear, of men carrying packs but not armed. It was not long before they were discovered to be Hull's surrendered and disarmed soldiers, who by the terms of the capitulation were landed that they might return home. In the morning, after consultation, a greater part of the crowd who had left their homes continued upon their way to Mansfield, and the remainder, returning to Avery, (Milan), secured their effects the best way they could, and then passed down the lake to Black River and other points. The men then made up a company and returned to Huron. Joseph Quigley, of Black River, was elected captain of this company, and David Barrett, of Milan, lieutenant.

After the arrival of some scattering companies and the main army, General Perkins established Camp Avery on the east side of the Huron river, on lands owned by Ebenezer Merry. Those among the soldiers who lived in the immediate vicinity, were then dis banded that they might attend to their home duties, though it was conditioned that they should still remain subject to call in case of need.

The soldiers remained at this camp until the following winter, a company of rangers also being stationed at a block house that was built in section four, of Milan township, upon the farm of Charles Parker. They had the double duty to perform of protecting themselves from the British soldiers and the property in the vicinity from the roving plunderers, who were mostly Indians who had formerly lived in the vicinity. Many times the settlers had to abandon their homes and take shelter in the fort. Once a portion of the army was dispatched after the enemy to the peninsula. They found and attacked them there. It was in this engagement that Alexander Mason lost his life, as did also Mr. Ramsdell and Daniel Mingus. Two men, by the names of Seymour and Pixley, who went out from Parker's block house one morning, to cut down a bee-tree, were overwhelmed by Indians who lay in ambush. Seymour was killed and his companion taken prisoner. He afterwards said that most of the Indians had been among the residents of the village. Indians were constantly lurking about, and danger was present upon every side. The settlers were in constant anxiety, and every unusual sound was feared to be the signal for a terrible onslaught and massacre. Fortunately there was no such general attack, though almost every day there was some minor evil deed committed, or some occurence to cause alarm. When peace came it brought such a sense of relief that most of those who had remained away, during the war, returned to this favored locality of their adoption. Other settlers came in from the east, society was formed, religious organizations sprang into being, a village was laid out, industry progressed in old and found new channels, too. Then began the period of Milan's prosperty. The growth and development of the farming interests were as rapid as was usual in other townships, and the progress of the village its and manufacturing and commercial interests something quite phenomenal.

FIRST EVENTS.

There is reason to believe, but not positive knowledge, that the first white child born to any of the permanent settlers of Milan, was a daughter of Lazarus Young, afterwards the wife of Amherst Milliman, of Townsend, Huron county.

The first physicians were Doctors Goodwin and Guthrie. Before their arrival in the settlement, people in need of medical attention were obliged to send to Cleveland, from which place a Dr. Long frequently came to Milan.

The first military company upon the Fire-lands, was formed in the fall of 1811, and met for its first muster on April 1st, following, at John B. Flemmond's. David Barrett, of Milan, was elected captain of this militia organization.

Two deaths occurred in the township in the summer season of 1811. Both were children, one from the family of George Miller, and the other from that of David Barrett.

The first log house was built by a party of young men, —— Barrett, Nathaniel Glines, Seth Hayes, Ebenezer Hayes, F. W. Fowler, Stephen Worthington and L. Durand, in 1810, and was located in section two. This was the first improvement by white inhabitants in the township, except the beginning made on the opposite side of the river, by Jared Ward.

The first framed building was a barn built by David Abbott. The first framed dwelling was also built by Mr. Abbott. This is also said to have been the first residence, other than a log cabin, upon the Fire-lands.

ORGANIZATION.

The township of Avery was originally connected with Huron, and included under that name. The

first election was held at John B. Fleman's (or Flemmond's), on the east bank of the river, and about two miles from the lake. Jabez Wright and David Abbott were elected justices of the peace; F. W. Fowler, constable, and Almon Ruggles, recorder.

THE OLD COUNTY SEAT.

The legislature passed, February 7, 1809, an act authorizing the erection of Huron county—embracing all of the Fire-lands. Upon the 29th of January, 1811, the legislature appointed as commissioners to fix the seat of the county: E. Quinby, of Trumbull county, Stephen Clark, of Geauga, and Solomon Griswold, of Ashtabula. They were ordered to make returns or reports, of the action they had taken, to the court of common pleas, to be held in Cuyahoga county, and, in pursuance to this order, they, upon June 15, 1811, reported that they had fixed upon Avery township for the seat of justice. The exact location was at Camp Avery, about a mile below the site of Milan village. The first court was held at this point, or at the residence of David Abbott, in the fall of 1815 (in which year the county was organized). Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed by those who attended this court, because there was no good water procurable, and it was suggested by somebody, familiar with the country, that there was a fine ridge running through Norwalk township, and that, in all probability, good water could there be found. Thus was begun the movement that resulted in the removal of the county seat from Milan township, which was accomplished in 1818, by a process similar to that by which it was originally located. [It is needless to say anything further upon this subject, in the history of Milan, as the facts are fully set forth in the chapter upon Norwalk.]

A court house was was commenced in 1817, upon the Abbott farm, but was never finished. It stood for many years.

RELIGIOUS.

The earliest religious meetings in Milan other than those held by the Moravian missionaries were irregular gatherings at barns and private houses addressed by various itinerant preachers. Among them was the Rev. Milton Badger who preached in the Abbott settlement before the war, and was chaplain at Fort Avery during the war. The Methodists organized a class in the Jeffrey neighborhood as early as 1816, and Thomas Jeffrey was its leader. The Rev. Father Gurley, Rev. Manger, the earnest and eccentric James McIntyre, Rev. Mr. Tillottson, "who spoke under the influence of spirits—from a bottle", were among the early preachers of this denomination.

The Presbyterian Church was organized under the name of the First Congregational Church of Huron, April 25, 1818, in a log house at Spear's corners, the preachers presiding upon that occasion being the Rev. William Williams and Rev. Alvin Coe, of the Connecticut Missionary Society. The first members of the church, all of them deceased many years ago, were William Spears and his wife, Love, Gilbert Sexton and his wife Deborah, William and Philo Adams and their mother, Eleanor. In 1819, the church received a number of accessions. Religious services were held every Sunday, alternately at the houses of Mr. Spears and Seth A. Adams, and later at the log houses built in the neighborhood. In 1823, the church removed from Spears' corners to Milan, and changed its name to the First Congregational Church of Milan. The first officers—two deacons—were appointed in 1824. They were Henry Buckingham and Joseph Demond. In the following year, the church changed the form of its government to the Presbyterian, and elected three ruling elders: William Spears, Joseph Demond and David Everett. At this time there were thirty-seven members. After the removal of the church to the village, meetings were held in a school house which stood on the lot now occupied by the town hall, and subsequently in the yellow school house. The call for services was the blowing of a horn. An era of unwonted prosperity dawned upon the church in 1829, beginning under the preaching of Rev. Everton Judson. A new impulse was given to the church which had lapsed somewhat from its past prosperous condition, and a strong feeling of interest was awakened in the village which had, then, about four hundred inhabitants.

In 1828, the legislature incorporated the First Presbyterian Society of Milan, but no movement was made to erect a church until 1835, when a few citizens convened at the suggestion of N. M. Standart, Esq., to devise measures to secure this object. The result was the completion, two years later, of the present substantial house of worship, the expense being about eight thousand dollars. The first minister who labored with this congregation was the Rev. Lot B. Sullivan, who preached at Spear's corners and in the Adams neighborhood. For some time after, the church was destitute of a pastor, and was supplied with occasional preaching by Revs. Alvin Coe, Caleb Pitkin, J. Seward, Alfred H. Betts, Wm. Sanford and J. Treat. The next regular pastor was the Rev. Thomas L. Shipman. Those who followed were Isaac S. Demund, W. M. Adams, Everton Judson, Newton Barrett, J. M. Hayes, Alanson Hartpence, and the present pastor, Rev. J. H. Walters, who was installed October 7, 1856, although he began preaching to the society as early as May, 1855. The Rev. Everton Judson, who began his labor with the church in 1829, continued his relation until removed by death in 1848, and his services were very largely instrumental in building up the church to a condition of prosperous and active life.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1830, and the house of worship erected in 1845. The church has increased to a membership of about one hundred and fifty persons.

St. Luke's Episcopal Church was organized in 1846, and a year later a house of worship was erected, which

was destroyed in 1867 by fire. A new building was immediately erected upon the site of the old one.

The Roman Catholic Church was built in 1866. More recently there have been formed two other churches in the township, the Lutheran and Reformed Society of Friends. All of the churches except these two are in Milan village.

The first Sunday school in Milan, and one of the earliest in the Fire-lands, was organized at Spear's corners in the spring of 1818, and was afterward under the superintendency of Philo Adams. Sunday schools have been regularly maintained in the village since 1830, and also throughout the township during a portion of each year.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

The first school in the township was undoubtedly that in the Abbott settlement, taught, before the war, by a Miss Gilbert, from Newburg, afterward Mrs. Dr. Goodwin.

In the winter of 1817, a school house was built in the Spear settlement, and a school was held in it by Marshall Miller.

The first school in Milan village was opened in the spring of 1819, in a new barn owned by Ebenezer Merry, and was taught by Miss Susan Williams. In the fall of the same year, a school house was built upon the spot where many years later the Eagle tavern was located, and where the town hall now stands. In 1824, the old yellow school house was built.

HURON INSTITUTE.

Huron Institute, which owed its existence to the extensive revivals of religion in the churches of Huron Presbytery in the years 1830 and '31, was incorporated by act of the legislature in 1832. It was proposed to raise four thousand dollars at the start for the purpose of securing a site and erecting a building for the use of the institution, and the people of Milan, on condition that the school should be located in their village, promised to give one-half of this amount. The pledge was fully realized, and the expectation of the friends of the movement was more than satisfied, for the school became a very thriving concern. The people being anxious that the school should be established at once and it being impossible that the institute building could be finished before the fall or winter of 1832, the first term was opened in April, of that year, in the office of J. Smith, Esq. Six students were present at the opening, and before the quarter was finished, twenty-five were enrolled. The Rev. E. Barber was made principal. The second quarter began with thirty-six pupils, and before the year was ended, over ninety names were upon the roll —forty-six males and forty-four females. During the third year, the building having before that time been furnished and ample accommodations thus afforded, the number of students was as high as one hundred and twenty-seven. It was the desire of the the trustees of the institute to place education within the reach of all who would avail themselves of it, and in this they succeeded as nearly as was possible. The tuition was fixed at four dollars per quarter in the classical department, and at three dollars in the English and female department, and the principal took it upon himself to furnish instruction from the avails of the tuition bills. Board was furnished by many of the best families in Milan at merely nominal rates. No student was ever refused admission or dismissed because too poor to pay his way in the institute. Rev. Mr. Barber's assistant, during the first year, was Henry Ballentine, afterwards a missionary to India. Benjamin Judson succeeded him, and remained in the institute until 1835. Mrs. C. B. Stuart and Mrs. E. A. Hubbard were also connected with the school during this period. In the summer of 1835, Mr. Barber resigned, on account of sickness, his position as principal, and S. C. Hickok was appointed in his place. He remained in charge until 1839. Henry W. Williams was elected principal in 1843, and Rev. Lemuel Bliss in 1848. Two years later, Robert Bliss, a Boston gentleman, was chosen to this place, but he resigned in a few days, and T. S. Bradley, of Auburn theological seminary, became the manager of the school in his stead. He was followed by Nathan Barrows, Dwight Sayles and John McKee. In 1858, the trustees leased the building to Rev. Asa Brainard and S. F. Newman for the purpose of a normal school. The school was successfully conducted by these gentlemen in partnership, and after Mr. Brainard's death, by Mr. Newman alone, until 1871, when it came under the management of the present teacher, Miss Delia Palmer, who now has, in the old building, a flourishing school.

A very valuable work has been accomplished by the old institute, and many have cause to look back to it lovingly and thankfully, as the *Alma Mater* which well prepared them for the world. At the time it was established it was the only school on the Reserve, west of Hudson, where young men could be prepared for college.

THE UNION SCHOOLS

were established in 1849, under the law passed in that year, and the following board of education was elected: Daniel Hamilton, James H. Kennedy, George Barney, Hiram McMillan, S. F. Taylor, Harry Chase. The first superintendent was C. F. Royce. The main school building, still in use, was erected in 1850, and the "old yellow school house," built before that time, was moved to its present location and remodeled.

ROADS.

The first wagon road was cut out and cleared by Ebenezer Hayes and F. W. Fowler in the winter of 1810–11, from the mouth of the Huron river on the east side, up the river to the Abbott farm, and thence southerly, past the farms of Ebenezer and Hosmer Merry and Gundin Perrin, to the north and south section line of Norwalk.

The Columbia road was opened the same winter, from the east side of the mouth of the river to the east line of the Fire-lands, where it joined a road from Columbia township, Lorain county.

In the spring of 1811, another road was laid out in the western part of the township by Jabez Wright, Jared Ward and Charles Barnum. It lead from the lake shore, west of the mouth of the river, southerly past the farms of Wright and Ward, to the residence of Charles Parker, in the fourth section of Milan, and thence up the river to Monroeville, and from that point southerly to New Haven, on nearly the same line that is traveled to-day.

MILAN VILLAGE.

In 1816, say several accounts, (but in 1817 as shown by the records in the court house), Ebenezer Merry, who came into the township in 1814, laid out the town of Milan, originally known as Beatty after the first owner of the land. He also began the same year, or perhaps the previous year, in company with Isaac Tupper and Job C. Smith, the erection of the first grist mill in the township, upon the site of the present mill. Before the mill was completed he purchased his partners' interests and thus became sole owner. Previous to the building of this mill, people had to go a great distance for their grist, or grind it by some rude method at home. The mill brought people to this locality from all directions and was really the nucleus around which grew the village. The location of the village, too, was a pleasant one, and people being quick to appreciate this fact, and to expect a fast growth, the lots were soon sold off. By the year 1819 quite a number of houses had been built. The first stock of goods was brought in the same year by James Williams, P. R. Hopkins and David W. Hinman. A large distillery was built by William B. Mason and Moodey Mears. F. W. Fowler began keeping a public house—the first one built—in 1821. Joseph M. Choate set in operation a carding machine and fulling works. Needham Standart, afterwards of the firm of Standart & Hamilton, opened a store in which he did a large business for years. Ralph and George Lockwood, who were doing business in Norwalk township (Gibbs' Corners), opened a store in a large double dwelling house. Mr. Ralph Lockwood became postmaster of Merry's Mills, as the place was then called, and remained seventeen years in that office. Henry Lockwood began the hatting business in 1824. The Lockwood block, afterward burned, was built as early as 1827. In 1833 there were ten stores in the place. The Eagle tavern, which occupied the present site of the town hall, was opened in 1824.

These facts afford something of an idea of what Milan was during the first few years of its existence, but there are others, relating to the vessel building, to the great grain trade, and in her commerce, that make a still more favorable showing of her importance.

COMMERCE—THE MILAN CANAL.

A meeting of the citizens of Milan, and the township adjoining, was held at the house of F. W. Fowler, as early as 1823, to take into consideration the project of building a harbor at the mouth of the Huron, for the safe entrance of all lake craft. As a committee to examine into the feasibility of this plan, the following men were appointed: George W. Choate, Philo Adams, N. P. Mason, Schuyler Van Rensselaer, David Gibbs, Frederick Forsyth, N. M. Standart, James Williams and Ralph Lockwood. A meeting was subsequently held, at which this committee made a report favoring the project, and a company was regularly organized to prosecute the work. Five directors were elected, as follows: Jabez Wright, Philo Adams, H. N. Jenkins, N. M. Standart, B. N. Adams. The work was begun in 1824, under the superintendence of Charles Wheaton, of Milan, and when he died, the following fall, Zebulon Stevens, of Huron, was elected to his place. The work was carried on until the company's money was exhausted, and shortly after the national government took it up and completed it.

We have been thus particular to speak of this enterprise, because, though not strictly belonging to Milan township, it, nevertheless, was a project in which, as shown above, Milan people were interested, and one which did much to develop the town and bring about other improvements.

Vessel building was commenced in Milan in 1827. In that year Benjamin N. Abbott built the schooner Mary Abbott, and in 1829 loaded her with produce, which he took to New York city, by the way of the lake to Buffalo, and thence by the New York and Erie canal. He returned with a cargo of merchandise. This was the first vessel to make the trip, and the only one. About the same time H. N. Jenkins built the schooner, Louisa Jenkins, at Lockwood's landing, and upon her maiden trip took a load of wheat to Buffalo.

The legislature at its session of 1828 granted a charter for the formation of a company to build a ship canal from Merry's mill pond to the navigable waters of the Huron, and a tow path on the bank of the river to its mouth; the commissioners, named in the charter, for receiving subscriptions being Jabez Wright, Ebenezer Merry, Ralph Lockwood, George Lockwood and Timothy Baker. In the summer of 1831, books were opened at Milan for subsciptions to the Milan Canal Company's stock, and a sufficient amount was immediately secured to warrant the perfection of the organization. At a meeting held at F. W. Fowler's house August 27, 1831, the following five directors were elected: Ebenezer Merry, Ebenezer Andrews, George Lockwood, Daniel Hamilton and F. W. Fowler. The work was commenced in 1832, but, for want of means, was not completed until 1839. The Fourth of July of that year was a gala day for Milan, for it was so realized by the passage of the first boat through the canal. Early in the morning

the schooner Kewaune, Captain Moran, arrived in the canal basin, and was moored at the dock. She was saluted with the firing of cannon. Later the people of the village assembled in front of the Presbyterian Church, and forming in a column, with a band of music at the head, marched through the village and down the hill to the canal wharf where the Kewaune lay. Captain Moran was saluted in behalf of the ladies of Milan, by Miss Maria Butman, and presented with a national flag for his vessel. The citizens then went aboard the Kewaune and her lighter, the Water Witch and the two boats with flying colors, bands playing, and cannon firing, sailed down the canal to the river. Upon their return a procession was again formed, and all went to the Eagle tavern, then kept by Jennings & Kline, where they partook of a dinner, and drank toasts to the future prosperity of Milan and the canal.

The completion of this canal caused Milan to become a great point for vessel building, and made it the market for all the wheat and other products that the country did not need for home consumption. A great impetus was given to all industries. In the autumn, farmers thronged all of the roads leading to Milan, bringing in their grain. Many came from a distance of seventy or eighty miles south. The roadway down to the warehouse was often blockaded with teams, and the square packed. Some of the wagons had in them loads of a hundred bushels of grain, and were drawn by four or six horses. Six or seven hundred wagons have arrived in one day. As many as twenty sail vessels have been loaded in a single day, and as much as thirty-five thousand bushels of grain put on board. The total receipts from canal tolls were one hundred and two thousand dollars, and the dividend to stockholders, was twenty thousand dollars. The value of exports in 1844, was eight hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, mostly in wheat and flour. The value of imports, for the same time, was six hundred and thirty thousand dollars. In 1853, there were three thousand seven hundred barrels of salt imported. In 1855, stoves were shipped to the number of eight hundred and seventy-eight thousand. In 1856, four hundred and ten thousand bushels of grain were shipped, and the aggregate of grain shipped in eleven years, from 1853, was nearly five million bushels.

Railroads began to draw away the business of Milan in 1850, and in 1854 the C. & T. (now the L. S. & M. S. R. R.), tapped all of the thoroughfares leading in from the south. Thus, was Milan practically ruined, as a business town, though still, from its loveliness of location, neatness of keeping, and good character of people and institutions, left a desirable place of residence. Its growth was greatest between the the years 1840 and 1850, when it rose from a village of five hundred inhabitants to one of over thirteen hundred. Fifty or sixty houses were built in 1849 and the following year.

INCORPORATION.

The village came into being as a municipal corporation, in 1833, the act of the legislature being passed February 23d, and the first election held April 6th. George Lockwood and John S. Butman were judges, and William S. Hyde, clerk. The following is a transcript from the poll book:

"The said election was held open until three o'clock, on said 6th day of April, when the votes were counted and it was found that John Smith, (tanner), had received a plurality of all the votes for mayor, and that the other officers elected had been as follows: Trustees, Ebenezer Merrry, Henry Lockwood, Giles Chapin, John Smith, (carpenter), Philander Wilber; Recorder, Nathan Jenkins."

The first ordinance passed was for the assistance of the Milan Canal Company, and it was voted that twenty bonds, each for one thousand dollars, be issued for this purpose.

THE FAMILIES OF EBENEZER AND HOSMER MERRY.

The Merry families, of Milan, were among the most prominent of the early settlers and most conspicuously identified with the growth of the township. Ebenezer Merry, the elder of the brothers who came to Milan, was born in East Hartford, Connecticut, July 21, 1773, and his family removed soon after to Kinderhook, New York. In 1792, he went to the "Genesee country," and five years later made another advancement into the wilderness, stopping in Mentor, (now in Lake county), where he began clearing land. In 1800, he returned to western New York, and there married Charlotte, daughter of Aaron and Sarah Adams. She was born in Tinmouth, Vermont, on the 17th of August, 1780, and had removed to York State at the age of fourteen years. The young couple immediately set out for their western home, accompanied by Hosmer Merry, a brother of Ebenezer, and made the wedding trip in twelve days, following the Indian trail and sleeping in Indian wigwams, upon the ground; or, if they were fortunate enough to find them, in the cabins of the white settlers. They arrived in Mentor, May 26th. Of the three families then in that place, two, those of Jared Ward and Charles Parker, afterward removed to Milan. After a residence of fourteen years, Mr. Merry moved to this township, then called Avery, and located upon the Huron river, about two miles below the present village of Milan. This village, as related already, was platted by Mr. Merry, and its rapid and substantial improvement was attributable almost entirely to his energy and judicious management of affairs. Himself and wife here led a happy, busy life. Mrs. Merry was, in all that the term can possibly imply, a true help-meet to her husband. She never failed, on her part, but met every duty and every danger bravely, and through all the vicissitudes of a pioneer's life was the true wife, the loving mother and the kind friend. Whether in the rude log cabin, upon the farm, or in the more commodious quarters at the village, whither they moved in 1819, she was equally at home, equally active, efficient and cheerful. Nine children were the

fruit of this union, viz: Sarah (Mrs. Merrill), now in Milan; Mary (Mrs. Jacob Stevens), also in Milan; Julia (Mrs. Ruggles), died October 11, 1874; Martin, in Iowa; Samuel, in Milan; Lucy (Mrs. J. B. Pier), in Texas; Elizabeth, in Milan; Ebenezer, auditor of Erie county, and Charlotte, who died, August 1, 1825.

Mr. Merry died in 1846, at the age of seventy-three years. Clark Waggoner, of the Toledo *Commercial*, speaking of him in the article which appeared in February, 1879, in regard to his widow's death, said incidentally: "It is due to Mr. Merry, to say that his remarkable capacity as a business man, was always pervaded and directed by a clear conscientiousness and recognition of the rights and interests of others, fully justifying Rev. Everton Judson, pastor of the Presbyterian church, in the choice of his text, for a funeral discourse, to wit: Proverbs xxii. 1: 'A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches, and loving favor rather than silver or gold.' His repeated elections to a seat in the Ohio legislature and two elections as associate judge (which latter he declined), indicate his standing with his fellow citizens."

Mrs. Charlotte Merry attained the great age of ninety-eight years, five months and twenty-two days. She died on the morning of February 8, 1879, and her funeral took place upon the 11th. The sermon was preached, on this occasion, by the Rev. J. H. Walter, and from the same text which, thirty-three years before, had formed the subject for the funeral discourse over her husband.

Hosmer Merry, a younger brother of Ebenezer, though not so widely known and not taking as active a part in public affairs, was a man of sterling worth of character. He was born at Kinderhook, New York, in 1793. He came, as heretofore stated, to Mentor, with his brother. He was then seventeen years of age. He returned to Genesee county when twenty-one, and there married Miss Sarah Frost, who was born in Watertown, Connecticut, October 28, 1787. He came to Milan in 1810, and removed his family there in the following year. He located upon a farm one and a half miles below the village, and here remained most of the time during the war, and was engaged, among others of the township, in the army, for a considerable time, most commonly acting as teamster and transporting goods. He was one of the first to visit the American vessels after Commodore Perry's victory. He used to relate that, on arriving near the fleet, and being uncertain whether the battle had terminated favorably to the American or British vessels, they ceased rowing, and upon being assured that Commodore Perry had won the fight, an old revolutionary hero, by the name of Harvey, sprang to his feet and, swinging his hat, shouted, "Row, boys, for God's sake row."

Mr. Merry moved to Oxford township in 1833. His first wife died in August, 1825, leaving six children, viz: Ebenezer O., now in Bellevue; Henry F., now deceased; Fanny, in Indiana; George, in Michigan; William, in Indiana, and Betsey, now deceased.

Mr. Merry married, in 1826, Sarah Reed, who, upon his death, married Hon. F. W. Fowler, of Milan. By her he had two children: Mary Ann, now in Findley, and Stephen, deceased.

Mr. Merry died in Oxford, August 23, 1835, at the age of fifty-two years. He was a man well liked, and one who did much for the settlement and improvement of the localities in which he lived. He was justice of the peace in Oxford township at the time of his death. His son, E. O. Merry, is at present a justice of the peace for Lyme township.

OXFORD.*

Township number five, in range twenty-three, is bounded on the north by Perkins township, on the south by Ridgefield, east by Milan and west by the township of Groton. The surface of the township is level, except along the course of the streams. The soil for the greater part is a black loam, which is rich and productive. In the east and northern portions a sandy soil predominates.

STREAMS.

The only stream of importance touching this township is the Huron river. This flows through the southeast corner of the township from the west. Two other small streams are found in Oxford: Pipe creek, which flows through the northern and western part of tha township, and Crab Apple creek. The course of this stream is through the southeast part of the township, emptying into Huron river.

ORIGINAL OWNERS.

For explanation of the following table, the reader er is referred to the Lyme history:

OXFORD—TOWN NUMBER FIVE, RANGE TWENTY-THREE.

Classification No. 1, Section 1.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	s.	d.
Titus Hurlburt	196	3	0	Ebenezer & Lydia Goddard, David Ward, Mary Jewit and Purdon J. Hurlburt	980	11	6
James McEver's h'rs	600	0	0				
M. Dumont	263	10	8	Hezekiah Ripley	129	15	6
					234	0	0
Footing of Classification No. 1,					£1,344	7	0

Classification No. 2, Section 2.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	s.	d.
Stephen Holt	229	5	2	Stephen Holt	229	5	2
Richard Deshon	266	19	8	R'h'd Deshon's h'rs	266	19	8
David Mumford	318	5	9	D. Mumford's heirs	318	5	9
James Rogers	455	16	5	James Rogers	455	16	5
Daniel Holt	32	2	6	" "	32	2	6
Eldridge Chester	6	11	0	Elisha Chester	6	11	0
Daniel Chester	19	15	6	" "	19	15	6
Thomas Chester	..	15	5	" "	..	15	5
William Latham	45	2	2	James Mitchell	4	10	2½
Samuel Walworth	10	11	6	" "	10	5	4½
Footing of Classification No. 2,					£1,344	7	9

Classification No. 3, Section 3.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	s.	d.
Abigail Potter	573	4	11	George Potter	573	4	11
James Miller	93	8	6	" "	93	8	6
David Manwaring	51	3	0	His heirs	51	3	0
Samuel Belden	1771	15	6	Samuel Belden	104	15	8
M. Dumont	263	18	8	Hezekiah Ripley	133	15	2
Winth'p Saltonstall	1181	16	8	Winth'p Saltonstall	361	0	3
Elisha Morgan	7	13	0	John Morgan	7	13	0
Charles Chester	6	19	0	Charles Chester	6	19	0
Jonathan Haven	11	9	0	Elisha Chester	11	9	0
Samuel Walworth	10	11	6	James Mitchell	..	6	1½
John Gordon	1	16	3	George Potter	..	12	4½
Footing of Classification No. 3,					£1,344	7	0

* Compiled from the "Memoirs" by F. D. Drake, Esq.

Classification No. 4, Section 4.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't classed* £	s.	d.
Samuel Belden	1771	15	6	Samuel Belden	1344	7	0
Footing of Classification No. 4,					£1,344	7	0

SETTLEMENT.

The township was first colonized in the month of February, 1810, by six families from Conneaut, Erie county, Pennsylvania. They were: Jonathan Sprague, Sr., a man far advanced in years, who had been a lieutenant in the army of the Revolution, and originally from the State of Vermont. He erected a cabin on the east bank of Pipe creek, about one fourth of a mile west of Bloomingville. A son, Jonathan, Jr., and three families of Dunham's, settled between Mr. Sprague's and the present Bloomingville. Linas Ensign settled on the east bank of Pipe creek, about one mile southwest of Bloomingville, on the farm afterwards occupied by John Paxton.

In the month of July of the same year, Thomas James, from New London, Connecticut, and James Forsyth, from Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, moved into the township. James settled on a tract of land he had previously purchased, some half a mile northeast of Bloomingville. James Forsyth settled about one half mile southwest of Bloomingville, and one fourth of a mile west of Pipe creek. During the fall of the same year, Nathan, Standish and Ruel Wood located about half a mile east of Bloomingville. The next year Thomas Hamilton, Dr. Waitsell Hastings and John Dillingham settled at Bloomingville, and Samuel McGill about one mile southwest of them.

During the summer and fall of this year, Jabez Wright and Almon Ruggles surveyed the township. Benjamin Drake was in the county at the time, and assisted as chain bearer, and, while so employed, purchased the farm now occupied by his son, F. D. Drake (lot fifteen, section four). There were large accessions to the colony this year, and many from Conneaut, Pennsylvania, located in Groton township.

The next year, the war with Great Britain checked emigration, and the cowardly surrender of the traitor, Hull, at Detroit, shortly afterward exposed the thinly scattered settlements of northwestern Ohio to the depredations of the Indians. The inhabitants were greatly alarmed, and many of them fled to the older settlements for safety. The larger number of those who fled from this section went to Mansfield, conveying their provisions and household goods on packhorses and in wagons, driving their stock. Benjamin Drake was with this company; the roads were bad and progress slow and tedious. The women and children suffered much, during this march, from exposure,

and that annual pest of the new settlements of the west, fever and ague. This exodus was conducted with military precision, and the cavalcade duly arrived at Mansfield.

A small proportion of the inhabitants remained in Oxford, and in connection with some from Cold Creek and adjacent settlements erected, in the fall of this year (1812), a block house in Bloomingville. This, like other structures of its class erected during this period at the west, although generally occupied by a few persons, was not calculated to be permanently garrisoned, but was merely a place of refuge to which the inhabitants of the neighboring settlements fled in case of sudden alarm. Immediately after the battle on the peninsula (fall of 1812), the settlers became so much alarmed that they erected an additional block house at Bloomingville, and enclosed both with pickets, and because of its greater security it became a place of resort for transient persons and the settlers of the surrounding country.

From the time of "Hull's infamy" until the close of the war but small additions were made to the permanent settlers in Oxford. Soon after the battle of the peninsula, Jasper Wood (father of Bourdett Wood, of Bellevue), and Worthington Wood, now of Michigan, moved into the township, and bought out old Nathan Wood, who had previously settled a short distance east of Bloomingville. Greene Parker, a local Methodist preacher, settled about one half mile east of the present village of Enterprise, on a point of land formed by the junction of Slate run with Huron river. He was the first settler in this portion of the township.

The family of Benjamin Drake were: Caleb, who married Widow Buel (did not locate in Ohio); Charles F., who married Maria Livingston and died on Catawba Island; Benjamin, who deceased single; Joshua, who married Charlotte Gibbs, and lives in Livingston county, Missouri; Frederick D., who married Eliza Smeath, resides on the old homestead, and is the only one of the family residing in the township; James, who married Catharine Smeath, and lives in Missouri; Sarah, who married Dr. Amos Amsden, is dead; Nancy, who married Dr. Daniel Tilden, is dead, and Deborah, who married Shepard Patrick. Benjamin Drake died December 22, 1844, aged seventy-nine years. Mrs. Drake died July 21, 1844.

BLOOMINGVILLE

is situated in the northwest corner of the township, and about one-fourth of a mile east of Pipe creek, on the line of an Indian trail, that seems to have been a favorite camping ground, long previous to the settlement of the country, for Indians and traders, in their journeyings between the mouth of Huron river and Lower Sandusky, the ground being high and dry, and an abundance of wood, water and feed in the vicinity.

The village dates from 1811, but was not laid out or named until as late as 1817. This was done by Abiathar Shirley and Abner Youngs. At one time its future was very promising.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first store in the township was opened by Nathan Wood, at Bloomingville, in 1811, and afterward, successively by Peter Vanness, and Faley & Johnson. In 1818, Samuel B. Caldwell and a young man, named Owens, brought on a large stock of goods. Owens soon returned east, and Charles F. Drake became associated with Caldwell, and the business was conducted by this firm for many years.

The first post office was established at Bloomingville as early as 1810. Aaron Bigsby was, doubtless, the first postmaster.

The first fruit trees in the township were planted by Jonathan Sprague, who established a nursery on Pipe creek. This was prior to the war of 1812. Many orchards in this, and adjoining townships, were formed from trees procured at this nursery.

Abiathar Shirley opened a hotel at Bloomingville, as early as 1812.

The first justice of the peace was Israel Harrington. He was elected in 1811, and lived west of Pipe creek, in what is now Groton township.

Owing to the sparsely settled condition of the Firelands at this time, election precincts were almost boundless. What is now embraced in the townships of Oxford, Groton, Perkins and a part of Margaretta, was then one precinct, and elections were held at Bloomingville, then called Wheatsborough. In 1826, Groton effected a separate organization.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

The first sermon delivered within the limits of the township of Oxford, was by Father Gurley, who located in the township at an early period. He was a Methodist, and was zealous in the cause of religion. He died but recently. The Rev. Mr. Smith was the second minister to locate in the township.

The township has had no church organization until recently. The Lutheran, near Prout's station, is the first one, and was formed, perhaps, ten years since. This has now a large membership and is in a flourishing condition. Near the same place is also located a church of the Catholic faith.

The first school house in the township was erected in 1810, and stood about half way between Pipe creek and Bloomingville. In this, a term of school was kept in the winter of 1811, by Joseph Alby. The building was still standing in 1815, and Mr. Drake says, "for a literary institution it looked hard indeed."

SOCIETIES.

In the year 1870, the Oxford Center Lodge of Good Templars was organized by Isaac DeLamater, Esq. This was prosperous and flourishing for a time, but in consequence of the removal of many of its most

active members, its charter was surrendered in February, 1874. During its existence nearly one hundred persons became members of it.

On January 20, 1872, an organization of this order was effected at Bloomingville, by A. M. Collins, with W. M. Hills, W. C. T. During the subsequent spring, rooms were prepared in the upper part of Mrs. Mary James residence. We understand this society has also passed out of existence.

PHYSICIANS.

The first doctor to locate in the township was Waitsell Hastings, who came, as before stated, in 1811. He eventually removed to near Parkertown, in Groton township, where he died a few years since. Dr. Strong succeeded him, and practiced some years. He is now deceased. Dr. Carpenter came next, and was the only physician in the township for many years. He moved west and died. His son, Samuel B. Carpenter, succeeded him. Dr. George Carpenter came next. Dr. Isaac Rogers was the first practitioner of the botanic school; he lived in the township some twenty years. The present physician is M. J. Love, recently removed from Monroeville.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The improvements, if they deserve the name, made by the first settlers, were of the most primitive kind: a rude, ill-constructed log cabin, covered with shakes, as they were called, with stable, etc., of the same order of architecture, together with a few acres of land enclosed for cultivation, did, in most cases, constitute the sum total of improvements. The procuring of a bare subsistence made a large draft on the time of the pioneer. Until nearly the close of the war most of the meal (little flour being used), consumed by the inhabitants, was transported by water from Cleveland to the mouth of Huron river, and thence conveyed on pack-horses to its place of destination. Tea, coffee and sugar were almost entirely unused.

SICKNESS.

The early settlers of this part of the Fire-lands suffered more from sickness than all other causes. During the months of August and September, in every year, bilious and intermittent fever, and ague and fever, prevailed to a great extent. The change of climate, water and mode of living, created a general predisposition to disease, and all were affected, some years more than others, so much so that long afterwards, one year in particular was referred to as the sickly season. Whole families would be prostrated at the same time, and not one in the house be able to give another a glass of water.

HOSPITALITY.

A sense of mutual dependence, their solitary mode of life, and perhaps other causes, produced a friendship and hearty good will for each other among the early settlers, that never exists in the older and more densely populated settlements. The latch-string was always out, and the traveler was received with the most cordial welcome, and partook of the best the cabin afforded, generally pretty coarse fare, "without money and without price." The raising of a building collected most of the men from a wide circuit; and if a settler, from sickness or other cause, was unable to plow, plant or harvest in season, his neighbors would collect and do his work for him; those living six or eight miles apart even, were considered as neighbors. In all their gatherings, and they were frequent, the most perfect equality and good will prevailed.

MILLING.

Among the most prominent evils and hardships incident to the settlement of the Fire-lands, was that of procuring bread, even of the coarsest kind. Even as late as 1820, there were not mills sufficient to supply the wants of a rapidly increasing population. Ebenezer Merry had erected a mill at Milan, Major Frederick Faley one at Cold Creek, near the present village of Venice, and I believe there was one near the head of the creek, and a man named Powers had built one on Huron river, in Greenfield township. These were all small affairs, with one run of stone. The machinery and dams were rude, ill-constructed, and out of order a great portion of the time. The roads were almost impassible for wagons, and even dangerous for a single horse, with a bag of grain and a rider on his back.

Mr. Drake says: "I was of that age when not large enough to do a man's work on the farm, but still large enough to go to mill, and is was a duty I was generally detailed to perform. The following expedition to Powers' mill will show how it was done. The mill stood in the woods, and resembled an old fashioned tan house. The basement, containing the machinery, was uninclosed, the upper story boarded up barn fashion, and constructed inside with more regard for convenience than beauty. The presiding genius of the establishment was constructed on the same principles —one leg being much shorter than its mate. He was old and cross. Millers were then as absolute as the 'Autocrat of all the Russias.' There was no appeal from their decisions, and as it was a matter of bread, if not butter, people were willing to submit to a great deal to secure so desirable a consummation. The state of the roads and the distance most persons came, made it neceasary to spend one night at the mill. The night I was there I found some ten or twelve others, and we all camped down wherever a vacancy could be found among the bags. The regular clicking of the hopper, the surging, gushing sound of the water, as it escaped from the mill wheel, the noise of people talking and traveling around hunting for bags, and the singing of mosquitoes, produced a concert of discordant sounds that precluded the possibility of sleep. Still there was no complaining; it was considered as a necessary evil. The next night when I lay down at home on a comfortable bed, I could have

said with honest Sancho Panza: 'Blessed is the man that invented sleep.'"

Dr. Carpenter built a saw mill on Pipe creek many years since. A run of stone was subsequently added, for the grinding of coarse feed.

A BANK—ALMOST.

No one residing on the Fire-lands at present, when all kinds of produce are convertible into cash, can form an idea of the vexations and inconveniences endured by the early settlers, for want of a circulating medium. Previous to the opening of the Erie canal, and the establishment of commercial relations through that channel with eastern cities, there was no cash market for any kind of produce. A bushel of corn would not buy a yard of muslin, coarse enough to sift meal through. A man might own a hundred head of cattle, an unlimited number of hogs, and territory large enough for a German principality, and not be able to raise money enough to pay his taxes without great effort.

I think it was in 1817, that Charles Lindsay removed from Dayton to near the head of Cold creek. He had been an official in a wildcat institution, that issued "promises to pay," never redeemed, under the name of the "Dayton manufacturing company." The word "manufacturing" was, doubtless, used for the same reason that Captain Cuttle always read a large book, *i. e.*, because it looked respectable. Lindsay suggested to some of the influential inhabitants, the great benefit that would result to the country by establishing a bank at Bloomingville—at that time a flourishing village. The move was a popular one. A meeting was called, the necessary stock subscribed. Lindsay was employed to engineer things, get the engraving done and procure a charter, while Messrs. South, Shirley, Youngs and others, proceeded to the erection of a banking house. On repairing to Columbus, it was found that a law had recently passed prohibiting the granting of further bank charters for the space of twelve months. The bills were already printed, but nothing further was done except to sell the property and abandon the enterprise.

Biographical Sketches.

MR. PERCIVAL B. SALISBURY

was born at Henderson, Jefferson county, New York, January 27, 1818. He was educated at Theresa in the same county. In 1839, he engaged in teaching in Adams, New York, and on March 2, 1842, he married Miss Stella Willard, of Adams. He engaged in mercantile pursuits until the fall of 1854, when he removed to Ohio, locating in Oxford township, at Four Corners, where he has been identified with all matters of public interest. During the early years of his residence in the county, he was a teacher in the public schools. During the war he was a thorough Union man and a staunch supporter of the government. His family consisted of three children: Newel B., who was a member of the One hundred and twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and fell in the service; Brainard W., who married Miss Jennie Todd, and is now connected with the Exchange Bank of Monroeville; and Emma A., who married H. G. Cowles, and now lives at Big Rock Iowa.

Mr. Salisbury died March 16, 1879. He was a gentleman of refined and cultivated taste, and early in life became a Christian. He was a member of the Congregational church at Four Corners, and a faithful earnest worker.

HURON.*

LOCATION.

The town of Huron, situated at the mouth of Huron river, fifty miles west of Cleveland, or the mouth of Cuyahoga river, and about ten miles east of the mouth of Sandusky bay, has probably been settled longer than any other town on the Fire-lands.

The township is bounded on the north by Lake Erie, east by Berlin township (formerly called Eldridge), south by a part of Berlin and Milan townships, west by Perkins and Portland townships (now Sandusky), and northwest by Sandusky bay. Huron river runs through the eastern portion of the township, in a northwardly direction, till within about one mile of the mouth, when the channel takes a northeast direction, till it empties into Lake Erie.

AS A HARBOR.

Huron has been considered an important point on account of the shipping facilities, by lake navigation, which it affords to the surrounding farming country. Huron river is one of the best harbors on the south shore of Lake Erie. The ordinary depth of water in the channel is usually about fifteen feet, and frequently even greater, and when you get "inside," (as the sailors say), there is room for all the shipping on Lake Erie.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

There are about fifteen hundred acres of marsh land within the boundaries of Huron township: three hundred in the Huron river valley, the remainder bordering on Sandusky bay, all of which is irreclaimable, from the fact that the land is all lower than the surface of the lake and consequently affected by the rise and fall of its waters.

The land east of Huron river at the time of the first settlement of the early pioneers, was covered with a dense forest, about half of which was what is termed second growth, the balance heavy timber; much of it being white oak, has been used for ship timber.

About two miles west of Huron river is Saw Mill creek, a stream of considerable magnitude, the outlet of prairie drainage, and which, at a time when the waters of the prairies were discharged more slowly, previous to the extensive opening of prairie ditches, saw mills for the manufacture of lumber have been known to run the greater portion of the year. But since the advantage to farm land of a thorough system of drainage has been taken into consideration, most of the water falling upon the land within twenty miles of the lake is discharged therein in the course of a week. The southwest part of the township is mostly prairie. The northwestern part, except the marshes bordering on Sandusky bay, is timber land.

* By Dr. Geo. Haskins.

ORIGINAL OWNERS.

For an explanation of the following table the reader is referred to the history of Lyme:

HURON, TOWN NUMBER SIX, IN RANGE TWENTY-TWO.

CLASSIFICATION No. 1, SECTION 1.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	s.	d.
Peter Lattimer	317	1	6	The heirs of William Stewart,	264	4	7
John Lester	35	19	7		37	19	7
John Welch	46	10	0	late of New	46	10	0
Joseph Hurlbut	965	8	3	London, Connecticut, (deceased)	149	0	10
Samuel Brown	493	7	8		328	18	6
Samuel Lattimer	910	19	5		519	13	6
				Footing of Classification No. 1, £1,344		7	0

CLASSIFICATION No. 2, SECTION 2.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	s.	d.
Jeremiah Miller	2,535	18	10	William Winthrop, New York	360	5	2
" "	..	..	..	" "	105	13	3
John Ewing	800	0	0	Heirs of "	800	0	0
John Barr	71	11	4	William Gale, New London	71	11	4
Eben Goddard	..	..	..	Heirs of "	7	0	0
				Footing of Classification No. 2, £1,344		7	0

CLASSIFICATION No. 3, SECTION 3.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	s.	d.
Joseph Packwood	817	5	4	Heirs of Richard William Parkin,	817	5	4
Bathsheba Smith	465	14	10	late of New London, Connecticut, (deceased)	407	10	6
Richard Potter	382	2	3		119	11	2
				Footing of Classification No. 3, £1,344		7	0

CLASSIFICATION No. 4, SECTION 4.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	s.	d.
Samuel Lattimer	910	19	5	Heirs of William Stewart, New London, Connecticut	341	5	11
Richard Potter	382	2	3	Heirs of Richard Parkins, deceased	262	11	1
Thomas Bowlay, or Boyd	49	17	1	" " "	49	17	1
Ann Hancock	140	3	6	" " "	93	9	0
Richard Stroud	23	15	0	" " "	23	15	0
Eben May	15	16	1	" " "	15	16	1
Widow Austus Piner	48	0	0	" " "	48	0	0
Bathsheba Skinner	180	0	0	" " "	60	0	0
Jabob Fenk	130	8	10	" " "	130	8	10
Ichabod Powers	620	8	0	" " "	206	16	0
Jeremiah Miller	2,535	18	10	William Winthrop, New York	62	8	0
				Footing of Classification No. 4, £1,344		7	0

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The precise date of the first occupation of Huron by white settlers is uncertain. It is known, however, that the French had a trading post at the mouth of Huron river about the year A. D. 1749, but it was abandoned previous to the Revolution.

The Moravian missionaries, consisting of a few white settlers and Indians, located on a part of the southeast corner of Huron and the northeast corner of Milan townships. They also abandoned their settlement previous to the war of the Revolution, and probably before the French occupied their trading post at the mouth of the river, though there were a few Moravian Indians, with a white preacher and his family in their midst, in 1808.

The beginning of the present settlement was in the year 1805. John Baptiste Flemoned, or Fleming, first came to Huron that year, but Mr. Hosea Townsend, of New London, says that Flemoned claimed to have come to Huron in 1790. He was born in Montreal, Lower Canada, about the year 1770, of French parents. He located on the east bank of Huron river, about two miles from the mouth, on lot number fifteen, section first. The land is now owned by Mr. Simon Knight. He opened a small stock of goods for the purpose of dealing with the Indians, exchanging with them for furs and of supplying them with such articles of merchandise as their necessities required.

In the arrest, trial and execution of the two Indians, Negonaba and Negosheek, at Norwalk, May 21, 1819, for the murder of John Wood and George Bishop, Mr. Flemoned was one of the most important witnesses, interpreter, guide, and one of the executioners. The weary pioneer always found welcome hospitality in his store and cabin, and the early surveyors, in 1806, found rest and repose. He also assisted in their second survey. It has been said that he died in 1820, but according to the most reliable data he died about the year 1827, leaving a wife and three daughters: Eliza, Jane and Lydia. His eldest married John McCarty. After his (McCarty's) death she married John Miller and lived on the old farm till about 1851, then moved to Wood county, Ohio. The condition or whereabouts of the two younger is not known to the writer. Mrs. Flemoned died about twelve years subsequent to the death of Mr. Flemoned.

Jared Ward and family came into the township in the spring of 1808, lived on a part of the Flemoned farm, near the site of the present residence of Widow McMillen, until the following year—1809. He then bought a part of David Abbott's land, in Avery [now Milan] township, near the Hathaway neighborhood, where his son, Elam Ward, now resides. Mrs. Betsy Collins, late the wife of Isaac Collins and a daughter of Jared Ward, remembered the time when her father came to Huron; was then in the fourth year of her age. She resided in Milan from the time of her parents' residence there until 1858.

Mrs. Collins was born in Painesville, Ohio, in 1804, was married to Mr. Isaac Collins in Milan. They moved to Huron in 1858, where she resided until her death, September 1, 1877. Mr. Isaac Collins was in Huron in 1812, but made only a short stay; went the same year to Columbus, Ohio; came back to Milan in 1818. He helped raise the court house at the old county seat. He assisted at J. B. Flemoned's funeral. Came to Huron in 1858, where he now resides.

Almon Ruggles visited the Fire-lands a few years prior to moving his family to Huron in June, 1808. Jabez Wright also came to Huron in 1808. The same year, these gentlemen commenced the survey of the township, laying it off in sections and lots in course of that and succeeding years, completing the survey in 1810.

Mr. Jabez Wright was born in 1780, near Copenhagen, New York. After he came to Huron, he married Miss Tamar Ruggles, a relative of the late Judge Almon Ruggles. He located on the west bank of Huron river, about two and a half miles from the lake, on land now known as Wright's river farm, and owned by his son, Winthrop H. Wright, and where W. H. Wright was born, in December, 1813.

Mr. Wright was elected justice of the peace for Huron township, the exact date is not definitely known; he was subsequently appointed one of the associate judges of the court of common pleas, for Huron county. He was land agent for William Winthrop, of New York city, who had acquired the title of the whole township. Mr. Winthrop died about the year 1826, when the land, by Mr. Winthrop's will, went to his nephew, Wm. H. Winthrop.

Mr. Wright moved on to the lake shore in 1815, about one mile west of the mouth of Huron river. In the year 1822, he built the first brick house that was erected in the township. He continued to act as land agent for Wm. H. Winthrop until the time of his death, December 16, 1840, which was caused by falling from the lake bank on a dark night. Judge Wright was an exemplary citizen, highly respected, and all who knew him sadly mourned his sudden and untimely death. Mrs. Wright died in 1849, at the house of her youngest son, Ruggles Wright. Of their five children, there are now three living: Winthrop H., the eldest, and Ruggles, the youngest, and Mrs. Abigail Vance, youngest daughter (widow), living in Columbiana county, Ohio. The eldest daughter, Lucy, married General John W. Sprague; died in Troy, New York, May, 1844. Douglas, the second son of Judge Wright, died at the brick house residence, January 11, 1856.

Cyrus Downing and family, consisting of wife and two children, came to Huron in November, A. D. 1809. He located on the lake shore on land now owned by W. H. Wright, somewhere near Mr. Wright's present dwelling, where he resided until the summer of 1812, when he left and went to Cleveland soon after Hull's surrender, where he died the next winter. Mrs. Downing afterwards married a Mr. Parker, of Milan. The Indians were quite numerous about Huron at that time, and somewhat troublesome about the first breaking out of the war, but became more shy after hostilities commenced. Jeremiah Daniels came to Huron about the same time as Downing. Mr. Daniels carried the mail from Huron to

Cleveland, making weekly trips. He married Pauline Downing in the spring of 1813, and settled on the farm now occupied and owned by Mr. William J. Hinde, two and a half miles west of Huron village.

Major Hiram Russel came to Huron in the winter of 1809 and 1810; built a log house on land afterward owned by Jeremiah Van Benschoter, now owned by Mr. Van Benschoter's two daughters, Mrs. Widow Stapleton and Mrs. James Paxton. Mr. Russel occupied his house as a tavern and store, which was the first tavern kept in Huron. It was opened to the public in 1810. The same year Mr. Russel commenced building a vessel, of about forty tons' burthen, near his house. It is said that there was but a very small amount of iron used in the building, wooden pins being used instead of spikes. Mr. Russel was assisted by Jonathan Sprague (father of the late Jonathan S. Sprague, Esq.), who did what blacksmith work was required. The vessel was finished in 1811.

Jonathan Sprague came into the township with his family in 1810. Located on the east side of the river, a few rods above the railroad bridge.

Mr. Russel built another vessel, which he completed in the spring of 1813. She was named "The Fair American." It is said that this vessel was sold to the British government, and delivered to the British agents at Buffalo soon after being completed.

Mr. Russel cleared a field on the farm now owned by Mr. William G. Sage. This field was afterwards abandoned, and in 1845 was covered with a thick growth of timber. The land on this farm, like much land east of the river in this township, was a light sandy soil, and was considered by the early settlers nearly worthless. It is now known to be the best farm land on the Western Reserve. Russel left Huron soon after the war commenced.

In 1809, Asa Smith visited the country in and around Huron, and moved into the township in June, 1810, from Romulus, Seneca county, New York. In 1811, he was elected justice of the peace, at the first election held in the township after its organization. Mr. Asa Smith located not far from the present residence of W. H. Wright, one mile west of the mouth of the river. He was born in Massachusetts; his wife in Rhode Island; they lived, for a time, on Long Island; afterwards moved to Romulus, New York, and from thence to Huron. They had six children when they came to Huron, one of whom, William B., was born on Long Island, August 15, 1796. Mr. Asa Smith died at his residence, in Huron, August 30, 1815. His wife died August 30, 1842, in Sandusky.

Jonathan S. Sprague, Esq., came to Huron with his family in 1810, from Canada. He settled on the farm now owned by Henry Holsaur. He married Miss Mahala Daly. He afterward bought an adjoining farm, of Judge Charles Standart. Jonathan S. Sprague was a man of more than ordinary talents; he had not the benefit of a common school education; yet he was held in so high estimation by his friends and associates that he was frequently elected to offices of trust. He held the office of justice of the peace for eighteen years in succession, at the termination of which he refused to serve in that capacity any longer; his health was very much impaired for several of the last years of his life. He died at his house, on the Standart farm, on January 15, 1861. Mrs. Sprague died at the house of her son-in-law, Mr. Isaac Durham, in April, 1872, near the village, at the age of seventy-two years.

In January, 1816, Reed & Sandford, merchants, of Erie, Pennsylvania, opened a store of goods at the mouth of the river, on the east side. It was managed by Mr. Francis Graham, assisted by John B. Flemoned.

Mr. William B. Smith, and his mother, kept a public house at that time on the west side of the river. Mr. Smith remembered hearing the report of Perry's guns on the 10th of September, 1813, and, in company with his father, started for Put-in-Bay the next morning, arriving there the following morning, where Perry's fleet, with their prizes, were moored. Mr. Smith was married in Huron in June, 1819, and moved to Sandusky soon afterward, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was always highly esteemed as one of Ohio's best citizens by all who knew him. He was elected treasurer of Erie county in 1840. He died in Sandusky, September 25, 1878. Mrs. Smith, a most estimable lady, survives her husband.

FIRST EVENTS.

It is uncertain when the first post office was established at Huron. A letter from the venerable Francis Graham, above mentioned, of Ashland, Ohio, says: "I went to Huron in November, '15, (probably 1815) where I spent four years of my life. Uncle Sam gave us a post office early in 1817; office on the east side, and Asa Sandford postmaster," which was probably the first regularly established post office in Huron.

The first public school, it is said, was taught by Calvin Coe, in the winter of 1810–11, and afterward by Miss Tamar Ruggles (later Mrs. Jabez Wright). It is said that Mr. Coe was afterward ordained preacher of the gospel, and as such was the first who served in that capacity in Huron.

About the year 1815, Mr. William Chapman opened a school near his house, on lot twenty-five, section three, and continued for a few years. Mr. Winthrop H. Wright remembers attending as a pupil.

The first public highway in the township was on the east side of the river, surveyed by Jabez Wright, beginning at the lake shore, near the mouth of the river, running southward. The survey was made in 1810.

William Winthrop, former owner of Huron township, built a saw mill on Saw Mill creek, two and a half miles west of the river, in 1819.

In 1819, N. M. Standart and Cyrus Butler opened a store of dry goods and groceries on the west side

of the river. In 1820, they parted. Standart went to Milan, and Butler went to Norwalk.

In 1824, N. M. Standart and Daniel Hamilton built a store in Huron. Charles Standart and Philo Adams served as clerks till 1825. Mr. Adams had moved to Huron in the spring of 1824 to board the men working on the harbor, under the direction of the Huron Harbor company.

In 1825, Philo Adams moved on to his farm, where he remained until his death, except a short residence in Milan, keeping a hotel.

In the fall of 1825, Charles Standart and George H. Gibbs purchased Standart & Hamilton's stock of goods. The firm continued fifteen months, when Gibbs retired. Standart continued the business till 1828, when he discontinued the store, built a warehouse and dock, and commenced storage and commission business.

EARLY RESIDENTS.

Judge Standart says that when he first went to Huron, in October, 1824, there was one frame house on the west side of the river, occupied by Philo Adams, who boarded the men working on the harbor, a log building occupied by the Green family, and a small cabin on the bank of the lake occupied by Captain Reed, the first shipbuilder of Huron. There were on the east side other log buildings, occupied by different individuals; among whom were Benjamin Gould, a catfisherman, and Jeremiah Van Benschoter, up the river. There were several other families located in different parts of the township about the time Standart came to Huron, which we have not heretofore mentioned. E. M. Granger lived on the farm afterward owned by Mr. Standart. George Downing lived near Granger; Mr. John Hughes and family near the west line. William Chapman, the Everetts, Woolvertons, Swifts, and some other farmers settled in the township about the same time. David Everitt came to the Fire-lands in 1824. He lived in Milan a few years; is now a resident of Huron township, and about eighty years of age.

Mr. Tower Jackson came to the Fire-lands April 14, A. D. 1819, and soon after located in Milan. He was married November 18, 1822, to Miss Sarah Clock, of Monroeville. On the 4th of July, 1826, he moved to Huron. He entered into partnership with Henry W. Jenkins, selling dry goods and groceries, continuing in business with Jenkins for a few years. About 1830, he went into partnership with Mr. Richard E. Colt. The firm invested considerable money in the encouragement of various industries; quite extensively in vessel building. They built the steamboat Delaware, bringing her out in 1834. Mr. Jackson remained in Huron till 1846, when he went to Racine, Wisconsin; and two years later removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where Mrs. Jackson died, in A. D. 1854. He is now a resident of Huron, in the eighty-first year of his age, where, it is to be hoped by his many friends, he will continue his residence. He married a second wife, Miss Lucy Button, previous to returning from Cleveland. Mr. Jackson built the Huron House, about 1830, on the northwest corner of Main and Wall streets. In 1840, he built the American House, on the corner of Main and Lake streets. The Huron House has been moved, and is now occupied as stores. The American was burned. Henry W. Jenkins came in quite an early day; the precise time is not known. He dealt in dry goods and groceries, invested some in vessel stock; built the Ohio Hotel, and was an active worker in assisting to build up the town. He left Huron sometime after 1840, went to Cincinnati, from thence to the Isthmus of Darien, and commenced the carrying business across the Isthmus, and died there about 1850.

The Ohio Hotel, above mentioned, stood on the southwest corner of Main and Wall streets, and was destroyed by fire on the Fourth of July, 1854.

Buel B. Jones came to Huron about 1835 or '36; sold dry goods and groceries for a few years, after which he rented the Ohio hotel, which he kept for two or three years, then moved away.

Mr. John W. Wickham (of the firm of Wickham & Company), was born in Philadelphia, October 13, 1806; was reared to manhood in Sodus, at the mouth of Great Sodus Bay, in the State of New York. He came to Huron in the autumn of 1833; commenced the forwarding and commission business, buying and shipping grain and other farm productions. He also opened a store of dry goods and groceries, but after a few years discontinued selling goods. The firm are now carrying on a very extensive fishery; also dealing in lumber and buying grain. They give employment to a great number of Huron laborers. Mr. Wickham is one of the oldest pioneers now engaged in mercantile business. Mrs. J. W. Wickham is also a Huron pioneer from infancy, a daughter of Mr. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, deceased, who was one of the early pioneers of Huron county. He came to Huron in the spring of 1833. He assisted Mr. Abiatha Shirley in making the plat of Huron in A. D. 1833.

PHYSICIANS.

The physicians were not very numerous among the early Huron pioneers. Dr. Ansolem Gutherie was the first Huron physician who attempted to locate in the town. He came in 1813, and remained until 1817, when he removed to Canada. It is not known whether there were any other resident physicians at the mouth of the river for several years after Dr. Gutherie left.

An old gentleman, called Doct McCrea, from New Jersey, located near the west line of the township, near the Stone House (so called), doing some medical business in that vicinity. We think he went back to New Jersey.

Dr. Charles H. Legget came to Huron in 1830; practiced in the village and vicinity till May 29, 1832. He was drowned in Huron river, together with his wife; supposed to have been caused by the accidental

upsetting of a small boat, near Wright's river farm—no other person was present when the accident occurred. It was not discovered till the following morning, when the citizens, alarmed at their prolonged absence, discovered the boat, dragged the river, and recovered their remains.

After Dr. Legget's death, there were a great many physicians who came to Huron at different periods with a view of locating, as our Huron marshes and their various surroundings looked inviting to the doctors who aspired to professional notoriety; but in time discovered that "all was not gold that glittered," that the marshes were on a level with Lake Erie, and that their pure, glittering waters would not produce miasmata worth a cent; or, in other words, Huron was a very healthy town, and would support only a limited number of physicians. Therefore, as there were so large a number of medical men who attempted a permanent location and failed, I will only mention the few who have weathered the hardships of a pioneer life, and those who reside here at the present time.

Dr. George S. Haskin, now practicing medicine in Huron, was born in the town of Rupert, Vermont, August 27, 1805. He came to the Fire-lands in 1831, landing at Sandusky; in June, 1832, he came to Huron and commenced the practice of his profession.

Dr. Joseph Caldwell came to Huron in the spring of 1833. He continued the medical practice till his death, which occurred June 13, 1866, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, much lamented by many friends.

Dr. J. T. Cushing, now a medical practitioner, came to Huron in 1865 and commenced business.

Dr. H. E. McNutt, now practicing medicine in Huron, commenced in 1874.

CHURCHES.

There are now five church edifices within the village corporation limits, and one on the west line of the township, which was erected by the late Mr. John Graham, assisted by the citizens of West Huron and some others.

John Graham was of Irish nationality. He came into the township about the year 1833, and located on the Cummings farm, lot number twenty-seven, section fourth. His religion is said to have been that of a Wesleyan Methodist. His character was that of a strictly honest man. He was highly esteemed by all his neighbors. He died about the year A. D. 1856, in the month of October. Mrs. Graham, a very estimable lady, seventy-three years of age, survives her husband. She resides on the old homestead.

Since writing the foregoing we have learned that Mr. Graham's ancestors were of Scotch descent, having emigrated from Scotland to Ireland in the early part of the eighteenth century.

Of the five churches in Huron, the Protestant Episcopal, called "Christ's Church" (a brick edifice), was built in 1838. In 1839, this church edifice, under the ministry of Rev. Samuel Marks (the present rector) was dedicated to the service of Almighty God by Bishop McIlvaine, D. D., D. C. L. Wardens: J. W. Wickham and S. P. McDonald.

The Presbyterian Church was built in 1853.

The German Lutheran was erected about 1860.

The Methodist in 1871.

The German Evangelical in A. D. 1875.

The Presbyterians have recently engaged Rev. Mr. Snowdon, of West Vill, Ohio.

The Rev. Mr. Hassenpflug has charge of the German Evangelical Church.

The other churches are not under the care of any regular established clergyman.

THE CHOLERA.

The natural advantages of the Huron harbor and the favorable location for a business town, began to attract attention soon after the close of the war with England, and when the United States made appropriation for the improvement of the harbor, in 1827, immigration rapidly increased till 1834, when a serious impediment to business occurred by the appearance of Asiatic cholera, wholly suspending, for a few months, all varieties of industry, except the care of the sick. That year the emigration from Europe, principally from Germany, was a perfect flood, and at every steamboat landing there were sick and dying in numbers so great as to drive a great portion of the inhabitants from town.

There were then five practicing physicians in the village, one of whom died of the disease; three others left, Dr. George S. Haskin only remaining. Finally, as autumnal frosts made their appearance, the monster disease disappeared, and business increased with redoubled vigor, and in a very short time all was life and animation.

Huron village has a population of about one thousand and five hundred; the whole township, including the village, about four thousand.

The present board of township officers are: Wm. G. Sage, Blake W. Griffin, Geo. W. Harris, trustees; Thomas M. Sprowl, township clerk; John W. Wickham, treasurer; Thomas J. Harris and Levi Peck, justices of the peace.

The officers of the village corporation are: A. H. Winchell, mayor; J. L. Brooks, recorder; Jabez Wright, John Aicher, Philo McMillen, Charles Heyman and Jacob Gunzevhauser, town council.

At the April election for the present year—1879—there has been some change in the township board of officers. The following were elected, viz.: Wm. G. Sage, Blake W. Griffin and Henry Halliday, township trustees; J. L. Brooks, clerk; John W. Wickham, Jr., treasurer; J. L. Brooks elected as the third justice of the peace, in addition to Harris and Peck.

The officers of the village corporation are the same as above.

In reviewing the early history of the Fire-land pioneers, mentioned in the foregoing sketch, we are forced to look with admiration at the stern, manly

character of nearly every early pioneer. Their power of enduring hardship and privation, the cheerful and determined fortitude of their onward struggles, without a thought of looking back, but always looking ahead with unyielding determination, seem to be almost universal characteristics of the early Fire-lands pioneers.

How hard it would seem to any of our well-to-do neighbors of the present day, to be set back into the rude log cabin with only one room, eighteen by twenty feet, a log fire blazing on the hearth; would we be as happy as we can imagine the early pioneer to have been when thus situated? In our imagination we can see a pioneer family enjoying the rude comforts of such a primitive condition. The family consisting of father, mother and half a dozen, or more, children. The sturdy head of the family sitting at a rough table, after a hard day's work, reading from a much-worn old family Bible. The mother with knitting-work in hand, and half a dozen, or more, children respectfully listening; and later in the evening, we can see the boys climbing up the ladder on their way to bed in the chamber overhead. The mother hearing the "now I lay me down to sleep," and affectionately tucking up the covering of three or four little fellows in their trundle beds. But, oh, how swiftly time flies, and we often feel that it matters but little how swiftly. We may recall the pleasant memories of the past and of our youth, but seldom find the man who would wish to live the same life over again.

BERLIN.*

NAME.

The original name of Berlin was Eldridge, from one of its earliest proprietors. He became unpopular, so much so that in 1832 the people petitioned the commissioners of Huron county to change the name, stating as a reason that they did not desire to perpetuate the name of an unworthy man. It seems the people were mistaken, for those intimately acquainted with Mr. Eldridge remember him as a pleasant gentleman. He purchased the eastern half of the township as a speculation, and the taxes, imposed unequally, rested so heavily on unimproved lands, improvements being exempted, that he was unable to pay his taxes, and was ruined by owning a half of one of the best townships on the Fire-lands. Rumors came from Connecticut that he had been guilty of forgery to redeem his credit, and possibly the innate hatred the settler felt toward the land speculator, was at the root of the popular sentiment. The petitioners suggested Lyme as a desirable name, but as there was already a town by the same name in the county,—it then being a part of Huron county, the commissioners objected. It was at the time of the Milan-Berlin treaty. Noah Hill, who always was deeply interested in politics, suggested that, as the county had Milan, it should have Berlin, too, and thus the town was named.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The township, as first surveyed, was five miles square, but received additions of territory extending its boundaries to the shores of Lake Erie. The surface is level, except the valleys formed by the streams, from the lake to the ridge, where it rises from fifty to one hundred feet, and then extends southward nearly as level as before. This ridge was once undoubtedly the ancient shore of the lake. It extends through the township from northeast to southwest, and at the "pinnacle" the base of the bluff is sixty feet above the level of the lake, and its slope presents three distinct terraces, or shore lines, at the respective heights of one hundred, one hundred and fifty and one hundred and ninety-five feet above the level of the lake. These indicate successive periods of subsidence.

There are indications of salt in many places in the township. There is, in fact, a line of so-called "licks" parallel with the ridge. The two most noted among early hunters as the resort of deer, were located on lands occupied by Nathan Tuttle and Ezekiel Sayles. Between these a deep path was worn by the deer. These licks present, during dry seasons, a saline efflorescence crusting the surface. That on the Sayles land was in the valley of the Old Woman creek, and the early settlers dug a pit, into which they sank a section of a hollow tree, and the salt water came in sufficient quantities to allow them to make salt in a small way. Salt then being difficult to obtain, and costly, this was quite advantageous. The belief in the value of this salt spring was so strong in the mind of the early proprietor, Fosdick, that the surrounding land was withheld from sale for many years. At a later day Prof. B. L. Hill, and others, made explorations, but without results, the site of the old spring being obliterated by floods, and they were unable to find it. However, they obtained salt water.

The surface formation is almost exclusively of the drift, and in places boulders, often of large size, are thickly scattered.

* By Hudson Tuttle.

The soil of the portion south of the ridge is sandy, mixed with fields of loam running almost into clay. The western part, below the ridge, is also sandy, either yellowish or black, and the northeastern portion is clayey, as it is along the shore, which is unequaled for the production of wheat. There is, thus, the greatest variety of soil, and the farmer is enabled to grow whatever crop he pleases, having soil adapted for all.

There are two streams or creeks in the township, the Chapelle, running through the eastern portion, and the Old Woman creek, which has two branches, the east and west, arising in Townsend, and flowing northward through the central portion, uniting about one and a half miles northwest of the heights, and emptying into the lake. From this union to the lake, the stream is like a canal, with wide and marshy borders. The name of the latter stream is said to have been given because an old squaw was drowned at its mouth.

There are four small marshes, two of which have been reclaimed, and when land becomes more valuable, no doubt but the others will be also. The surface was heavily timbered, and the forest presented almost an herculean task to the pioneers. Oak was the prevailing growth, plentifully mixed with ash, elm, hickory, basswood, walnut, whitewood, and, along the streams, butternut and sycamore.

VILLAGES.

There are three small villages in the township. Berlinville, on the old State road, in the old times of stage coaches, was a busy little centre, with good tavern, store, and the only post office in the township. Berlin Heights is the largest, and is the natural centre, towards which the people gravitate. It has three stores, an hotel, saloon, several manufactories, a saw and grist mill, three churches and a fine graded school. It is noted for its intelligence and enterprise. Directly north of the Heights, on the L. S. & M. S. R. R., is Ceylon, a place that started up and grew rapidly for a time. It has two stores, two saloons, an hotel, saw mill and post office.

MAIL FACILITIES.

The mail is carried by hack from Ceylon, on the northern divison, *via* Berlin Heights, Berlinville, East Norwalk, to Norwalk, on the southern Division, giving all these places the advantage of morning and evening mails. The L. S. & M. S. R. R. passes through the northern part of the township, and sends a spur south to the quarries and gravel bed. The advantages of extending this spur to the Heights are so apparent, that it certainly will be done at no distant day.

CEMETERIES.

There are six burial grounds in the limits of the township—two at the Heights, under the control of the township; one at Berlinville; one in the southeast part, known as the Chapel ground; one east of Harper's corners, known as the Peak ground; and one at the mouth of the Chapelle creek, directly on the lake shore, which is being rapidly washed away.

ABORIGINAL RACES.

The Indians were not the aboriginal race. They were preceded by that mysterious people, the mound builders. Interesting fortifications, referable to this pre-historic race, are found on the farm originally owned by Curtis Benschooter, on the summit of the high bank of the creek, and this earthwork has great interest as having evidently been built to protect against incursions of an enemy, who would come by water from the lake, and traces of works lower down show that at that time the water stood at a much higher level, and the wide marsh was then a bay, opening with a wide mouth into the lake. There were mounds on the farm of Jasen Thompson, with graves, and the present site of the residence of Mr. Henry Hoak seems to have been an ancient sepulcher. He has, in making excavations, brought to light several fragmentary skeletons, one of which has especial interest from its remarkable state of preservation and rare peculiarities. It was buried deeper than the others, so that it was enveloped in the clayey subsoil, and hence had been better protected than those enveloped in the loose sand. The skull of this specimen measures but nineteen inches in circumference, which would almost indicate it was idiotic, and is remarkably low. The arms are of unusual length, the under jaw extremely massive, and the height less than four feet. Yet the individual evidently was not idiotic, as she had attained an extreme old age, which the idiot savage cannot do.

In 1852, Mr. H. L. Hill, in cutting an oak, discovered three hacks, made by a small ax, and found that there were two hundred and eighteen annual rings on the outside of it. This would carry the age of the markings back to the earliest French voyageurs, in fact, much earlier than has been supposed those hardy adventurers penetrated this remote region. Now, the farmer, turning with his iron plowshare the mellow fields, often finds the flint arrow head, the stone ax, the spear point, alike of red man and mound builder, and if of reflective mind may moralize over the decay of races in that dim past, of which these mute weapons only remain.

THE EARLIEST PIONEERS.

A party of adventurers built and launched a rude boat at the mouth of Walnut creek, Pennsylvania, in 1808. They were John Hoak, John McLaughlin, George Miller, Nathaniel Burdue, Benjamin Pratt, Mr. Richie, and Howard. They sailed up the lake in the spring, bringing provisions, farming tools and thirty barrels of whisky. They encountered severe weather and had to cast overboard their whisky, but when the storm subsided, they cruised about and gathered it up again. When they reached the mouth

of the Huron river, the sand-bar shut them out, so they had to dig a canal to get their boat in. They selected a field on the Kline and Minus farm, and planted eighteen acres of corn; after hoeing it, they hired an Indian to guard it, while they went after their families. They returned in the fall in their boat, but their families came by land, under the escort of Henry Hoak, father to John Hoak. He was, without doubt, the oldest of all the pioneers, having been born in 1745. He remained until his death, in 1832, at the age of eighty-seven, with his son, and was a most exemplary and pious man. The majority of this venturesome party settled finally in Berlin, in 1810–11, leaving the Huron bottom lands on account of overflows.

John Hoak, who settled on the Kline farm for two years, moved to the farm now owned by his son Henry; built one of the first houses, in 1810. Only four whites were present at the raising of the great logs of which it was constructed, but Silas David, an Indian chief, with his tribe, assisted. They were forbidden, by him, to taste of liquor until the work was done, then they drank and held a pow-wow to their heart's content. One was so riotous they built a pen of rails around him, covered it over and left him till morning.

John Hoak had ten children, only one of whom, Henry, remains in the township. John Hoak, with the remainder of his family living, removed to Lagrange county, Indiana, where he died in 1859, at the age of seventy-three years. He made a kiln of brick, on his farm, in 1812, the first on the Firelands.

The first white settler within the limits of the township was Mr. John Dunbar, unless a Mr. Tillison, who owned the land, which afterwards was the homestead of Curtis Benschoter, preceded him. The Tillison family were very hospitable, and it is said Mrs. Tillison once told a guest if he would not stay to supper she would "knock him down." This rude hospitality showed itself in ways that would offend the more fastidious tastes of the present. One night John Thompson was caught at the Tillison cabin by a terrible storm. He, of course, did not want to face the storm, and Tillison said they had no spare bed. Mrs. Tillison was adequate to the emergency: "I say, Till," said she, "Tompk can sleep with us," and he did. Another story told of this family made many a hearty laugh around the blazing hearths of the pioneers. The whole family, with their guests, would sit in a circle, and above their heads, suspended by a cord from the rafters, was a jug of whisky. This arrangement saved the trouble of waiting on any one, for the jug was swung round and round, from mouth to mouth, till all were satisfied.

John Dunbar came from the State of New York, 1809, and purchased the farm afterwards known as the Weatherlow farm. His brother, Isaiah, came with him. He soon after moved to the center, on the place occupied by Dr. X. Phillips. The Dunbars disappeared and left no trace.

Perez and Thomas Starr came from Connecticut in 1810, and built a mill on the lands now owned by H. L. Hill. In the autumn of that year, Thomas Starr built a house on the farm now owned by J. S. Lowry. The night before the raising, the snow fell six inches deep, and he feared no one would come, but his fears were vain. In those days the neighborhood extended five miles in every direction, and early in the morning, "old Mr. Burdue" made his appearance, whooping like an Indian, with four gallons of whisky, and soon after, the hands came from Florence and Milan, and after the job was finished, enjoyed the "old rye" in a way which would not be satisfactory to the Good Templars. The Starr brothers kept bachelor's hall for a time. In 1812, Thomas was drafted into the army, from which he returned, and in February, 1814, married Clementina Clark, of Florence. He moved to the center part of the township. Thomas Starr was a blacksmith, and used to go to Huron and Vermillion to work on vessels. He did the iron work on the first deck vessel built this side of Erie. When he returned home at night, he carried torches, not only to show him the way, but to keep off the wolves, which howled around him. His eldest son, William Eldridge, born in January, 1815, was the first male child born in the township.

John McLaughlin, who came with the earliest adventurers, settled on the western border of the township, on the lands adjoining McLaughlin's corners, where he continued to reside until his death, in 1849, at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife died in 1836. The only survivor of his family, in the township, is Milton McLaughlin.

Nathaniel Burdue, or "Old Mr. Burdue," as he was called by everybody, settled near the spring now used by the creamery. While living on the Huron river, he set out one Sunday, with a piece of soap in his pocket, saying he should travel until he found a spring of soft water, and there he should locate. In the afternoon he came to this beautiful spring, and at once decided to make his home by its side. His orchard was the first to bear in this section. Apples were then scarce, and Mr. Burdue watched his orchard with such vigilance that he became associated in the minds of the boys with Cloven-foot himself.

William Fitzgerald came from New York in 1810, accompanied by Joel Simpson, and settled on the farm now occupied by Henry Hine. None of his descendants remain.

Hieronymus Mingus came from New York State in 1811, and Aaron Fox and his wife came at the same time. The eldest son of Mr. Mingus was killed in 1813, in the battle on the Peninsula. The second son, Jacob, lived and died on the farm now occupied by his son, Benjamin. The third son, James, married Phebe Darley, and settled in Townsend, Huron county. He was the Nimrod of those days. Aaron Fox and

wife reside in the northern part of the township, on the farm they selected in the wilderness.

John Thompson came from Pennsylvania at an early day, and in 1813 married the widow Hubbard. This marriage was, probably, the first in the township, although the honor is disputed, it being claimed that Lazarus Young and Becky Laughlin have the honor.

In 1811, occurred the first birth and the first death. Milan has claimed Mrs. Millerman as the first child, but Berlin has that honor. Her father, Lazarus Young, was such a moving planet that it is difficult to decide, but there is little doubt that she was born on Berlin soil. The death was accompanied with horrible circumstances. The wife of John Dunbar, while her husband was absent, in a state of insanity threw herself into the fire, made of large logs, placed against one side of the house. Her screams brought Mr. Dunbar to the house, and he quickly took her from the flames and placed her on the bed while he could go after assistance, but she wildly ran after him. All that day he shouted for help, not daring to leave her, but not until near night did any assistance come to the terribly afflicted family in their remote cabin. She died that evening, and was buried on the banks of the Old Woman creek, where now is the township burying ground. Mr. Dunbar then lived on the place afterwards occupied by Dr. X. Phillips, and the splendid spring which gushes out from the hill was long known as the "Dunbar spring."

Jeremiah Benschooter was a native of Sempronius, New York, as was his wife, Sally Weatherlow, whom he married in 1808. He came to Berlin in 1811, and settled on lot twenty, fourth section. They had thirteen children: Harry, Milo, Ensign, William, Curtis, Aaron, Weatherlow, Harriet, Delia, Betsey, Jeremiah, Sarah and Mary Ann. Curtis Benschooter passed nearly his whole life on his farm, removing to the Heights in his declining age. He died in 1877, at the age of seventy years. His son, Moses M., resides at Stone's corners, and is one of the most successful physicians in the vicinity.

Othaniel Field came in 1810, and purchased section nine, range six, of Samuel White, who had made considerable improvements, by way of clearing. Field was a Vermont man, and industriously devoted himself to corn raising, so much so that the destitute new-comers gave his place the name of Egypt. For a long time he kept bachelor's hall, and his eccentric ways still linger in the memories of those who knew him. He, after many years, married, but had no children. He died in 1850, at the age of seventy-nine, his wife surviving until 1876.

Stephen Meeker settled on lot ten, section four, in 1811, where he resided until his death, in 1849, having been preceded by his wife by only a few weeks. He worked at blacksmithing, and kept a public house, and for several years held the office of judge. He married Polly Platt, in 1799. They had seven children: Barney, Hezekiah, Edward, Hanford, Grissel, Maria and George T.

Daniel Butler came to Berlin in 1814, from Cleveland, to which place he came from Massachusetts, in 1811. Losing his wife, he returned to Massachusetts in 1816, and married Jemima Bishop. They had six children, and he had two by his first wife. The children by the second marriage were: Amanda, Climena, Lucinda, Daniel, Charles and Harriet, none of whom are at present living in the township. He was an able man, and was the first who held the office of justice of the peace, or, at least, the second. For many years before his death, which occurred in 1854, in his seventy-fifth year, he had been subject to insanity, which had a religious aspect, and caused him to take his own life. He received a revelation to build a house fifty by one hundred feet, for the second coming of Christ, and not being able to build the whole, built a quarter, and thus, for years, his family lived in this most awkward tabernacle. This building lately has fallen in ruins and been destroyed. His son Daniel inherited his father's tendencies, and at last put an end to his own life, in the same manner, in 1861, at the age of thirty-four.

Samuel Reed came in 1815. He was five weeks on the lake, from Buffalo to Huron. He bought the farm now owned by J. S. Lowry, where he lived till spring, whn he went to Milan to work on Merry's mill, his wife working for the workmen. In 1816, he removed to Florence; in 1817, he purchased the lot seven, range two of section two, and made the first clearing on the farm of Juduthan Cobb, to whom he sold it in 1820, and removed to Oxford in this county.

Nathan Harris was born in Berrytown, Connecticut, where he married Betsey Moon, and moved to the then far west, stopping at Perry, New York, and reaching Berlin in 1815. They had eleven children: Thomas, Emma (Mrs. Sanders), Betsey (Mrs. John Meeker), Hiram, Nathan, Anna (Mrs. Storrs). Mrs. Harris died in 1845, and in 1846, Mr. Harris removed to Indiana where he died in 1858.

The war having closed, and no danger to be apprehended from Indians, the tide of immigration poured westward, and the unoccupied lands were rapidly appropriated.

Samuel Lewis came from New York, near Seneca lake, in 1816. He married Elizabeth Hine, and purchased lot nineteen, section fourth, which remained in his possession until his death, in 1851, at the age of fifty-five. He left a wife, now Mrs. Oliver Peak, and six children: Lyman, Charles, Baldwin, Luther, Clarinda, and Mary (Mrs. Raws), none of whom now reside in the township. They had lost four.

Lewis Jones came from New York, Bushkill, in 1816, and purchased lot seven, range five, and after a few years removed to lot twelve, range six; he, after a time, removed to Wood county. His wife, Hannah Ewiliken, was a native of Ulster county, New York. They had eight children: Levi, now living in this

Benj^n Summers

Julia B Summers

BENJAMIN SUMMERS.

Benjamin Summers was of Revolutionary ancestry. His parents were from Newtown, Fairfield Co., Conn., where his ancestors had lived for three generations. His grandfather, Benjamin Summers, was the son of Samuel Summers, and was one of a family of nine sons and three daughters. His ancestor, Benjamin, served with distinction in the old French war. He was too old for general service during the Revolution, but was active in getting recruits; was in command of a company of Silver Gray Minute-Men, and was out in the service at the time the British were chased to their shipping after the burning of Fairfield, Danbury, and Norwalk.

Mark Summers, the father of Benjamin, was born May 21, 1765, at Newtown, Conn., and in 179– fixed his home among the rough hills of Middletown, Delaware Co., N. Y. Here his son Benjamin was born, May 21, 1801. In his ninth year he was sent back to the old family home at Newtown, that he might attend school; thither, also, his parents soon after removed, in order to educate their children. They remained there seven or eight years. In the mean time Benjamin had acquired "a good common-school education, and a couple of years in Latin, mathematics, and surveying."

In the fall of 1817, Mark Summers and his family removed to the West, arriving at their home on the Fire-Lands, Nov. 17, 1817, after a journey of forty days in the wilderness, pitching their tent in Vermillion township. The land which he had purchased, three hundred and forty acres, lay in Jessup (now Florence) township. It was a little too far in the woods, and to be nearer to neighbors they bought a half-lot in Vermillion, which spot became the permanent home of the family. One inducement to buy the half-lot was that there was a clearing of two or three acres and a dwelling-house thereon. The house was a log hut of one story and one room, and they "moved in with the family already occupying, making in all fifteen in one room, and most of the time two hired men in addition."

Benjamin taught the district school part of the winter of 1819, and occasionally afterward. In the winter of 1824–25 he clerked in a store in Milan, and was married to Miss Olive Stevens, of that place, recently from Sheffield, Mass. She lived but a short time after their marriage. Mr. Summers married his second wife, Miss Julia Burr, April 4, 1827. She, also, like his former wife, had had the advantages of a New England education.

Mr. Summers' health was never very firm, he being afflicted with rheumatism, which partially disabled him for years. He succeeded, however, very well in business, and soon became a leading man in his community; filled various offices, was justice of the peace three terms, and in the winter of 1837 was, by the State Legislature, elected associate judge of Huron County. Mr. Summers was a Whig, and the Legislature by which he was elected was Democratic. The office was unsolicited and unexpected by him. Judge Summers took his seat at the March term, 1837. At the Legislative session of 1838-39, the Democrats, being in power, set off to Erie County what is now its eastern portion, and thus Judge Summers was, as claimed by the Democrats, legislated out of office, he, by the change in county lines, being no longer a resident of Huron County. Various legal questions were raised; but Judge Summers and Judge Choate, of Milan, whose case was similar, continued to act as associate judges of Huron County. The case was taken to the Supreme Court, where a difference of opinion existed. After some two years a political change gave the Democrats a majority in the Supreme Court, and Summers and Choate were ousted. At the solicitation of his party friends, Judge Summers consented to be the Whig candidate of his district for representative in the Legislature. He was elected in 1844, and re-elected in 1845, and was by his friends asked to be a candidate for State Senator in 1846, but declined the nomination. It "did not pay" in any sense, and he very much disliked the cabaling, intrigue, and "tin-pan" which seemed almost inseparable from, or, at least, too much practiced in, political life. From this period Mr. Summers was a prominent man (to whom the "widow and the orphan" came for advice and counsel), but preferred private life, was successful as a farmer, keeping up with the times in his reading and observation of men and things. His health seemed firmer, and he realized the ease of competence and the happiness of home. Realizing the benefits of an education, he gave to his children such advantages as were in his power. He was among the early members of the Fire-Lands Historical Society, filled various offices in the same from time to time, was one of its efficient supporters, and furnished various contributions for its magazine.

His temperament was nervous-bilious, and he suffered much from nervous headaches, which interfered with his labors and literary pursuits. He had a great thirst for knowledge, and read everything within his reach; had a general knowledge on most subjects, without confining himself to any one line of thought. His farming was after the style of his reading. He delighted in improvements, was fond of introducing new and superior fruits, grains, vegetables, ornamental trees, etc. He did not confine himself to *one* production. When his curiosity and ambition were satisfied with producing the finest and greatest variety of peaches, he turned his attention to the culture of grapes, and so on. The money value of a thing was not its chief value to him. He was not visionary, however, or reckless, but cautious, and commonly succeeded in whatever he undertook. Though not a read lawyer, he had a pretty good knowledge of legal principles, and his views on legal questions were much respected and sought after by his neighbors and friends. He was just, punctual, and forbearing in his dealings and intercourse, firm where duty required, but yielding where no principle would be sacrificed; hence he was the uncompromising enemy of slavery and every pretext for oppression, a reliable friend, a rather "inconvenient enemy," an accommodating neighbor, and kind and indulgent in his domestic relations. For many years he was a consistent and active member of a Christian church, but was naturally somewhat skeptical on some points of orthodoxy, and for a time seemed to delight in controversy on these points. In later years he disliked this controversy, and earnestly sought to return to the faith of his earlier manhood. Advancing years enfeebled the health of himself and wife. They sold the old homestead and removed to Berlin Heights, where they resided two or three years until the decease of his faithful wife, who had been a true helpmeet for forty-seven years, on Nov. 19, 1874. By this event his home was broken up; his health also gave way, and for ten months he was an intense sufferer. These last months were spent with his children, "far away from the Fire-Lands," and they learned to know him better and reverence his character more and more as the days of his pilgrimage drew to a close. He departed this life, in the full vigor of his intellectual faculties, at the residence of his daughter, wife of Rev. G. H. Hartupee, D.D., at Mansfield, Ohio, Aug. 11, 1875, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

township; Alvah J., Morris, Betsey (wife of Captain Kelley, of Milan), Polly (Mrs. Green, now of Townsend), Gideon, Amos and Hannah.

Aaron Benschoter and wife came from Neversink, New York, in 1816, with their family, William, Daniel, and a daughter who married Oliver Peak. They were middle-aged when they came, and lived to advanced age. William purchased lot twenty-seven, range four, when both he and his wife died, in 1833. Their daughter, Esther, married Joel Fox, and is the only member of the family remaining in the township. Oliver, Alanson and Betsey D., moved to the West. Daniel purchased lot twelve, range eight, and soon after, losing his wife, married Rebecca, daughter of Hezekiah Smith. They had six children: Gardner, Leander, Sheffield, Hoffman, Cordelia and Eliza. Gardner and Hoffman, only, reside in the township, the latter remaining on the old homestead. Mrs. Benschoter died in 1877.

In 1816, Baswell Wood and James Kellogg came from Tolland, Connecticut. James Kellogg settled on lot seven, range one. He had three children: James, Arlica (Mrs. Keeler), Lydia (Mrs. John Anderson). He died in 1821, his wife, Nancy Wood, several years later. Baswell Wood settled on lot eight, range third, where he resided until his death, in 1851, at the age of eighty-one. He had six children: Andrew, Nancy, Sally (Mrs. Nehemiah Smith), Margaret and Baswell. Mrs. Wood and her youngest child died in 1818. Andrew Wood resided in the township until his death, in 1874, at the age of sixty-eight.

Jared Hine came in 1816 from Litchfield, Connecticut, and purchased lot eleven, range eight, which he made his permanent home. In 1815 he married Betsey Miner, of his native town, and the next year moved to the far-off wilderness of Ohio. His land was first settled by Fitzgerald, who sold to Anson Fox, who sold to Hubbard, from whom it was purchased by Mr. Hine. These owners had each made some improvements. Yet the country was then wild enough, and the first night the young couple stayed in their new home they were disturbed by a prowling bear. One night, hearing a scream in the forest, Mrs. Hine, thinking it was her brother was lost, went to the door and blew a horn. Every time she stopped the scream answered nearer, until Mr. Hine, whom she had awakened, thinking it no human voice, told her that she had better come in. It was a panther; and, although they were secure, the night was passed anything but pleasantly. Mr. Hine was an energetic man and upright citizen, and held the office of justice of the peace for fifteen years. He was the third chosen to that office. He died in 1844, at the age of fifty-six. They had but one child, Henry W., who still resides on the old homestead. In 1817, Jared was joined by his brothers Sheldon, Nathaniel and Charles, and, the next year, Sheldon returned to Connecticut and married Sally Osborne, returning with his brother Amos.

The journey from Connecticut in those days was a greater undertaking than a voyage to Japan would be at present, and consumed almost as much time. They were forty days on the road, driving ox teams. When Sheldon arrived with his bride he found the log house he had left, with all the stores for the coming year, had been burned. This, united with ague by which he was prostrated, was enough to discourage any ordinary man, but these pioneers were heroic in their endurance, and by sheer pluck and perseverance conquered the wilderness.

Sheldon Hine purchased lot eight, range eight, of Joshua Poyer, and resided there until his death in 1854, at the early age of forty-six. He suffered from malarial disease of the new country, and his untiring industry exposed him recklessly to all kinds of weather. He built a saw mill on the Old Woman creek, where he worked night and day, and also a cider mill. The saw mill was not only a great accommodation to the people but of profit to him. He soon became possessed of large tracts of land in various parts of the township. Mrs. Hine still survives, enjoying a green old age. She had seven children: Lucius A., who devoted his life to reform; Horatio S.; Daniel N.; Theodore B., now in Toledo, but still owning the old homestead; Leman G., now practing law in Washington, D. C.; Julia (Mrs. S. T. Burnham), now living in Saginaw; Laura F. (Mrs. Powers), now living in Kansas.

Amos Hines purchased lot nine, range eight, where he lived until his death in 1854, at the age of sixty-four years. He built a saw mill on the Old Woman creek, which was a great convenience to the people. Before leaving Connecticut he married Polly Allen. They had three children: Lorenzo, Allen, and Mary (Mrs. Simms), who only survives. Mrs. Hine still resides in the old homestead, which she keeps in excellent repair. It is an old fashioned Connecticut farm house, the first brick house erected in the township except Judge Meeker's, on the lake shore, which was built first, but before that section became a part of Berlin.

Nathaniel Hine staid only for a short time in Berlin, removing to Florence where he was drowned in 1826, leaving a wife and three children.

Charles Hine purchased lot eight, range eleven, the farm now owned by L. S. Chapin. He was twice married, but was childless. He died in 1855, aged fifty-six years. His second wife, a few years since, married Mr. George Butler, of Milan.

Oliver Peak was born in Starksburg, Vermont, in 1797, and came to Berlin in 1817. He had previously married Mary Benschoter, daughter of Aaron Benschoter. He purchased lot eighteen, section four, which he always retained. They had five children: Daniel, George, Mary J. (Mrs. George Douglas, now of Toledo), and Amy. George is the only one now residing in the township, being one of the most influential and enterprising farmers.

Oliver Peak came into the wilderness with little

means, but by industry and economy amassed considerable wealth, and had the satisfaction of seeing all his family more than usually prosperous. His first wife died, and he married the widow of the late Samuel Lewis with whom he lived till his death. He, for many years, was justice of the peace, and was an upright, honorable and patriotic citizen.

Reuben Brooks came with Mr. Peak from New York, and for a time both held the same lot of land. He afterwards purchased lot seventeen where he resided until his death, about 1860. Only one son, Absalom, is now a resident of the town.

Hezekiah Smith was born in Waterford, Connecticut, in 1776, and married Rebecca Miner, of that place. Their son, Paul G., came to Berlin, and settled on lot eleven, range two, in 1817, and the next year Mr. Smith with his family came and settled on lot ten, range one. He built a frame house which was one of the first. He resided on this farm until his death in 1829, at the age of sixty-three, and his wife died in 1834, aged sixty-three. They had eleven children: Paul G., Turner M., Nancy, Rebecca, Maria, Nehemiah, Patty (Mrs. Benjamin Smith), Hezekiah, Theodore, Henry and Emeline. Turner M. purchased lot ten, range two, where he resided until his death. Before removing from Connecticut, he married Anne Whiteman. They had three children: Gurdon, and Lucas, now residing in Minnesota, and Horace who is a progressive farmer, still holds the homestead, which he has brought to a high state of cultivation, and where he says he shall remain until he dies. He has made a speciality of Herefords, and has a splendid herd.

Daniel Reynolds came from New York in 1817, and settled first on lot nine, range eleven, and then on lot twelve, range eight, where he remained until the death of his wife, Phoebe Thorn, in 1846, at the age of sixty-one years. He had four children: Isaac T., Rachel (Mrs. Hiram Judson), Jane, and Polly (Joseph Tucker). He died in Milan in 1876, at the advanced age of ninety-one years.

David Walker came from Connecticut in 1817, and located on section five, range two. They were industrious, as they were obliged to be to support their family of eleven children. As he was located on one of the main thoroughfares he opened a hotel, and soon after became postmaster.

Norman Walker, his brother, came two years later and bought a farm near David's, but it seems he could not withstand the climate and died. His daughter married Elsworth Burnham, and her mother resided, until her death, with them.

Joshua Phillips came from Lima, New York, in 1817 with his wife (Rebecca Smith), whom he married in Roxbury, Massachusetts. He was an elder in the Baptist church, and added preaching to his clearing away the wilderness, farming, and working at masonry. He purchased lots ten and eleven, range six, and opened the first quarry. They had seven children: Zalumna, Zebah, Joshua, Rebecca (Mrs. J. S. Lowry), Xenophon, Solomon, and Eliza (Mrs. T. C. Chapman). Zalumna was thoroughly identified with the business interests of an early day, having a store at the heights, and for a time held the office of judge and sheriff, and was once sent to the legislature. This store was built on the site now occupied by the town hall. It was then a dense forest, and Mr. Phillips paid Prentice K. Loomis seventy-five cents to cut down the trees where he intended to build. J. S. Lowry was the builder, and for many years was regarded as highest authority in architecture. Xenophon, for many years, practiced medicine with marked success, and acquired quite a wide fame for his treatment of climatic diseases. In after years, throwing up the practice, he became a voracious reader and enthusiastic disciple of Parker and Emerson. It is to his industry that we owe many of the personal facts of this portion of the history of our township.

The story of the trials of the Phillips family illustrate the hardships endured by all early settlers. They moved from the log house on the Chapelle creek where they stopped a short time, to the house Mr. Phillips was preparing. It was not yet finished. It was ten by twelve feet square, made of chestnut logs, split in two through the middle, and notched together at the corners. The floor was made of split logs, and at one end a wide space was left to build a fire. On one side a doorway was cut through, but windows there were none, and at that time none were needed, for the roof had not yet been laid on. The first day of January, 1818, a warm sunny day like May, the family moved into the new house. The tall tree tops of the interminable wilderness closed over its roofless walls, and in the interstices the stars shone down on their slumbers. Before morning a storm came up, a cold sleety rain, and the weary father broke his wagon box in pieces to make a temporary roof in one corner under which his household huddled together till the storm had passed.

Mr. Phillips brought three horses and a cow with him, but two of the horses soon died, not being able to bear the exposure and coarse food; all they had was a coarse grass which grew on the wettish lands in branches, and this kept green all winter, and the snow rarely ever was deep enough to prevent grazing. Sometimes elm and basswood were cut down to allow the cattle to feed on the tender branches. After the death of the horses, the one left and the cow mated, and it seemed that they were so lonesome in the wilds that their affection for each other was affecting to behold.

One day when Mr. Phillips was on the prairie working at masonry to earn the wheat to feed his family, the mother sent Zalumna and Zebah for game. They were gone until late in the afternoon, returning without the least success. The former says he never can forget the disappointment of his dear mother, for they had nothing but potatoes, and she baked some for their supper and they ate them with salt.

In 1817, Noah Hill came and purchased lot seven,

range seven, of Nathan Smith, a Methodist preacher. He returned to Tioga, Pennsylvania, for his family, and the next year came and made a permanent settlement. He was of Connecticut birth, as was his wife, Sukey Butler. They have had eleven children: Horace L., Edwin I., Elihu P., Benjamin L., Mary Ann, Rachel, Henrietta, Hester C., George S., Noah, Sarah C. and Sterling U. It can be said that this widely connected family, by their sturdy New England ways, industrious habits and liberal ideas, have made a deep impress on the character of the township. Noah died early, and Sterling was killed at the age of twelve years by the falling of the old Parmenter bridge. Edwin and Horace are farmers, and Elihu has retired from his farm and is living at his ease. He served one term as State senator, in 1852–3. Benjamin was an eminent physician, a professor in the Cincinnati Eclectic College, and author of standard works on surgery. He was State representative for one term, and died in California, where he had gone for his health. George is a successful physician. Noah Hill, for many years, was justice, and was well known for his integrity of character. Before coming here, he worked at ship building, and helped build the brig "Commerce," which the famous Captain Riley lost on the coast of Africa. He early saw the evils of intemperance, and for the last thirty years never tasted a drop of any alcoholic drink, not even indulging in lemonade, which, he used to say, he refused out of *spite*. When the old Congregational church was sold, he purchased it by subscription, and refitted it, making of it a "Free Discussion Hall," and by that noble act making the future character of the towns-people. This hall was destroyed by fire, but not before the people saw the necessity of a free place of meeting, and the town hall, in 1867, took its place. He died in 1864, at the age of eighty years. His wife still survives, at the age of ninety-five.

Timothy Tennant came from Auburn, New York, in 1818, and settled on lot three, range seven, where his son-in-law had began improvements the year previous. His wife was Temperance Pomeroy, of Connecticut, and he was born in Lyme, in the same State. They have had twelve children: Sophia (Mrs. Soper), Charles P., Daniel, Sterling, Henry, Lucy Ann (first wife of Edwin I. Hill), Fanny J. (wife of H. L. Hill), Caroline (wife of R. M. Ransom), Clarissa (Mrs. Glenn), and Eliza.

Daniel Tennant came into Berlin, in 1816, when fifteen years of age. He carried the mail, soon after, from Berlin to Fremont, weekly,—Wolverton, the contractor, bringing it from Cleveland. He married, in 1833, Caroline Bennett, by whom he had two children. Charles, the only one living, resides on the old homestead, which is one of the premium farms. His wife dying, he married, in 1858, Mary Ann Blain, of New York, and in 1873 retired from the farm to the Heights. Mr. Tennant was a blacksmith, and brought his anvil with him. His rule of business was never to disappoint a customer. He died in 1845, at the age of seventy-five, and Mrs. Tennant, who survived him eight years, died while on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Glenn, in Tiffin.

Thomas Stephens settled, in 1818, on lot eight, range four, where he resided until his death, in 1835. He was the second justice of the peace, and a good teacher. He taught in the old log school house at the Heights. He left a wife and two children: Lucinda (Mrs. Steen), and Polly, the first wife of William Poyer. Out of school he was the premium swearer of the town, but in school, nothing would bring swifter or severer punishment than an oath.

Nathaniel Thorp came from Hebron, Connecticut, in 1818, with Moses R. Burnham, and in 1822, purchased lot eight and nine, range one. He has been twice married, by his first wife having four children, only Jeremiah is now living, residing on the old homestead. Mr. Thorp had the reputation of being the hardest working man in the township. He died in 1854, aged sixty-two years. Moses and Elsworth Burnham purchased lot three, range six.

John Wetherlow and George Whitney came, in 1819, from Seneca county, New York, and purchased lot ten, range seven. This was the lot on which the first improvement in the township was made, by John Dunbar. Mr. Weatherlow died in 1837, leaving a wife and five children: Lucy (Mrs. A. Halbite), Caroline (first wife of Captain L. Case), Samuel, William and John.

Jonathan Cobb came in 1819, from Tolland, Connecticut, and bought of S. Reed, lot seven, range two, where he resided until his death, in 1837, at the age of thirty-six years, He made, for the time he lived, great improvements; built the first framed house —yet standing,—a mill, and was an energetic business man. He left a wife and three children: Ahira, Ralph L., and Sally (Mrs. Elihu P. Hill).

Oliver Pearl came from Connecticut in 1819, and settled on lot two, range two, and resided there until his death in 1835, where his widow, now in her eighty-sixth year, still resides with their son Addison. They have had ten children, five of whom are now living: Oliver, Ancil H., William, Emeline, Albert, Marilla, Addison, Harriet, and Jerome.

Thomas and Titus Daniels came from Chenango county in 1819, the former settling on lot three, range two, and the latter on lot three, range three, on which they remained.

Cyrus Call came in 1819 as a pioneer Baptist missionary, and contracting to settle as resident pastor, retained that position for ten years. In 1820, he moved his family from Lake county, and purchased lot seven, range five, where he resided until his death in his eighty-eighth year. His wife was Sally Cross, whom he married in New York State. They had nine children: Polly (Mrs. Middleton), Essex, Sally (Mrs. Hanes), Jo, Carlo, Harriet, and Dana C.

David Butler came to Delaware county from Lennox, Massachusetts, in 1805, and in 1820 to Berlin. His wife was Abigail Barr, of Massachusetts. He

purchased lot five, range twelve, where he resided until an advanced age.

Hiram Judson came from Woodbury, Connecticut, and purchased lot seven, range eleven, in 1821, a valuable tract reserved on account of the supposed salt spring. In 1825 he married Rachel Reynolds, and has since remained on this farm. They had three children: Elizabeth, Mary, and William. The latter remains on the old homestead. Mrs. Judson died in 1861. Mr. Judson is well preserved at seventy-nine years.

David Butler settled on the western limits of the township in 1822. He had a family of twelve children, none of whom now reside in the township. George, for many years, was a farmer, and well known as a farrier. He now resides in Milan,—his daughter, Mrs. William E. Squire, remaining on the homestead.

Cromwell Tillinghast and wife came to Berlin in 1827, purchasing the tract of land on which they have since remained. They have four children: Mary (Mrs. Leman Hine, of Washington, D. C.); ——— (Mrs. Fred. Otis, of Chicago); Oliver C., who married Miss Lizzie Reynolds, and remains on the old homestead, and Charles, residing on the Otis place. Two other brothers came from Connecticut at nearly the same time, George and William, and the Otis family came the same year. Joseph Otis purchased the farm of John Thompson, built a saw mill above the Parmenter bridge, and added greatly to the business of the section. Of his family, the three sons, James, Frederick and Edwin, after farming for some years, removed to Chicago, where they have become identified with the business interests of that city, and the daughter, ——— (Mrs. Sherman), resides in Norwalk.

Eliphalet Harris may be ranked with the pioneers of Berlin, although he first settled near Portland, now known as Sandusky. He was born in 1795, at Flushing, Long Island. He came, with his wife, a native of Glastenburg, Connecticut, in 1816, to the present site of Sandusky, then a marsh, covered with ducks and geese. He established the first tannery in the county of Huron; taught the first public school and singing school in the county, and assisted in setting up the first press, from which the *Clarion* was printed for many years, and as deputy sheriff, assisted in the first public execution—that of three Indians. He was a hard-working man, as the clearing of two farms testify, and the story of his struggles with privations and hardships, would make a volume stranger than fiction. On his first farm, near the city, he was one day briskly chopping. His large family were destitute and hungry. There was no meat, and little bread. He could do nothing for them, and chopped away with harder blows to overcome his feelings. Suddenly, he saw a large bear mount a log in the clearing and look at him. It was but the work of a moment to seize his ready gun, and a lucky shot laid bruin dead. Bear steak was the first meat the Harris family ate in Ohio. Mr. Harris had a family of twelve children, only two of whom are residents of the township, William and Daniel. He died at Berlinville, 1857, aged sixty-two. Mrs. Harris died at Norwalk, Ohio, 1876, aged seventy-six.

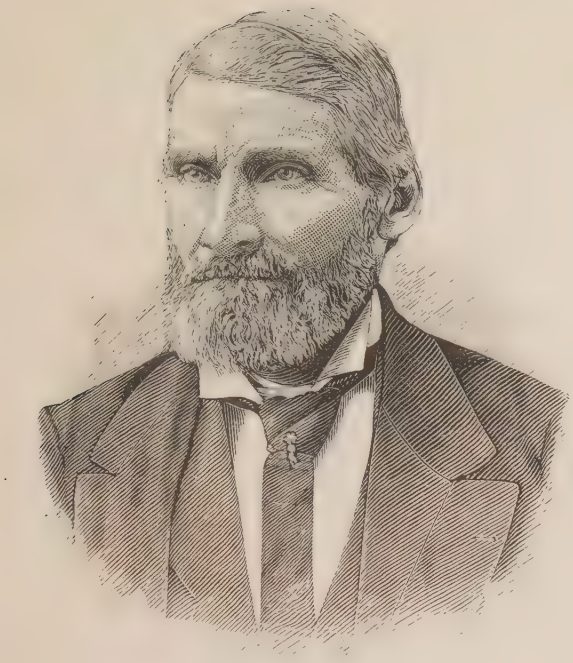
Nathan Tuttle came from Sempronius, New York, in 1832. He married some ten years previously, Moriah Monroe from Massachusetts. He purchased a portion of the "fraction" and of portions of contiguous lots, about a mile directly west of the Heights. They are still living at the ages of seventy-nine and eighty years; well preserved after the hardships they have endured. Of their four children J. M. is at Norwalk, having an elevator there; Lucy is the wife of Henry Hoak; David is in Wakeman, and Hudson resides on the homestead. He married in 1858, Miss Emma D. Rood. They have three children: Rosa, Carl and Clair.

Robert Douglass came from Scotland to Canada, where after residing eighteen years, he removed to New York, and after three years, in 1833, he came to Berlin, purchasing a tract of land on the shore, where he resided until his death. His family consisted of eight children: Agnes, Margaret, George, Mary, Isabella, James, Betsey and Letitia. George became an active business man, and for some years before his removal to Toledo, where he now resides, handled a large amount of real estate in this adjoining townships. James is now the only member of the family in the town. He married Cornelia King in 1857, and resides on a farm adjoining the old homestead, a part of which he also owns, and is a leading farmer and fruit grower. In 1874, he ran for state representative on the democratic ticket, and although the ticket was lost by two hundred and forty majority, he was elected by thirty-three votes, and re-elected against about similar odds in 1876.

L. B. Chapin came from Connecticut in 1841, and purchased a part of the Mulinick lot. He was a man of culture, and had practiced law. He set a good example by his thorough farming, and well kept farm. He died in ——. Leonard resides with Mrs. Chapin on the old homestead, and L. S. on the farm once owned by Charles Hine. Leonodus, the only other surviving child, resides in the west, and is actively engaged in railroad building.

TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENT.

On the first day of April, 1817, the first town meeting was held in Thompson's mill. A strange assembly of only thirteen rough men in grotesque costume, patched and mended until the fabric could not be distinguished, or of enduring buckskin, with coon skin caps and fawn skin vests. They had concluded that the township needed a government, and they did not wait for the State to supply them, but felt fully competent to make such a government themselves. The judges were not troubled to count the votes, as every voter was elected to office, and some had two. The following is the list of township



MILTON LAUGHLIN.

MRS. MILTON LAUGHLIN.

MILTON LAUGHLIN.

The grandparents of Mr. Laughlin came from Ireland, with their family of eleven sons, and settled in Georgetown, Pa. The date of their immigration is uncertain, but it must have been over a century ago. John, one of the oldest of this large family, married Elizabeth Hoak, sister of John Hoak, and after a few years joined the party of adventurers who left Walnut Creek, Pa., for the Huron River. He removed from the bottom-lands of the river to Milan, then an Indian village, and remained there two years. He became greatly attached to the Indians, and they to him. He was an excellent hunter, and they admired his dexterity. His children played and were one with the Indian children. When his little son, Benjamin, was taken sick he was doctored by the Indian medicine-man, and, when he died, was buried by the Indians after their custom.

Mr. Laughlin was fortunate in maintaining the most friendly relation with the Indians, and never but once broke with them. Once, while hunting, he shot one of their dogs for a wolf, and narrowly escaped the vengeance of its owner.

In 1810 he built a small log house on Lot 8, which has since been known as the Laughlin place, and moved there with his family. It was a desperate struggle for existence; want and disease were continually near at hand. The children, unacclimated, were the greatest sufferers.

Henry, one of the oldest, succumbed to fever, and was buried on the high bank of Huron River. While here news came of Hull's surrender, and the settlers fled for their lives, expecting the Indians would rush down upon them. Mr. Laughlin and family started for the old home in Pennsylvania, with such provisions as they could carry, and on *horseback* or on foot pursued their way through the interminable forest *via* Mansfield. His *rifle* was his dependence for support, and they camped wherever night overtook them. Soon after they reached their destination, on Christmas day, 1813, the weary mother gave birth to a son, who is the subject of this sketch. After two years the family returned.

In 1814 they built a *hewed log house*, near the Corners, on the same farm, where he resided until his death. He was passionately fond of hunting, and *very pious;* a quiet, taciturn man, who shrank not from labor. There was no fruit except wild *crab-apples* and *frost-grapes;* turnips were used for fruit, and sometimes the children would go into the woods and search for *ground-nuts* or wild potatoes for their dinner.

Their only sugar was made from the maple, and queer tastes were established by familiarity with Indian diet. They cooked their *meat in the syrup.*

This section was heavily timbered. Oaks which made seventy-five rails to the cut, and four hundred years of age, were common. Vermin abounded. In one fall Mr. Milton Laughlin killed seventy-five opossums, several hundred squirrels, and twelve deer, besides wild turkeys and coons which he did not count. Where the school-house now stands his father killed a bear. The children in this interesting family were as follows,—Katie, Henry, John, Nancy, Benjamin, Annie, Betsey, Milton, and Belinda. As corn was pounded into meal in a mortar made in a stump hollowed out by fire, the feeding of such a family was no ordinary task.

Milton Laughlin was cradled and bred under such conditions and surroundings. He became a hard-working, persevering, determined man, with a good bit of the silent, undemonstrative habit, as would be expected from such conditions. He married, Nov. 28, 1837, Mary B. Krom, of Ulster Co., Pa., formerly of New York City. In consideration of paying certain debts, his father gave him a part of the *old farm.* These debts amounted to more than the land was worth, but he struggled through. When he moved from his father's house he carried his household goods on a wheelbarrow. He worked on his farm during the summer, and in the ship-yard at Milan during the winter. He was a sawyer, and helped to saw the timber for the locks on the canal. He often made $4.40 per day, while the average wages were but $1.50 per day. His efforts were admirably seconded by his wife, and, by perseverance, industry, and attention to business, he has gained the title of West Berlin banker, though he says he never had a dollar given him.

The fruit of this marriage are Ransom, born June 9, 1839, married Sarah Springer, Aug. 8, 1860, resides in Milan township; Nancy T., born June 16, 1842, married, April 14, 1868, to Wm. Squire, of Milan, died April 19, 1875; Jane, born Jan. 23, 1843, married George Hooper, and resides in Michigan; William F., born Feb. 5, 1849, died a soldier, in South Carolina, March 2, 1865; Willis, born June 29, 1859; and Bertha E., born March 14, 1868.

Of his father's family, he is the only surviving son. It is said of his sister Nancy, now Mrs. Sands, when a small girl she went after the cows, and while gathering wild grapes, too tempting to pass, became lost. She was so completely turned around that, when she was told the right way by a man she met near Old Woman Creek, she would not believe him, and kept on her own way. The neighbors hunted for her all night without success, but the next day Henry discovered her track on the bank of the creek, and followed it, finding her in *Florence,* eight miles away, where she found shelter in a rude cabin.

Mr. Laughlin was reared a Methodist, but is now *eclectic* in religion, and from remarkable phenomena in his own house became a believer in Spiritualism. In 1853 he built a large brick residence, and is now prepared to enjoy the fruits of his long and patient toil. He has been an eye-witness of the numberless changes of sixty years, which have converted the trackless wild into fields laden with harvest; instead of deer and bear, the horse, ox, and sheep; instead of blazed trees to mark the line of travel, good, broad highways; streams have been bridged; towns, villages, and beautiful homes have been built. In short, the "desert has been made to blossom like the rose."

Some faint idea of this change may be seen from this fact: in 1827, John Laughlin paid $270 for his one hundred acres of land, and paid a tax on the same that year of $3.10. The same land is now valued at $10,000, and in 1876 the taxes were $85.96.

officers: John Laughlin, Samuel Reed and John Thompson, trustees; Henry Brady, clerk; John Hoak, treasurer; Daniel Butler, constable; Lybeus Storrs, lister and appraiser; Christopher Brubaker and Thos. Starr, path masters; John Hoak and S. S. Reed, fence viewers; Heironymus Mingus and Christopher Brubaker, poor masters.

The new government was afraid of the poor tax, and at once proceeded to "warn Rachel Taylor to depart the township of Eldridge." Who Rachel was, or when she was expected to go in the wilderness, is not stated, nor whether the officers were satisfied with a show of authority and allowed her to remain.

The population rapidly increased, so that, when in 1826, the trustees first divided the town into school districts according to the law passed the preceding year, there were eighty-nine families then in the farm districts.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first postmaster was Jeduthan Cobb, in 1820. The mail was then carried on horseback from Cleveland to Lower Sandusky, now Fremont, by Robert Wolverton. He afterwards ran a sort of coach or hack, carrying the mail and passengers.

After Walker built his hotel, or tavern, as it was then called, Mr. Beebe secured the contract for carrying the mail. He ran a line of stages through on the telegraph road, and the coming and going of these ponderous vehicles was quite an event in the monotony of the life of those days.

The wide territory to the north of Berlinville, which has now two post offices, then had none, and it was a great convenience when an office was granted at the center. This office gave the present name to the place, for, as there were so many Berlins, some other name had to be given to avoid confusion, and Berlin Heights was suggested by the high lands, overlooking the lake, on which it was situated.

Elihu P. Hill was the first postmaster, succeeded by William Pearl, and by Jesse S. Davis, who has retained the position for the last twelve years.

The first hotel was built by David Walker, on the old Walker farm. The second was erected at Berlinville, on the site of the present one, by David Coulter. It was built of hewn logs. He sold to Geo. Roberts, father of George Roberts of Milan, who sold it to Harry Walker. Each owner added improvements.

The next was built near, or on, the site of Mr. Grumman's house and store, of logs, by Calvin Higgins, who started a tannery, the first in the township and the last.

The first hotel at the Heights was the present Davis House, erected by Mr. Jesse I. Davis in 1855, and occupied, except for a short interval, by him since that time.

The first school in the township was taught by John Leland, in the winter of 1811–12, in a house on the Fitzgerald farm, now Henry Hine's. It would probably be a great curiosity at the present time. This school was soon suspended on account of the war, the people leaving with their families for places of safety—Cleveland or Pennsylvania. It is said that the panic was so great, that in January, 1814, only four families resided in the township. And yet the Indians were always friendly, and no instance of their depredation is recorded in the township.

The second school house was built of logs, covered with "shakes," on the farm of Daniel Butler, in 1815, and the school was first kept by Sophia Case, and afterwards by Mr. Brady and Mr. Dunn.

The third school house was built near the Burdue spring, east of the Heights, in 1818. This house would now be a great curiosity. It was sixteen feet by twenty, and the logs of which it was built were of all lengths, some running out many feet beyond others. The roof was shakes held down by heavy poles. The floor was made of logs split through the middle. The seats were made of the same, without backs, and the writing desks were of the split slabs, supported by pins driven into the log wall. There were three windows, but as there was no glass, strips were placed across the openings and greased newspapers placed over them. The fire place occupied the whole end of the building, and the only limit to the size of the sticks was the strength of the boys to bring them in. There was not a board or a nail in the house. This school was opened by Thomas Stevens, who received ten dollars a month, paid in work on his farm or produce, and by way of gratuity, an occasional "bee" of chopping, hoeing, husking, etc. From this small beginning, the township has made great advance in the intervening sixty years. The central district, in 1874, erected a school building at a cost of thirteen thousand dollars. This school is graded, and the higher grade has been taught from the beginning by Mr. Job Fish, whose popularity has never waned, but constantly increased. There are now ten school houses in the township, valued at twenty-six thousand four hundred dollars, and the annual expenditure for school purposes is three thousand six hundred and eighty dollars. The central district supports, besides the main school, one at the "East End," at a cost of one hundred and seventy dollars per year, in a building costing five hundred dollars.

CHURCHES.

THE FIRST CHURCH.

The Methodists held class meetings even earlier than 1812, in private residences, and had occasional preaching from Nathan Smith, Mr. Westhich, Dennis Goddard, —— Walker, and later, William Pattee. At one of these meetings the following resolution, which is a most excellent article of faith, was adopted:

"WHEREAS, Our lots, by Divine Providence, are cast in this wilderness land where we are destitute of the preached word, destitute of an able shepherd to take us by the hand, and believing it is our duty, as pro-

fessed followers of Christ; and also, feeling it to be our desire, and esteeming it to be our highest privilege on earth to do all we can to the declarative glory of God, the advancement of the Redeemer's cause in the world, and the good of souls; and believing that it will most conduce to this glorious end to form ourselves into a conference state, in brotherly compact, and thereby mutually strive to maintain the glory of God, keep the Christian Sabbath, watch over one another in love, and be helps to each other in our pilgrimage journey, and finding ourselves to be in union in sentiments; we, therefore, the undersigned, do hereby this day agree to unite in brotherly compact, in the best of bonds, for the purpose above named. March 4, 1818."

This document is in the handwriting of Joshua Phillips, and is signed by him, Robert Wolverton, P. G. Smith, Levi Fuller, Fanny Smith, Rebecca Smith and Luther Harris.

In the following October, some of these met at the residence of Perez Starr, in Florence, with others from that township, and were organized by Elder Warner Goodale into the Baptist Church of Berlin. This organization held its meetings at private residences in Berlin and Florence. Elders French, Hartwell, Hanks, Tucker, Abbott, Rigdon, and Call, preached occasionally.

The first settled minister of the gospel in the township, and in fact between Cleveland and the "Indian Land," was elder Call. He settled on the farm where he always resided, lot seven, range five, in 1820. He married, before moving from New York State, Miss Sally Cross. Their family consisted of nine children and, including great grandchildren, his descendants number one hundred. He died in 1861 at the age of eighty-eight, and his death was soon followed by that of his wife at the age of eighty.

The Congregational Church was organized by Rev. A. H. Betts and S. B. Sullivan in 1823, with nine members. A. H. Betts preached occusionally until 1829, when Everton Judson preached one-third of the time for two years; then E. Barber preached for one year, Joseph Crawford for two years, and in 1840 was succeeded by J. C. Sherwin, who remained until 1851. He was very active and successful, and was dearly beloved by all the community. He was succeeded for a short time by James Scott, who was followed in 1852 by G. C. Judson, who remained about one year. John Parlin followed until 1854, when F. A. Demming was installed and remained until 1857. He was then succeeded by E. M. Cravath, who remained until 1863, when he entered the army as a chaplain. T. B. Penfield occupied the desk for 1864, and George Candee from 1865 to 1869. Sidney Bryant remained but a few months, and J. C. Thompson took his place and remained one year, and was succeeded by Henry Brown, whose ministry was very short. In 1871 Levi Loring accepted of the call and remained until 1874. A. D. Hail followed, remaining until 1878, when he departed to Japan as a missionary. N. S. Wright is the present stated supply. Nathan Chapman was the first clerk of the church. Francis West retained that office for thirty years. This church, from its formation, was congregational, but for reasons which, in its infancy, were thought best for union and success, it became united with the presbytery and remained in such union until 1865, when it withdrew and united with the Ohio N. C. Association. Since its first organization, about three hundred have united with the church, but death and removals have reduced the number to about sixty. The first deacons were John Fuller and Jonas Matthews, elected in 1835. The present edifice was erected in 1845.

The Baptist Church was really founded and sustained until 1833, by Elder Joshua Phillips, when at his own request he was dismissed. In 1833, Elder Algood was secured to preach one-half the time; in 1837, Elder Wood preached one-half the time, and in 1838, Elder P. Latimer was secured. In 1839, he became a settled minister. Under him the first great revival occurred. In 1840, H. C. Sylvester took Latimer's place, and was succeeded in 1842 by Elder Warren, under whose ministry aided by Elder Weaver, a celebrated evangelist, the most wonderful revival, ever witnessed in the township, took place. It was not only the greatest but the last, and all efforts appear to have no appreciable effect in producing like results. In 1844, Elder Blake was called by the church. In that year the first Sabbath school was organized. Blake was succeeded in 1845, by Elders Storrs and Bloomer; followed in 1847, by Henderson; 1848, by Wilder; 1851, by Willoughby. During his yearly ministry the church struck on the rock of slavery. By a vote of seventeen to two, it declared that it withheld the hand of fellowship from all slave holders. Since that time it has not wielded the influence of its early years.

The Methodists built a chapel in the eastern part of the township in 1837, and in 1850 one in the western. This division was a great inconvenience, and the western was sold for a school house, and, in 1870, a brick edifice erected at the Heights. On account of the itinerant system adopted by that church, it would be difficult to give a list of preachers who have occupied the pulpits of that sect.

PHYSICIANS.

The first physician was Dr. George G. Baker, who came from Connecticut in 1822. He remained but a short time, removing to Florence, and from thence to Norwalk, where he remained and became identified with the interests of that important town. He was very successful in treating the malarial fevers, which were not well understood by the early practitioners, and his ride extended over a wide territory. The early settlers still speak of him in terms of heartfelt gratitude, and perhaps no physician has since attained as strong hold on the confidence of the community.

Physicians from neighboring towns came at the early call of suffering, and as it ever is, in new coun-

tries, the quack flourished apace. Among the names of the early doctors of medicine, a fuller notice of whom belongs to the history of other townships, are: Drs. Guthry, Harkness and Fay. Daniel Butler also practiced, and David Butler dealt in roots and herbs. Xenophon Phillips began practice in ——, and for many of years held almost a monopoly. He was a gentle, unassuming man, and had remarkable success in malarial fevers. His methods were not orthodox, a combination of electrician, botanic, Thompsonian, and common sense.

Berlin is noted for its healthfulness, and physicians have a proverbial hard time within its limits. After Dr. X. Phillips retired, Prof. B. L. Hill and Dr. Geo. S. Hill gained a wide practice. At present there are three physicians in the township: M. M. Benschoter, at Stone's corners, began practice in 1862, and recently, Dr. Eldridge, Allopath, Dr. Collier, Homeopath, have established themselves at the Heights,

Lawyers never received a fat living in Berlin. T. C. Chapman has, for many years, transacted the legal business of the communinty.

THE FIRST GRIST MILL.

The sufferings for the want of mills to grind the corn and wheat were not the least the pioneers were called upon to endure. The nearest mill was at River Raisin, and thither, in boats, they carried their grain. It is related that in one of their expeditions they stopped for the night at one of the Sister Islands. The wind was very high, and the boat broke from its moorings and drifted far out into the lake. It was a terrible prospect for those hardy men, left alone on desert island, and the entire yearly supply for their families irretrievably lost. Some of them sat down and wept like children. The wind changed, and in the morning the boat drifted back, and they went on their way rejoicing, but they always referred their deliverance to the hand of a merciful providence. Such long journeys were not often undertaken. The primitive Indian method of pounding grain in a mortar, was adopted, or, at best, hand mills used. This was followed, in Milan, by a horse-power mill, and at length the proprietors of Berlin,—Eldridge, Fosdick and Miner,—through their agent in Cleveland, J. Walworth, to improve their property, built a mill, in 1810, just above the Parmenter bridge on the Old Woman creek. It was the first grist mill on the Firelands. This mill was twenty by twenty-five, built of logs, and had one run of stone. To the pioneres, who had so long beaten their grain in mortars, or ground it in hand mills, no mill could make better flour. The Starr Brothers and Mr. Seymour built it, and soon after its completion, John Thompson, who built the old Parmenter house, the second frame house in the township, purchased it, and was patronized by a wide territory. The stream, dammed in its forest fastnesses, then ran the mill nine months in the year. The rain-fall was no greater than at present, but now the forests are removed, ditches opened, and the stream sweeps down in almost irresistible floods, and scarcely for a single moment in the year is there water sufficient to turn the mill wheel.

This John Thompson was a character. He was a giant in stature; had been a wild youth, but had reformed. His fingers were drawn up and he could not straighten them. When the boys came into the mill, to wonderingly gaze on the strange wheels while their bags of corn were being ground, they would ask him how his hands came so fashioned. He would say to grab toll, and illustrate it by taking out of the hopper. "Old Man Burdue" and his family were very superstitious, and Thompson delighted to make them believe he was a wizard. The mill was locked with an old padlock that needed a key, for the trouble was to make it keep together, but in his hands it became burglar proof, for he had made believe it was bewitched. The Burdues and many others were often half terrified when Thompson would walk up to the mill door, make three waves of his hand, muttering to himself, then shout "open," as he struck the door with his fist, and the lock would fly apart. Burdue had bought a new scythe, and one day while using it Thompson came along. He wanted to buy it, for a new scythe was difficult to obtain. The old man would not sell. "Very well," said Thompson, "it shall never do you any good." Soon Burdue laid down his scythe and went to another part of the field. Thompson seized the opportunity, and with his knife cut the edge completely off. The old man returned and resumed his mowing. The scythe would not cut. He used the whetstone over and over again, but it would not cut the grass. Then, in despair, he threw it down, crying, "just as I knew it would be. Thompson's spell'd it!"

The difference between the millers of our day and this pioneer, is as great as between the steam mills they run and the old log mill with its rude wooden water wheel.

If Burdue was superstitious, he was a strong and determined man. A good story is told of him and Mr. Eldridge. He had purchased a lot of land, where now the creamery stands, of the latter, made a partial payment, and bound him to give a deed when he received one hundred bushels of wheat, then worth two dollars per bushel. The next year when Eldridge came to look after his lands, Burdue was ready with his wheat, worth thirty-seven cents per bushel, and eager for his deed. Eldridge explained that it would be ruinous, and endeavored to put him off. But the "old man" was not to be thwarted. He told Eldridge that he "must make up his mind to give him the deed, or he would never leave town alive." Those who knew him were sure that he would keep his word, and Eldridge became so fully assured that he made the deed and left the almost worthless wheat.

BERLIN INDUSTRIES AND PRODUCTS, ETC.

The first quarry was opened by Joshua Phillips on the land now owned by J. M. Stahl. He had sold

the land to Eldridge, reserving the use of the quarry for one year, in order to get out stone for himself a house. Elder Phillips made that year a busy one, for he quarried stone, and had teams haul them out, and for many years, had stone to supply the demand. It was not, however, known that the ledge of sandstone which crops out northeast of the Heights, and forms a grand escarpment, was one of the most valuable in the State. It remained for George A. Baillie to develop this fact. The enterprise was a great one for one man to undertake, as the strata dip from the escarpment, and over twenty feet of strippings had to be cleared from a wide area before the desirable quality of stone could be obtained. The wonderful gravel-bed contiguous, tempted the Lake Shore Railroad to extend a branch from a point east of Ceylon, overcoming the heavy grade by skillful engineering, into the very heart of the quarry.

The stone has been found everything to be desired. It is practically inexhaustible, and the strata are from six inches to eight feet in thickness. By General Gilmore's tests it will bear a crushing force of 14,250 per square inch, and E. E. Myers, the well known architect, says: "He regards it as one of the best sandstones he has ever seen or used. It withstands the strongest acids; heat and cold, and grows harder, and of finer tone by age and exposure. Mr. Baillie shipped in 1878, four hundred car loads, mostly to New York.

Mr. J. S. Lowry began a few years since, working anew the quarry on the farm originally of H. Hammond, and with sufficient outlay this, too, will furnish an inexhaustible supply.

In an early day grindstones were manufactured to a considerable extent, and a wide local demand supplied, but although the grit is good, the business has long been discontinued.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Berlin has not been devoted to dairying, and little attention was given to the factory system established in townships on the eastern portion of the Reserve. Under the influence of Melvin Stone, the Berlin creamery was established in 1877, with a patronage of two hundred and fifty cows. It had the advantage of an abundant spring of water which flowed from the earth at a temperature of ———. This factory brought the art of butter making up to a higher standard than possible to be obtained even by experts, with the conveniences which a farm house supplies, and of course a higher price is obtained for the article, ranging from seven to fifteen cents per pound. This increase in price more than covers the entire cost of manufacture and sale. The patronage of the creamery for 1878 was three hundred and forty cows, an increase of ninety, and notwithstanding low prices, the business was entirely satisfactory.

The Berlin fruit box manufactory was established in 1863, and has been a leading interest. It was first run in connection with the sorghum business, began the year previous, and which was continued until 1866. In the year 1864 ten thousand gallons of sorghum syrup were made. The manufacture of apple barrels was also a part of the business. In 1866, six thousand were made. In 1868, the box business had so largely increased that all other interests were closed out. Additions and improvements in buildings and materials have been constantly made and the product increased until now eighty thousand feet of timber are annually required, and employment given to twenty-five persons. Samuel Patterson has been connected as leading partner and business agent with the firm from the beginning, and its success is due mainly to his enterprise and inventive genius.

FRUIT GROWING.

The pioneers at an early day were determined to have orchards, and began to plant trees before the ground was cleared of the forest. Canada was the nearest place where apple trees could be obtained, and, in 1812, John Hoak and Mr. Fleming, of Huron, crossed the lake and returned with a boat load of trees. Some of these are still growing in the orchard of Henry Hoak and the old Burdue farm. Three pear trees on the farm of Mr. Hoak from this shipment are of monstrous growth and still vigorous, being quite unlike the weakly stock we now endeavor to keep alive by constant doctoring. One of them is seventy feet in highth, and measures eighteen inches above the ground, eight feet seven inches in circumference; another, somewhat less tall, measures over seven feet. They rarely fail to bear, and yield from thirty to fifty bushels of pears each. Some of the old apple trees are still vigorous, and one of these measures over nine feet in circumference. From this small beginning, Berlin has become famous for the perfection of its various fruits, and the skill of its horticulturists. The proximity of the lake prevents damaging frosts, and the soil is well adapted for the apple, peach and grape.

COMMUNISM.

Berlin Heights, at one time, became widely known on account of a socialistic or Free Love society organized there. Only a single citizen of the township became identified with this movement, this agitation being drawn from widely remote States. They added to their restlessness and impatience with existing customs and usages, more than ordinary intelligence.

It was some time after the first gathering that a community was established. The first, called Point Hope Community, was commenced in 1860, had about twenty members, and lasted less than a year. The second, called the Industrial Fraternity, commenced, in 1860, with twenty members, lived about six months. The third, the Berlin Community, or Christian Republic, commenced in 1865, had twelve adult members and six children and lived about one year.

HUDSON TUTTLE.

MRS. HUDSON TUTTLE.

HUDSON TUTTLE.

The city which decorates a park with fine statuary does more to elevate the standard of public morals and correct taste than does the erection of a score of costly churches. The life of one sincerely honest, pure, and consistent man in a community, who is not an idolater to mammon, and who has a heart to feel and an intellect to work for public weal, with the moral courage to combat error on all occasions and under all circumstances, does more to educate mankind up to higher planes of thought, and modes of life and culture, than does the endowment of a public school. Such a man is the subject of this sketch. He was born in 1836, in a log cabin on the farm where he now resides, and where he has always lived. His parents came to Ohio in 1830, purchased a tract of woodland, and from the forest carved out the home now owned by Mr. Tuttle.

His opportunities for acquiring an education were exceedingly meagre. His entire school-days did not reach quite fourteen months, and his school attendance was interrupted by sickness and long vacations incident to country schools. At the age of sixteen he became a medium. His mediumship began with moving of tables and other objects, but rapidly culminated in a highly sensitive and impressional state, in which he always writes and usually speaks. He was a frail, sensitive, and reticent boy, and even now shrinks from notoriety or prominence. Brief as were his school-days, frail as was his boyhood, sensitive and reticent as was his youth, modest and retiring as is his mature manhood, few men of his age and opportunities are so widely and favorably known in this country, and among the scholars in Europe. His first work, "Life in the Spheres," was written and published while he was yet in his teens.

While the public was wondering over this strange story of the "Beyond," he was preparing the first volume of the "Arcana of Nature." We are told that the manuscript for this volume was three times written and indexed before it was acceptable to the intelligences dictating it; and each time he was instructed to burn it and try again, he unhesitatingly obeyed.

Though weary with physical toil, when his guides came he was at once refreshed, elastic, happy, and wrote far into the night. The first volume of the "Arcana of Nature" was published in 1860. Two editions were soon exhausted. It was at once translated into German, and the advanced minds of that country saw in this work a solution of the problem for which the thinking world had been so long looking. In the preface of this work Mr. Tuttle says, with characteristic modesty:

"For years I have been led through the paths of science by invisible guides, who have manifested the earnest zeal of a father for a feeble and truant child. . . . From these invisible authors I draw the concealing veil, and to them dedicate this volume."

The writer well remembers how the world stood aghast when this work appeared. All who knew or had seen this country boy were amazed. Some praised, but more ridiculed and condemned. A farmer boy, without books, education, apparatus, and with none of the appliances of the schools, nor even cultivated surroundings, launches upon the world a work at once philosophical and profound, commencing with the construction of the atom, and ending with the laws of spirit-life.

The ideas it contained of evolution antedated Darwin by two years, and his ideas of force were greatly in advance of the science of the time. The second volume of the "Arcana" soon followed, and in 1866 he published "Origin and Antiquity of Man," said to be a work of great merit.

About the same time, in conjunction with his wife, he published "Blossoms of our Spring," a poetical work containing, as its title implies, their early poems.

His next works were "The Career of the Christ Idea in History," "Career of the God Idea in History," and "Career of Religious Ideas; Their Ultimates the Religion of Science," which followed each other in quick succession. Next came the "Arcana of Spiritualism," a manual of spiritual science and philosophy, wherein he condensed the study and best communications of fifteen years of mediumship.

In 1874, Mr. Tuttle and wife published a volume of "Stories for our Children," supplying them with mental food free from theological dogmatism.

Among the many tracts he has written, the most notable are, perhaps, "Revivals, their Cause and Cure," and "Origin of the Cross and Steeple."

To all this literary labor must be added his editorial duties and continuous contributions to the press, both reform and secular. For years he has written, on an average, one review each week. He has never entered the field as an itinerant lecturer, yet calls from the various societies fully occupy his leisure time. All this literary work has been accomplished outside of the ordinary routine of business.

He has a productive farm of between two and three hundred acres, with orchards and vineyards, which receives his personal supervision. Few men in this country raise better crops, or have a better knowledge of soils, and the best methods of culture. The farm, of course, must receive his attention during the day, and his literary labor is mostly performed at night.

In 1857 he was united in marriage to Miss Emma D. Rood, a lady of rare poetic and artistic talent. They are bound together by the ties of a common belief, and, in the highest and best sense of the word, are helpmeets to each other. Their home is a centre of reformatory influence in Northern Ohio. Their generous and cordial hospitality seems unbounded.

Mr. Tuttle is yet a young man, comparatively, and only the initial chapter of his biography can be written. His has been a strange education, and one of special significance to those who accept Spiritualism.

The writer of this biography has quoted largely from a sketch of the life of Mr. Tuttle in the "World's Sages, Infidels, and Thinkers," and he regrets that the space allotted in this history will not justify a more extended one.

Mrs. Emma Tuttle, the subject of this sketch, was the daughter of John Rood, Jr., and Jane A. Miller. She was born in Braceville, Trumbull Co., Ohio, in 1839, on the farm where her mother passed her childhood.

Her father was a native of East Canaan, Conn., and came to Ohio in 1836. Her mother was a native of Ohio. She was educated at the Western Reserve Seminary, at Farmington, Ohio,—a Methodist institution. She was reared in that religious faith, and was a member of the church in her native town until just previous to her marriage, when she withdrew her connection with that body, having embraced the doctrines of Spiritualism.

The public literary labors of Mrs. Tuttle commenced in the cause of her new faith, but in later years have widened and become more general, as the versatility of her powers developed, and her dramatic work has been entirely of a literary character.

She is the author of two volumes of poems, "Blossoms of our Spring," an early production, as the title implies, and "Gazelle," a story of the Rebellion, published anonymously. "The Lyceum Guide," a book for the use of Sunday-schools organized after the plan of Andrew Jackson Davis, was edited by her, and she was the principal contributor. It was a work of great merit, and has been universally praised by critics who comprehended the system taught. It had a wide sale. The plates of this work were destroyed in the "Boston fire," but the demand for the book is such that it will soon be republished. The demand for a work of this kind, for the use of lyceums, is, we are informed, about as staple as the machinery for an ordinary Sunday-school.

Mrs. Tuttle is deeply interested in children's progressive lyceums, and says that a working organization of this kind is one of the most charming places for instruction for both old and young. With its orchestra, banners, marching, calisthenics, recitations, discussions, and lectures, it is never monotonous, and cannot fail to interest and instruct. She has been a faithful and zealous worker in this field of labor, and says she has received great benefit personally.

Mrs. Tuttle is, perhaps, better known to the general public in Ohio through her songs and her dramatic readings. Her lyric compositions have been set to music by eminent composers, among whom are James G. Clark, of New York; Prof. Bailey, of Michigan; Felix Schilling, of Philadelphia; H. M. Higgins, E. T. Blackmer, Miss Emily B. Talmage, of Chicago; and Dr. E. L. Perry, of Milan, Ohio. Among the more popular of these compositions are "My Lost Darling," "The Unseen City," and "Beautiful Claribell."

She has rare poetic genius, and is a constant contributor to all the leading reformatory journals, and frequently to the secular press. She has had a thorough education as an actress and dramatic reader, having finished her course under the renowned Prof. T. F. Leonard, in Boston. Critics say of her: "She has no superior in her rendition of 'The Maniac,' by Lewis; nor in the heroic compositions of Macaulay, as 'Horatius at the Bridge,' and the tragic story of 'Virginia,' which she gives in Roman dress. Comic and serio-comic she renders with equal credit, but she does not fully relish them.

Her intensely, morbidly, sympathetic nature is, undoubtedly, the secret of her versatility and complete adaptability to the characters she represents. With the necessary study for presentation, she so completely enters into the subject as to become in spirit the person she represents.

Desirable as is this quality, it is not without its tortures,—in her case, at least, for she informs us that it attends her in every-day life as well as on the stage. The suffering or abuse of either human beings or animals is often the cause of serious illness, because of her sympathy, which she cannot quiet or put away. She is a zealous advocate of kindness to animals, as all who have ever shared the hospitality of this family well know, and she says she will never submit to any abuse of them on the Tuttle farm. No servant can remain with them who will ignore their needs and rights. It is a part of her religion to regard the wants and needs of animals, and, aside from the real pleasure it gives, she says "it pays well." With her own hands she often cares for the needs of her dumb friends, and takes solid pleasure in their grateful friendship.

Her life is one of continuous activity and usefulness. Her charities, like her sympathies, are on a generous scale, and her hospitalities are measured only by her physical strength. It would be our pleasure to write a more extended biography of this cultivated and gifted lady if our space would justify.

Three bright and promising children crown the union of Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle,—Rose, Carl, and little Clare; and the more sacred duties of mother are not neglected by Mrs. Tuttle, amid all her literary and domestic cares.

So far as testing communism was concerned, the attempt was an utter failure. The drifting to this section of so many individuals, who, to use their own phrase, were "intensely individualized," and who remained after the complete failure of their schemes, has had an influence on the character of the town. They engaged in fruit growing, have multiplied the small farms, and added to the prosperity and intellectual life of the people. From the beginning their honesty never was questioned, however mistaken their ideas.

Johnson's Cyclopedia makes a strange blunder, when it says that a flourishing community of Spiritualists is located at Berlin Heights. It refers, of course to the socialistic society, which was not spiritualistic in any sense of the word. Spiritualism does not teach communism in any form, and some of the most zealous opposers of the socialists were among the spiritualists. It is true that some of the socialists claimed to be spiritualists, and others claimed to believe in various church doctrines, and some were atheists.

The Berlin people are noted for tolerance, but it may be presumed that the socialists, with their strange ideas, did not always find their paths strewn with roses, and the citizens still retain fresh in their memories, how, when Francis Barry attempted to mail a number of the obnoxious *Age of Freedom*, twenty Berlin women siezed the mail-sack in which he had brought it on his shoulder to the office, and made a bonfire in the street. The following journals were successively started by the socialists and ran brief careers: *Social Revolutionist*, conducted by J. S. Patterson, 1857; *Age of Freedom*, commenced in 1858, Frank and Cordelia Barry and C. M. Overton, editors; *Good Time Coming*, 1859, edited by J. P. Lesley and C. M. Overton; the *New Republic*, 1862, edited by Francis Barry; *The Optimist, and Kingdom of Heaven*, 1869, Thomas Cook, editor; *The Principia, or Personality*, 1868, N. A. Brown, editor; the *New Campaign*, 1871, C. M. Overton, editor; *The Toledo Sun*, moved from Toledo to Berlin Heights in 1875, by John A. Laut.

Besides these, two local newspapers were published for some time: *The Bulletin*, by W. B. Harrison, commenced in 1870; and the *Index*, by F. J. Miles, commenced in 1875.

In 1851, the Ark of Temperance was established in Berlin, and perhaps nothing excited a greater and more permanent influence over the morals and intellectual culture of the people. The Sons of Temperance excluded women, and hence failed. Mr. S. O. Kellogg conceived the happy idea of establishing an order wherein the sexes should be equal. The result of his thinking was the "Ark," of which the Good Templars is a faint imitation. The movement was a great success. The organization at one time numbered over eight hundred members. The grand ark began establishing subordinate arks, and had the matter been pushed there was no reason why it had not become as wide as the country. For many years the ark at the Heights was maintained, and to the attractions of the impressive ritual was added not only social, but a high order of intellectual life.

SOLDIERS OF BERLIN.

The following is a complete list of the soldiers who are dead, furnished by Berlin in the defence of the country, and from it something may be learned of the sacrifice of life and money made in the holy cause of liberty by this township:

Revolution—Orley Benschoter, Hieronomus Mingus, Aaron Van Benschoter.

War of 1812—Russell Ransom, Nathaniel Griffin, Ephraim Hardy, Prosper Carey, George Whitney, Joshua Phillips, P. T. Barber, Jacob Mingus, Nathaniel Burdue, H. Dunbar, T. Miller.

War of the Rebellion—Wm. Lowry, Sam. McGurkin, Richard Mulleneaux, Curtis Mullenaux, Myron Rice, George Burgess, L. L. Hardy, D. D. Stage, W. A. Keith, Spafford Penny, J. Woodward, Osro J. Lowell, J. Hall, J. Daniels, Elisha Jenkins, W. Swartz, Diodot Ransom, George Johnson, S. Seeley, C. A. Graves, E. Huffman, E. Hardy, Fred Huntley, James Smith, P. K. Loomis, Geo. L. Fowler, Horace Hill, John Laughlin, J. Smith, H. Smith, Darius Smith, Charles Elwood, Henry Elwood, Aaron Hall, Lucius Smith, Dan'l Weatherslow, Oliver Benschoter, Frank Bemis, William Bellamy.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. ALMON RUGGLES.

Few, if any, of the early pioneers of this country, are more deserving a place in history, and none filled more prominent and important positions, or had more varied and interesting experiences, than did the subject of this sketch. He came to this country from Danbury, Connecticut, to survey the "Sufferer's Lands," so-called, in 1805. His first surveys were made under orders of his principal, and proved unsatisfactory to the committee, and he was then chosen by the committee as *chief*, and the survey was made the second time, to the satisfaction of all concerned. In this survey he called to his aid Judge Wright, of New York, who had charge of one branch of the work. In addition to his salary, he was permitted to select one mile square any where on the lake shore, within the limits of the Fire-lands, at one dollar per acre. He selected the land,—a portion of which is now owned by his only surviving son, Richard Ruggles, on the lake shore, in the township of Berlin. The beautiful grove, known as "Ruggles' Grove," was spared by his order, and is now a fit monument to his memory, and in sight of which his ashes repose.

He was an expert swimmer. When it became necessary to cross a stream he could not ford, he would tie his wardrobe into as small a bundle as possible, cross the stream with them, and return for his compass.

His father was Ashbel Ruggles, a descendant of one of three brothers who came from Scotland, but just

Almon Ruggles

what year is not known. His mother was a Bostwick. Almon was a twin. His brother Alfred died in infancy.

His father was in indigent circumstances when he was a boy, and he went to live with an uncle, who was a Presbyterian deacon, and very parsimonious. He refused to give young Ruggles an education, or to even give him an opportunity to acquire one. He obtained his first book by catching wood chucks, tanning the skins, and braiding them into whip-lashes for the market. As Providence helps the man who helps himself, so this young man was prospered. Six months was the sum of his school days, yet by application, he fitted himself for teaching, and taught in an academy for some time. The very obstacles to be overcome, gave him that energy and strength of character which ever after characterized his public and private life. He was a self-made man in the best sense of the word. His own early struggles with poverty, gave him active sympathies with the poor pioneers of this country. All regarded him as a friend, and many of them depended on him for support in all emergencies. He had a store of general merchandise, and trusted all those who could not pay. It is said of him that he might have been very rich, had he been disposed to grind the face of poverty. He preferred to live more unselfishly, and merit the confidence and respect of his fellows. He not only encouraged the early settlers with material aid, but with cheerful looks and kind words. He was always jolly, and enjoyed fun, and all enjoyed his society. He represented this senatorial district in the State legislature in 1816–17–19, when the district consisted of the counties of Ashtabula, Geauga, Portage, Cuyahoga and Huron, and in 1820, when it consisted of Cuyahoga and Huron. He was associate judge for several years, under the old constitution. His ability, his integrity, his knowledge of the country and people, eminently qualified him for the places he filled, and it is said of him, that in all his public life, no official misconduct stained his record, or cast a shadow on his character. He was an earnest worker in the whig party, and a personal friend of General Harrison.

He was twice married. His second wife was a widow, Mrs. Rhoda Buck *nee* Sprague. He has two living children: Mrs. Dr. Phillips, of Berlin Heights, and Richard, who married Miss Eleanor E. Post, of Berlin. He lives on the homestead. Charles married Miss Mary Douglass for his first wife, and Miss Julia Mallory for his second. He was a member of no church, but was equally liberal with all, opening his dwelling for meetings and for the entertainment of the ministers. He was too large a man for wrong-doing, and too liberal and kind to treat any with incivility. Such a life never ends, so long as grateful children and grandchildren walk in its echoes. Such men can walk fearlessly and confidingly down into the great future to meet whatever awaits them there. He passed in to the "Beyond," July 17, 1840, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

REV. PHINEAS BARKER BARBER

was born in Greenwich, Washington county, New York, June 22, 1793. At the age of nineteen, he enlisted as a soldier in the war of 1812 with Captain Cook, in the New York militia, and was honorably discharged. The command of Captain Cook did efficient service, and suffered much. At the time of his decease he was drawing a pension for service rendered during that war.

In 1815, at the age of twenty-two, he purchased his first farm in Lock, Cayuga county, New York. June 3, 1819, he was united in marriage with Orpha Morse, daughter of Judge Morse, of the same county, by whom he had seven children, five of whom are living.

In 1830, he came to Ohio with his family, and settled in Berlin, where he lived until his decease. June 26, 1836, his wife died, and, on the 20th of June, 1837, he married Roxana S. Heath, who survives him. He was converted to christianity at the age of twenty-three, and entered the ministry of the Methodist

P. B. BARBER.

MRS. P. B. BARBER.

Episcopal Church, at the age of twenty-six, and from that time until his death was a zealous worker in the vineyard of the church.

His ministry commenced in Ohio, at a time when he could stand in his own door and shoot deer and other game, which he frequently did. In those days, he traveled through the woods on foot to fill his appointments, and preached in churches, school houses and private dwellings. He preached in nearly every township in Erie and Huron counties, and had two or more preaching places in each township.

To the fulfillment of his duties as a minister, he brought a cultured and cheerful mind, rare energy of character, industry, economy and hospitality. His liberality knew no bounds but an empty purse. These traits of character were crowned with love for God and humanity. His piety and courage, as well as his faith and hope, are conspicuous at every stage of his history. During the fifty-eight years of his ministry, he never received a dollar for preaching, and he supported his family by hard labor on his farm. He was unflagging in his energies and untiring in his labor of love. No embassador of Jesus Christ ever sounded forth his messages with more faithfulness or fervor.

His endurance was wonderful. He preached every Sunday, and his appointments were from five to twenty miles apart. He also attended, on an average, three funerals each week, and uniformly suffered with the sick headache after preaching. He pressed forward, sowing the seed for future harvest, in obedience to what he conceived to be his duty. He planted in the morning, and in the evening withheld not his hand—exerting a wide influence.

It is said of him, that he married more couples and administered spiritual consolation to more of the sick, and preached more funeral sermons than any other man who ever lived in his field of labor. He lived in the affection and confidence of his people and neighbors. He held various offices of trust, and, at one time, lacked but ten votes of being elected representative of his county in the State legislature; and, on one occasion, was nominated for State senator. He improved and beautified his home with his own hands, built his own house and barns, and assisted in building the old Berlin Chapel, in 1835, and various other churches.

He was a Christian gentleman, never trifling, yet always cheerful, and fond of relating pleasant anecdotes. He was a great reader, and had few equals as such in the general literature of his time. His doctrinal habits and modes of thought followed him to the end. The character of this war-worn pioneer was one of the purest and brightest history records. In short, his life presents an instance of self-sacrificing devotion to his conviction of right and duty, of which history has but few parallels. His long and useful life was full of labor and adorned with love.

On the 2d day of May, 1877, at the age of eighty-four, he escaped the thraldom of his earthly body, and entered upon the spiritual inheritance provided for all the redeemed.

ROXANA S. BARBER

was born in March, 1810, in Kingwood, New Jersey, on the Atlantic coast. Her father was Richard Heath, light horseman. In those days of military ambition, the New Jersey militia powdered their wigs and presented a gay appearance. She came to Geneseo, New York, in 1827, and to Florence, Ohio, in 1835. The family landed at Huron in November of that year. There being no mode of conveyance in the country at that time, they walked from Huron to Florence, where they purchased a farm. June 27, 1837, she was united in marriage to Rev. Phineas B. Barber, with whom she lived until his decease, a period of forty years, enduring the hardships of a pioneer life, and doing double duty, while her husband was from home, in the work of the ministry. The wives and mothers who suffered the hardships of pioneer life, who faced danger, want and suffering with such unfaltering trust and christian fortitude, will never, can never, be appreciated, not even by grateful children, until they put on the glorious robe of immortality, and their reward will not come until they enter the glories of the upper sanctuary. Two children were the fruit of this union. Carrie C. married Newton Andress in 1863; lives at Berlin Heights. Phineas B. deceased in 1869. Mrs. Barber resides with her daughter, Mrs. Andress.

MARGARETTA.*

MARGARETTA is the northwest township in the county, and is bounded on the north by Sandusky bay, on the east by Sandusky City, Perkins and Oxford townships, on the south by Groton, and on the west by Sandusky county and the bay. Range twenty-four, township six.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The surface features of the township, as a whole, may be called level, although some parts of it are high land and some gently rolling. The west half of the first section is rolling and thinly timbered, and is what is generally known as "oak openings," with a clay, sandy, or limestone soil, or some combination of these, and sand, gravel and limestone ridges occasionally. The northeast part was heavily timbered and level having a muck soil with clay subsoil, very rich and productive. The second section was heavily timbered land, except the south part, which was oak openings with a gradual descent to the north. The third section is mostly prairie with some strips of timber. It used to be called a marsh, but by making a channel for Cold creek, buiding the railroad, and making several large ditches through it, has made it good farming and grazing land. The fourth section is "openings" land, except the northwest corner, which extends on to the prairie. The "openings" were timbered with oak and hickory, with occasionally a walnut, ash, elm and basswood. The timbered land was covered with white, black, yellow, swamp, pin and burr oak, black walnut, hickory, black and white ash, elm, basswood and some chestnut, butternut and maple. Limestone ridges crop out in some places on the openings, so as to make the land difficult to cultivate, but, generally speaking, the soil produces a good quantity and a very superior quality of wheat, oats and potatoes, with average corn, clover and timothy, while the heavily timbered land is superior for grass, corn, wheat, when under-drained, and other heavy crops. There is a fraction of land along Sandusky bay, from one to two miles wide, that is north of Sandusky county, which belongs to Margaretta, and forms the northwest part of the township. The east half is timbered, the west half prairie and marsh; when the lake is high a portion of it is overflowed with water; when not under water, it produces a coarse grass of but little value.

There is a small stream called Pike creek (from the pike fish which are found in it in early spring floods), which enters the township near the southwest corner of section one, and runs in a northeasterly course through this section and into Perkins township, emptying into Sandusky bay, about a mile west of the city, and this is known as Mill's creek. Quite a large area of territory is drained by this stream, which, in time of high water, afforded sufficient power to run a couple of saw mills, in an early day, one of which has been but recently torn down. There are two smaller streams which rise in the northern part of section three and empty into Sandusky bay. Their waters are strongly impregnated with some mineral, generally supposed to be sulphur.

The most important stream in the township is Cold Creek (so called from the fact of its water being cold), having its source a little west of the center of the township, runs about forty rods in a southwesterly course, then turns north, and empties into Sandusky Bay. Its whole length in a straight line would be about three miles. In its natural channel it ran through a piece of flat land or prairie heretofore mentioned, converting several hundred acres into a quagmire and muskrat garden. It now runs nearly its whole length through an artificial channel or mill race, and affords sufficient power to run two grist mills of four, and one of six run of stone. Cold creek rises north of the ridge, boiling up from a great depth in a large volume evidently from crevices in the limestone rock. About a half mile north of the head of this stream, formerly there was a small, narrow stream (which one could step over without any effort), that came up in the form of a spring after the erection of the first mills at the head of Cold creek. By raising the water at its fountain head, this small stream was greatly enlarged, and excavated for itself a basin forty feet in diameter, and what, seems most unaccountable, exposed to view large trees in a prostrate position at the bottom of its bed. How these trees came there in that position we leave for savants to answer. As the waters of this stream (which now assumed the name of Little Cold creek) increased those of Cold creek proper, decreased, which led irresistibly to the conclusion, that there was a subterranean connection between the two, so that in order to secure sufficient water for the mill on Cold creek proper, this stream was dammed up to bring their waters to a level. Afterwards it was deemed advisable to connect the two springs by a channel so as to bring the water from this spring to the mill, but when done, the water ran the wrong way, and the larger stream emptied into the smaller instead of the smaller into the larger, as was intended, which necessitated building the mill where it now is at the lower spring, making one stream of the two. The waters of these springs are strongly impregnated

* By Rev. Hiram Smith and the late Harvey Fowler. Revised by R. F. Fowler.

with mineral substances, and whenever the water drips on to anything, it is quickly coated over with a substance which becomes hard as, and assumes the character of, limestone in all manner of singular and grotesque shapes and forms which are much prized as curiosities.

A spring called Rockwell spring, similar to Cold creek, but much smaller, rises in the northwest corner of section four, near the base of a limestone bluff, and runs in a westerly direction and empties into Pickerel creek, in Sandusky county. It affords sufficient power for a flouring mill with two run of stone. The water, to an ordinary observer, is precisely like that of Cold creek.

Margaretta belongs to the same limestone formation as Sandusky, Kelley's Island, and Marblehead; the whole of it is underlaid with the rock, and it crops out in many places in the southern part of the township. A soft limestone is found in several places in section one, which, when burned, made a superior quality of lime, and formerly, when wood was plenty, was burned in large quantities for home consumption, and sent to the counties south of here quite extensively.

TROUT RAISING.

In the fall of 1870, Mr. John Hoyt, proprietor of the Castalia paper mills (sinced burned), procured a couple of thousand eggs of the brook or speckled trout, made hatching troughs, and thoroughly tested the practicability of raising trout in Cold creek, and was entirely successful in his venture. The following year he went into the business more largely, and as a result, from one end to the other the stream is now well stocked with fine trout. Some salmon have been put in by the State, but very few of them have been seen. The Castalia Sporting Club, a company of gentlemen from Cleveland, have leased the fishing privileges of the lower end of the stream, from Mr. R. Heywood, so far as he controls it. The State built a fish hatchery house, but were unsuccessful, from some cause unknown to the author. The upper portion of the stream, including the two ponds, has been leased for twenty years by some of the citizens of Margaretta and the adjacent townships, and some from Sandusky, who have incorporated a stock company to protect and propagate trout to stock this and other streams in this locality. The name of the organization is the "Cold Creek Trout Club."

ORIGINAL OWNERS.

For explanation of the following table the reader is referred to the history of Lyme township:

MARGARETTA, TOWN NUMBER SIX, RANGE TWENTY-FOUR.

Classification No. 1, Section 1.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	s.	d.
Isaac Scudder	661	16	0	Jesup Wakeman & Eben'z'r Jesup, Jr.	330	18	0
Job Bartram	976	7	5	" "	976	7	5
John Rich	72	6	0	His heirs	..	7	0½
Abraham Lockwood	2	12	0	Jesup Wakeman & Eben'z'r Jesup, Jr.	2	12	0
Josiah Wentworth	151	16	0	Nath'l Raymond, Jr.	1	10	9¼
Nath'l Street	33	12	9	Sam'l Middlebrook	32	11	9¼

Footing of Classification No. 1, £1,344 7 0

Classification No. 2, Section 2.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	s.	d.
Hezekiah Hanford	328	3	8	Ebenezer Jesup, Jr., Edward Jesup & Jesup Wakeman	328	3	8
James Fitch, Jr.	343	8	6	" "	343	8	6
Isaiah Marvin	158	10	0	" "	100	0	0
Col. Stephen St. John	713	6	7	" "	142	13	3½
Asa Hoyt	381	17	0	" "	381	17	0
Ebenezer Lockwood	82	2	2	" "	48	4	6½

Footing of Classification No. 2, £1,344 7 0

Classification No. 3, Section 3.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't classed.* £	s.	d.
Ebenezer Lockwood	82	2	2	This whole class is	33	17	1½
Thomas Fitch	387	14	5½	classified by Jesup	77	10	10½
Thos. Fitch's heirs	415	3	0	Wakeman, Ebene-	31	12	6½
Hannah Fitch's h'rs	141	2	7	zer Jesup, Jr., and	10	14	11¾
Stephen & Hooker St. John	30	1	6	Edward Jesup, say Jesup Wakeman	4	0	0
John Rich	21	3	0	one-half & the oth-	21	3	0
Joseph Beers	90	17	0	er half by Eben'z'r	11	1	10½
Widow Eunice Morehouse	68	7	0	Jesup, Jr., and Edward Jesup.	68	7	0
Gruman Morehouse	6	11	6		6	11	6
Solomon Sturges	319	3	9		279	5	9
Jos. Sturges' heirs	339	15	2		203	7	3
Ebenezer Bulkley		7	2		..	7	2
John Hicklin	20	8	9		20	8	9
Daniel Jennings	32	2	1		32	2	1
Jesse Morehouse	16	6	2		16	6	2
Hannah Morehouse	33	18	8		33	18	8
Joseph Wakeman	4	0	0		4	0	0
Francis Bradley 3d	2	10	6		2	10	6
Cornelius Stratten	1	5	3		1	5	3
William Thorp	3	0	0		3	0	0
Ruth Burr	3	19	6		3	19	6
Hezekiah Sturges	532	8	3		15	13	5½
David Jennings	27	18	10		13	11	4
House of Peter Bulkley & Jos. Sturges	91	0	0		91	0	0
Ebenezer Morehouse	83	8	3		83	8	3
Jeremiah Jennings	196	12	11		196	12	11
Francis Forgue	151	16	0		78	0	7

Footing of Classification No. 3 £1,344 7 0

Classification No. 4, Section 4.

Original Grantees.	*Am't Loss.* £	s.	d.	*Classified by.*	*Am't Classed.* £	s.	d.
Abigail Wynkoop	59	13	0	Jesup Wakeman	38	19	5
Hezekiah Sturges	583	8	3	" "	118	6	3½
Andrew Wakeman	207	14	2	" "	207	14	2
Isaac Jennings	281	1	4	" "	281	1	4
Ebenezer Bartram	144	10	3	" "	72	17	8½
William Dimon	625	8	1	William Dimon	625	8	1

Footing of Clssification No. 4, £1,344 7 0

In 1811, Messrs. Jesup and Wakeman sold, by contract, the township to Major Frederick Falley at seventy-five cents per acre. Major Falley sold several farms, and introduced many settlers while the township was in his possession, but failing to raise the purchase money, he surrendered it to the proprietors in 1820. They appointed the late Hon. Jabez Wright their agent, and he sold several farms. About 1827, Ebenezer Jesup became sole proprietor of the township, and his son, Ebenezer Jesup, Jr., resided there from 1829 to July, 1831, and in connection with Judge Wright sold about seven thousand acres of land to settlers at from three to five dollars per acre. On the 25th of July, 1831, the remainder, thirteen thousand acres, was sold to R. H. Heywood and the late John G. Camp, at one dollar per acre. At this time there was but a small portion of the township under cultivation. It was generally supposed that the oak openings were worthless, and the land between that

and the bay too wet for cultivation. A few opening lots had been sold the year before by Mr. Jesup and small improvements begun, but Calvin Smith, who knew their value as wheat land, bought two lots at two and a half dollars per acre, put in a large crop of wheat, and the result was surprising to many, and gave the land value, with the exception of a few hundred acres of prairie used for grazing. The land is, at this writing, 1879, all in the hands of farmers, and under a high state of cultivation, much of it being owned by small farmers, who are mostly Germans.

NAME.

Margaretta was first called Patterson, on the map issued by the Fire-lands Company, soon after their lands were surveyed. It was so named for Hugh Patterson, a British Indian trader, who talked of purchasing the township. Rev. Joseph Badger, a pioneer missionary of the Western Reserve, who labored among the Wyandot Indians most of the time from 1805 to 1810, speaks of him as exerting a most pernicious influence in trying to prejudice them against the United States government and the missionary, by telling them falsehoods, and trying to persuade them to join the British against the United States. He says: "On the 28th of July, 1805, the head chief, Crane, sent for me, to write for him. After we had taken supper, one of the women made a candle of beeswax, and I seated myself on the floor, beside a bench, and wrote as dictated by the old chief, through an interpreter. He addressed the governor at Detroit, giving an account of one Williams, and requested that Williams, and Hugh Patterson, and one other person, be removed from among them without delay, as they were constantly contriving mischief, and troubling his people."

At a meeting of some of the early settlers of the Fire-lands, at Huron, on the 4th of July, 1812, after contemplating the glorious union, and the stirring events of the American revolution, they resolved, unanimously, that it was wrong for a township on the Fire-lands to bear the name of so vile a man as Patterson, and it was referred to Major Frederick Falley (who held a contract of purchase for the township at that time) to find another name. He replied that his mother, his sister, and several neices were named Margaret, and that the name of the township should be Margaretta, and it was accordingly so named.

INDIANS.

We do not know of there having been any Indian village or settlement, to any great extent of recent date, in this township, but we have seen corn hills which would indicate that some of the land here was cultivated by them, and the mounds and forts indicate that at some period Margaretta was largely populated by Indians. Mr. Dan Putnam, of Iowa, informs us that Major Falley told him that there were forty pack horses cut off by the Indians at the spring, one mile northeast of the head of Cold creek, and that the horses belonged to some men who came there to trade; but he does not state at what time nor give any particulars.

Upon Hull's surrender in August, 1812, the people all left the township, some going south, others east. William Andrews was preparing a field of one hundred acres for wheat, just east of the burying ground, at the time, and left it, but some of them returned in time to put in forty acres of it. Mr. Pollock says they harrowed in the wheat carrying their guns on their backs.

Some time in May, 1813, sixteen Indians, in three birch bark canoes, landed at Pickerel creek, some ten or more miles west of Cold creek, headed by the chief, Pontiac, on a war excursion. They looked about the settlement until the second day of June, when a favorable opportunity presented itself for the accomplishment of their purpose. There were at this time but three families and two young men, who kept bachelors' home, in town, numbering twenty-nine, men, women and children all told. There were three houses at Cold creek at the time: Mr. Snow's, a little below the head of the creek, on the right bank; Mr. Butler's, on the opposite side of the stream, twelve rods or so east; Mr. Putnam lived one-half mile down the creek on the prairie near where the C. S. & C. railroad crosses the creek. On the day mentioned all the men were at work in different places, remote from any house and from each other. Dan Putnam and Horace Markham were plowing east of where the burying ground now is. Mr. Uriel Putnam and his two sons, Uriel and Ira, and Mr. Snow and his two sons, Alanson and Henry, were planting corn one mile and a half south of the place last mentioned. Richard Fowler, Samuel Markham and Wm. Pollock were planting corn one mile northeast of Cold creek (now Castalia), and Henry Grass, an apprentice to the tanner trade, was at work near the present residence of Dr. Luce, a little north and west of the head of the creek. While the men were thus employed, and in no position for defence, the women and children, twelve in number, were assembled at the house of Mr. Snow. About four o'clock in the afternoon, says Mrs. Putnam, the first she saw was the house full of Indians, one of whom seized her by the hair and led her out of the door, while another in like manner seized Mrs. Butler. Mrs. Snow, who was confined to her bed by illness, and near to accouchment, was pulled out of the house in the same rough manner as the others. They were then asked if they would go, and they replied that they would. Mrs. Putnam says: "I was then satisfied that they would not kill any one who could travel." Three Indians then came in with Henry Grass, taken while at work as stated before. His account was that the first he knew he was in the hands of three Indians. The children were at play out of doors, and when they saw the Indians they tried to secrete themselves, but were soon driven from their hiding places and drove off with their mothers. They took their pris-

oners down the creek, perhaps forty rods, and crossed on a mill dam. Immediately after crossing the creek two boys, Charles Butler and Robert Snow, about two years old and the youngest of the families, were killed and scalped, their bodies stripped of clothing and thrown into a bunch of hazel bushes at the foot of a black oak tree. A few rods farther on Julia Butler, four years old, was killed. From there they took a southwesterly course, and came out near what is known as the Moorecraft place, where they killed Mrs. Snow on account of her inability to travel. Smith Butler was also killed, but his body was not found until the next fall, and we have not learned the exact spot nor his age, but he must have been ten or more years old. The Indians designed to keep him a captive, but he tried to escape from them and was so turbulent that they killed and scalped him.

The party that pursued them, the next day knew that young Butler was killed, for they found his pantaloons, which had been handled with bloody fingers.

We will now go back to the house from which the captives were driven. After the women had been taken out, a few Indians collected all the clothing and other property, including a side-saddle, emptying the beds on the floor for the sake of the ticks, and broke the crockery on the floor. They took all they could carry, compelling Henry Grass to carry a pack load, and left for their canoes at Pickerel creek. Meantime at the house of Mr. Putnam, a half a mile down Cold creek, were Mary Putnam, aged twelve years; Ezra Putnam, ten; Frank Putnam, eight; and George Butler, eight. About an hour after the attack they came up to Snow's house, saw the situation of things and went immediately to the field where Dan Markham and Horace Putnam were at work, and told them that the Indians had been at Snow's house, plundered it, and taken all the inmates captive. Markham went with the children to the place where Mr. Putnam and Snow were at work with their sons, while Putnam hunted up Fowler, Pollock and Sam Markham. Both parties repaired immediately to the plundered house, and saw the ruins. It being about sunset they immediately went to Pipe creek, the nearest settlement, five miles southeast, and gathered all the available force to pursue the Indians the next day. In the morning the party having been increased by Captain Seth Harrington, Capt. Sam Magill, James and John McCord, and three or four more, proceeded forthwith to follow the trail and found the bodies of the murdered ones as above described. After passing the high bluff near the line of Sandusky county, and getting into the woods they took a northerly course and came out on the Bay shore, near the mouth of Pickerel. There they found that the Indians had put their booty and captives aboard their canoes and taken to the water, so that they could do nothing more in pursuit, and returned to perform the painful duty of burying their slaughtered friends. The bodies of the killed were stripped of clothing, their heads broken in by the tomahawk, and scalped.

The captives were hurriedly driven along, and those who were not able, as has been said, were killed; they were quietly taken one side by an Indian, and dispatched, so that the survivors should not be witnesses of the scene. At Pickerel, after they had put their plunder and captives aboard, they crossed the bay to a point which is a mile and three-quarters from Portage river or one of its branches. Here the whole party disembarked, the canoes unloaded and carried overland to Portage river. It took six Indians to carry the three canoes, and ten were employed in driving the captives, and carrying the plunder. This, says Mrs. Putnam, was the hardest part of the captivity, for she was obliged to run and carry her boy. This was about daybreak on the third of June. The names of the captives were Mrs. Mary Putnam, aged fifty years; Mrs. Butler, thirty; Henry Grass, eighteen; Hannah Page, fourteen; Electa Snow, fifteen; Laura, ten; Willard Snow, six; Orlin Putnam, four. The last named, the youngest, would, doubtless, have been killed had it not been for the resolution of his mother in keeping him with her, and the assistance rendered by Grass in helping to carry him. On the arrival of the party at Portage river, the canoes were launched, and they went down the river to the lake, and up the lake some distance where they landed, and the Indians cooked food, and ate, offering some to their captives, which was refused. They also stretched the scalps taken, on wooden hoops, and hung them in the sun to dry, remaining there over night. In the morning they took to their crafts, and went to Malden, and from there to Detroit where the captives were deliverd up to the British Indian agent by the name of Ironside. They suffered no violenee from their captors, except to travel much faster than was comfortable.

After leaving their homes, they were three days on their way to Detroit, and during that time, took no food. They were asked by the agent how they fared, and whether they had been given anything to eat; they replied that they had eaten nothing, though food had been offered to them; "Ah," said he, "if you had been with them a month, you would eat with them; you have not been long enough with them." After their arrival at Detroit, they fared well, and staid there until General Harrison moved his army on to Malden in the fall, which opened commnnication with Detroit, and then Snow, Putnam and Butler went after them, and all the captives returned safely, except Henry Grass, who being a Canadian, went to his father's home in Canada. The friends of the prisoners frequently heard of them by deserters who left Detroit, but they could not communicate any thing to them, as Detroit was in the hands of the British.

In the spring of 1819, John Ward, of Margaretta, and George Bishop, of Danbury, were trapping in Danbury, in the vicinity of the two harbors. They had collected a few skins, and lay down, in their temporary hut, for the night. Three straggling Ottawa Indians, to obtain their little pittance of furs,

laid their plans to kill the trappers. After completing their arrangements, the two oldest, Ne-go-sheek and Ne-gon-a-ba, armed with clubs, singled out each his victim, and with a well directed blow upon the head they despatched their innocent victims. They then forced their younger companion, Ne-ga-sow, to beat the bodies with a club (as he had been merely a spectator to the tragedy), that he might think that he was participator in the crime, and so refrain from exposing them. With the assistance of some other Indians, they were arrested in a few days. The two murderers were convicted, and hung at Norwalk, June, 1819. The youngest was acquitted. Ward left a widow to mourn his untimely fate. Bishop was a single man.

SETTLEMENT.

Docartus P. Snow, a native of Vermont, we think, came from the State of New York, to Margaretta, in the spring of 1810. He felled the first tree and built the first log house, settling on lot —— in the third section. It is said (we suppose it is true) that the proprietor of the township donated to him one hundred acres of land, in consideration of his building a grist mill, on Cold creek, in those early days. He died in 1829. His widow (being his second wife) married Philip S. Cowell, and still resides on the lot which Mr. Snow took up. Four of his children are dead, namely: Henry, Alanson, Electa and Laura. Where his other two sons reside I do not know.

Uziel Putnam came into the township in 1810 or 1811, from the State of New York. He lived on Cold creek, below Mr. Snow's. After the return of his wife from captivity, he lived on lot number twenty-three, section one. About two years afterward he bought fifty acres of land on the east side of Cold creek, where he lived several years. In 1821, he moved to Sandusky county, and was killed by being thrown from a sleigh, in 1822. His wife survived him but a year or two. His sons now live in the western States. Horace and Samuel Markham came here with Mr. Putnam, and afterward, with their father, settled in Groton township.

Thomas Lord came to Margaretta from Conneaut, Pennsylvania, in 1810, built a log house on lot twenty-three, first section, in 1811, and returned to Conneaut in 1812.

Israel Harrington built a log house on lot twenty-three, first section, in 1812, and moved to Lower Sandusky the next year. William Andrus built a house on the south side of the head of Cold creek, in 1811, and began preparations for putting in one hundred acres of wheat, but he and his men were driven off by the surrender of Hull, and he did not return. Charles Butler came to Margaretta in 1811 or '12, located on the bank of Cold creek, near the head of the Venice mill-race, and moved to the head of the creek in the spring of 1813. Richard Fowler lived, temporarily, in Margaretta in 1813. He came from Massachusetts, and returned there. Charles Wilson, a carpenter, was here in 1811. From whence he came, how long he stayed, or where he went, we cannot learn. William Pollock was here in 1811, '12 and '13. The three last were unmarried. In 1814, Mr. Fitch built a house east of the head of Cold creek, and commenced the dairy business with one hundred cows, but did not succeed well. He had sickness in his family, and lost a little girl. He left the same year, and it was understood that he was from eastern Ohio.

James Vanness, from the State of New York, settled on lot one, section one, in 1814, and lived there until about 1830, when he left, and died in Fremont about 1849.

Ebenezer Hartwell came to Margaretta from Canada, June, 1815; settled on lot seven, section one. He died about 1850. His sons, Richard, John, and Henry, now reside in Iowa. Two of his daughters, the wife of Hiram Barnes and the widow of Stephen Rogers, now reside in the township. One of his daughters, the wife of Isaac Smith, lives in Indiana.

Abram Townsend came here from Canada in 1816; settled on lot fifteen, section one. He sold to James Duncan, and moved to Townsend, Sandusky county, in 1818.

Andrus Parker came to this township from Conneaut, Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1815, and lived on the bank of Cold creek at the head of the Venice mill race one year. He then moved to lot sixteen, section two, and returned to Pennsylvania in 1828. His son Elihu now resides on lot twenty, first section. His other sons, Andrus, Washington, and Greene, have gone west.

Philip Sutton settled on the northwest corner lot of the township, and moved from there about 1821. Peter Dunham settled on lot two, section two, in 1816, and died in 1830. Two men, named Shipy and Spencer, were early settlers in that vicinity. Jonas Lewis, same place, from 1817 to '22. Eli Hunt and John Hugh settled near the saw mill west of Venice. Thomas Morris located on lot thirty, first section, in 1816, and left for Indiana in 1823. Dougal Campbell located on lot thirteen, first section, in 1816, and died in 1852; some of his children still reside here. L. F. Allen, now a resident of Black Rock, New York, resided in Margaretta from March, 1818, to 1822. Harvey Fowler settled on lot twenty-four in section one, in the fall of 1818, and resided there until his death, February 18, 1875. Ira Barnes came here in 1818; located in the northwest part of the township. Henry Cole came here in 1815, and died in 1830. Thomas McColough came in 1817, and died in 1850. A. M. Porter came in 1817, and died in Sandusky. Samuel Walker settled on lot seven, second section, in 1816, and died in 1831. Pliny Brown located on lot seven in section two, and lived there all his life; he died in December, 1860. His wife died three or four years after. George R. Crittenden came here from Detroit in 1814, and left for the west part of Michigan in 1828. Mr. Curdy located on lots twenty-two and six-

teen, first section, in 1818, and James Duncan on lot fifteen, same section, at the same time. They both left for Indiana about 1821.

Richard Falley located on lot twenty, section two, in 1818, and died there in 1835. A young man by the name of Coolige came here in 1816 and died in 1817. John Cowell located in the northwestern part of the township in 1818, and lived there until his death, in the summer of 1871. Philip S. Cowell came about 1820, and located at Castalia, and lived there until his death, in 1869. Major Frederick Falley erected a frame for a house and raised a large barn in 1818, the first frame building built on farms in the township. Both were standing until quite recently.

Joshua Pettingill and his son Samuel came here about 1816, and about half a mile below Mr. Snow's, on Cold creek. They were natives of Vermont, and lived on the Cove east of Sandusky during the war of 1812. Both died in Townsend, Sandusky county, several years since.

Of these first settlers, the following took part in the Revolutionary War and 1812: Major Frederick Falley, when but eleven years old, accompanied his father as fifer in the company of which his father was captain, and was in the battle of Bunker Hill. After General Washington came into the command of the army, he returned home with his father, who was employed by the government in the manufacture of firearms during the war. He died in Margaretta, July 3, 1828, aged sixty-four.

Samuel Drew, a Revolutionary soldier, came to Margaretta about 1820, and resided here several years. He was a pensioner and died some years since. Captain Andrus Parker was in the army at the taking of Burgoyne.

Thomas Caswell served in the war of 1812, on the frontier, in the State of New York, and died here in 1853.

Henry Jones served one campaign in the State of New York, and died here a few years ago.

John L. Wilner, who was an early resident here, was in the army at Fort Meigs in the war of 1812.

Elihu Parker served eighteen months at the close of the war of 1812. He still resides here.

FIRST EVENTS.

Robert Snow, son of D. P. Snow, was doubtless the first white child born in Margaretta. He was born in 1811. Charles Butler was born the same year, but whether here or in Canada we cannot say.

The first marriage in the township was that of Charles Butler and Clarissa, daughter of Capt. Andrus Parker. The ceremony was performed by William Richey, Esq., of Groton township, in the spring of 1816. The second marriage was that of Dan Putnam and Louisa Ensign, of Groton, at which ceremony the same justice officiated.

The first deaths were those murdered by the Indians, June 2, 1813, a particular account of which has been given. The second death was that of Mrs. Butler who never recovered from the effects of her captivity by the Indians. We do not know whether or not there were any religious services at these burials.

The first house was built of logs at the head of Cold creek, section three, by D. P. Snow, in 1810.

The first stone building was built by Thomas S. Thomas, near the head of Cold creek, about 1822, and is now, 1879, occupied by V. Palmer. It was a small dwelling house.

A weekly mail route, from Sandusky City to Lower Sandusky, was established in 1825. The mail was carried on horse back, by Cyrus W. Marsh, and Sam B. Carpenter was the first postmaster in Margaretta. Carpenter was succeeded by Elisha A. Hubbard (now of Newport Center, Johnson county, Iowa,) in 1827. He held the office until 1842, and was followed by Daniel P. Russel. The name of the first post office established was Margaretta, and was changed to Castalia, in 1842. In 1810, Cleveland was the nearest post office. In 1811, one was established at Bloomingville, Oxford township, which was the nearest one until 1825. T. C. Adams is the present incumbent, May, 1879.

In 1811, Maj. Fred. Falley, (who had been trading for five years at different points on the Reserve), got his effects together at Cold creek, and started the first store in Margaretta, trading principally with the Indians. He soon after went into the service of the government as a contractor to furnish supplies for the army. In 1816 and 1817 the village of Venice was built on the Bay shore, at the mouth of Cold creek, and several stores were established. About 1824, Chapman & Amsden, of Bellevue, opened a small store at Cold creek, and operated for a year or two. In 1834, Burr Higgins commenced trading here, and continued until 1855, when he sold out to Samuel Ainslie, who brought in a good stock and did a respectable business.

In 1839, Davidson, Hadley & Company opened a small store at Cold Creek, and did business about a year. Russell & Burton, H. and F. Vandercook, Cleveland & Rice, Robert Whitney, Harley Long, J. W. Barnum, William Bardshar, W. C. Baker, William Grove, and others, too numerous to mention, have done business at Cold Creek.

Numerous drinking saloons have been doing a thriving business from an early day, of which our graveyard has made a record.

Very little money was in circulation in the early settlement of the country. Skins and furs were the principal articles of exchange. The community here, as well as elsewhere, suffered by the worthless banks chartered by the State after the war, and the large amount of shinplasters (shilling bills) issued by irresponsible parties. Change was made by cutting a dollar into ten shilling pieces, to some extent. From 1812 to '15, the people in this section of the country had no saw or grist mill, and the meal had to be made

by pounding the corn in mortars, or grating it. They had a hand shell mill at Cold Creek, which was used in General Wayne's army for grinding corn. From 1821 to '26, the inhabitants suffered for want of a market for their produce. Grain would not buy goods at any price, so that it was with the greatest difficulty that the settlers could clothe their families. Deer skins were used for men and boys, and he that had a whole suit of cloth was far in advance of the times. Ladies then thought it no disgrace to spin wool and flax, and home-made goods were the order of the day. In 1821, Captain Andrus Parker put up twenty barrels of pork and shipped it to Montreal, for which he never received one dime. Moses Kimball, Esq., who resided in Venice, in 1818, and was afterward, for several years, auditor of Huron county, in 1821 invested one thousand dollars in pork and took it to Montreal, and in five years afterward recovered one hundred and thirty dollars, after paying an attorney sixty of it for collection.

The emigration which commenced in 1825, and the sale of the government lands to the southwest of us, brought some money into the country, and made a limited demand for the surplus produce, but until the opening of the Erie canal, there was no regular cash market. Goods were enormously high: coffee, forty cents per pound; a common wooden pail, one dollar and a half, and shirting, fifty cents per yard.

ORGANIZATION.

Margaretta was organized with Danbury (north of the bay), December, 1815, by Nathan Cummings, Frederick Falley and Bildad Adams, commissioners of Huron county. Danbury had a separate organization two years after. The first election for township officers was held in December, 1815, at a house occupied by a man named Hughes, and situated one-half mile above Venice on the north side of the race, but we have no record of the officers elected then. The election for justice of the peace was contested, set aside, and none was elected and qualified until 1817, when J. Hughes was. We do not know the number of votes cast at the election, nor any of the official acts of the first magistrate. The following are some of the early magistrates and the dates of their commissions: M. Whitman, June 24, 1819; Alex. M. Porter, July 27, 1822; A. B. Youngs, August, 1822; Charles Lindsley, May, 1823; Harvey Fowler, April, 1824; Pitts Brown, May, 1825; Harvey Fowler, April, 1827; Henry Cole, May, 1828; Joseph Wilson, February 7, 1830; Charles Lindsley, March, 1830; Wm. McCartney, February, 1833; Harley Long, January, 1833. Present officers, 1879: Daniel Loverin and William Jones, justices of the peace; L. Billings, W. H. Neill and Charles Heimlich, trustees; L. M. Coughenour, clerk; Henry Moore, treasurer; W. H. H. Shurran, assessor.

CHURCHES.

We are unable to say when or where the first religious meeting was held, or who preached the first sermon. The first religious organization was a Methodist class, on Muscash, in the northwest corner of the township. In January, 1819, a Presbyterian church was organized in Margaretta and Groton by Rev. John Seward, who had no stated ministry. Its principal members soon removed from this vicinity, and in a few years it became extinct. A small Baptist society was organized in or about the year 1823. Its members resided in Margaretta, Groton and Oxford. This was the only church which sustained regular Sabbath worship in the township for several years. It had preaching only a part of the time. Deacon Richard Falley was the most prominent member, and it was mainly through his persevering efforts that the church was sustained through years of darkness, shedding its moral influence upon all around. After a few years its members became scattered, Deacon Falley's health failed, and after his decease most of the remaining members united with the Congregational Church, which was organized about the year 1835, by Rev. Hiram Smith, from Westfield, Massachusetts. The first members were Mr. and Mrs. J. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. Plinny Brown, Mrs. Amanda Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Fowler. Revs. Brown, Keep, Miller, senior and junior, were among those who first preached to this society, but the Rev. Hiram Smith was with them a good portion of the time up to 1865, and his influence was widely felt, for he had the respect and love of all, without regard to sect or class. He was ever ready to share their joys and sorrows, and by his self-sacrificing spirit endeared himself to every one. A pure and conscientious christian, his everyday life consistent with his calling, he will never be forgotten by any who knew him. He has retired from the ministry, and now resides in Hillsdale, Michigan. This society occupied the stone chapel for quite a time and afterwards their present church, both of them located in Castalia.

Rev. W. S. Sprague is the present pastor. About 1850, two years after the building of the present Congregational church, the Methodists built a frame church at Castalia, which flourished for a short time, but run down gradually and no regular services were held after 1860. Recently it has been sold and converted to other uses.

CASTALIA UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

This society was organized by the Rev. George R. Brown, October 12, 1862, with the following members: Mrs. Thomas Caswell, Mrs. B. H. Rogers, Mrs. J. D. McKim, Mrs. E. D. Graves, Mrs. George White, Mrs. Elizabeth White, Mrs. Ann Graves, Mrs. Stephen Rogers, Daniel Rice, Leonard Drake, Stephen Rogers, R. H. Rogers, Mrs. Daniel Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel McDougal. The following officers were chosen: D. McDougal, S. Rogers and D. Rice, trustees; Mrs. George White, treasurer; R. H. Rogers, clerk. In 1867, the society erected a neat and commodious church building, on land donated by Wil- Graves, on lot thirty-one, section one, at a cost of

four thousand two hundred dollars, and was dedicated February 2, 1868, at which time sufficient funds were raised to clear the church of debt. Mr. Brown was pastor at this time and for several years afterward, and was their pastor at the time of his death, some years since. B. F. Eaton was the pastor in 1878.

CHURCH OF OUR REDEEMER, AT VENICE. *

The first permanent organization of a parish, was an election of wardens and vestrymen in June, 1866. At a meeting of the vestry, July 5, 1866, the Rev. Charles Ogden was invited and accepted a call to take charge of the parish. On the 17th day of July, 1866, ground was broken for the present stone edifice, and the corner stone laid by the Rev. Dr. Bronson, assisted by the Rev. Charles Ogden, on the 21st day of August, 1866. The parish duly organized was incorporated under the State laws, on the 13th day of October, 1866, and admitted in union with the diocese of Ohio.

The Church of Our Redeemer was consecrated, by the Right Rev. Bishop McIlvaine, June 3, 1867. The church was erected by Russell H. Heywood, as a memorial to the departed of his family, at a cost, including the iron fence, of twelve thousand dollars, which, with a glebe of fifteen acres, was deeded to the wardens and vestry on the day of the consecration. On the 8th day of July, 1867, the Rev. Charles Ogden resigned his position as rector, and is now in the diocese of Vermont. The Rev. George S. Chase accepted a call to the rectorship of the parish September 27, 1867, and resigned, on account of his health, November 15, 1868, and is now Warden of the theological seminary at Fairabault, Minnesota. On the 5th day of October, 1874, the Rev. George Bosley accepted a call as rector, and on the 29th day of July, 1876, resigned. He now has charge of a parish at Bellefontaine, Ohio, The church has been open for services on all Sundays since its erection, either by clergymen or lay readers, until July, 1878. There have been one hundred and sixty-four baptisms since the organization of the church, and fifty-six confirmed, several of whom have gone to their final account, and many removed to other parishes.

SCHOOLS.

The first school house was built of logs, on lot twenty, second section, at the junction of the Venice and Cold creek roads, in the fall of 1818, by Captain Andrus Parker and some of his neighbors. The first school was taught by Thomas McCullough, at fifteen dollars per month, in the winter of 1818–19, and he was paid by those who patronized the school. There were twenty-five scholars that winter. Schools were continued here only about two years. In the fall of 1821, Rev. Alvin Coe, who had previously collected a number of Indian children at Greenfield and given them instruction in the English language, moved his school to Venice, because he could get a more suitable building there, and he continued the school about six months, teaching all the children in the vicinity that came to him for instruction.

In 1826, a log school house was built one hundred rods south of the present school house in sub-district number two, and a school was taught in it, generally two terms in a year, until one was built on the present site in 1835.

Some of the best district schools that have ever been taught in the township were taught in those days. The following are a few of the first teachers: A. W. O. Brion, of Maine; Jonathan Fuller, James F. Wilson, and John W. Falley, the two latter since quite successful physicians.

In districting the township under the first school law, the first and second sections were made the first district; the third and fourth the second; Venice the third, and Muscash (the northwest corner of the township), the fourth. There are now eleven sub-districts and four fractional, in ten of which good, substantial, commodious, and comfortable school buildings have been built. In one fractional district the house is in Groton. Good schools are now taught nine months in the year. The enumeration in the township in 1878 was eight hundred and seventeen; the attendance five hundred and four. Attendance at the high school, forty-eight. In May, 1872, the voters of the township decided by ballot to establish a central high school, and use the second story of the school building in sub-district number eight (Castalia) for that purpose. The board of education had built this large school building the year before, which is a credit to the township, and is universally approved of now, though it met with some opposition at the time. Four-month sessions are held every winter, which have proved of great benefit to the young men and ladies of this place.

SOCIETIES.

About the year 1832, a temperance society was organized. The meeting was addressed by Revs. E. Conger and L. B. Gurley, after which about fifteen signed the pledge, and organized the first temperance society in Margaretta. Since then, several other temperance organizations have been effected: one in 1859, and two others since.

Much good has been done by the societies, for they began with fifteen members, and now the majority of the people in the township are friends of temperance.

Margaretta Grange No. 488, P. of H , was organized January 30, 1873, with twenty-seven charter members. The following were the first officers: W. W. Miller, W. M.; E. D. Graves, O.; N. E. Prentice, L.; M. F. Brown, S.; John White, A. S.; J. B. Witter, C.; E. D. White, treasurer; R. F. Fowler, secretary; S. H. Rogers, G. K.; Mrs. E. D. Graves, Ceres; Ellen White, Pomona; Mrs. W. W. Miller, Flora; Mrs. L. S. Graves, L. A. S. The Grange is still flourishing with the following members as officers: J. B. Wit-

* Communicated by R. H. Heywood.

ter, M.; G. Ray, O.; F. Nelson Prentice, L.; J. C. Rogers, S.; W. H. Neill, A. S.; Mrs. H. Weyraugh, C.; O. Ransom, treasurer; J. Atwater, secretary; D. Witter, G. K.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Hartshorn settled in Margaretta, at Venice, in the year 1817, and died in Sandusky county some years since. Dr. Samuel Carpenter settled in Castalia in 1824, and was the second physician in Margaretta. He left the place, and died a few years ago, and his body was brought here for interment. M. J. Morsman located at Castalia in 1836, and is now a resident of Iowa City, Iowa. James F. Wilson was a very popular and successful physician here for many years. Dr. R. C. Luce has been here a long time, and has had a large practice, and is still here. J. D. McKim was very successful and popular; he died here. W. F. Story occupies his old place, and is considered a very skillful practitioner, and though reticent, is highly esteemed as a citizen.

VILLAGES.

The village of Venice is situated on the south shore of Sandusky Bay, one mile west of the east line of Margaretta. It was laid out by Major Fred. Falley, and some of its lots sold at a high price in the winter of 1816 and '17. Improvements were immediately commenced and pushed forward vigorously. Two large warehouses, two commodious public houses, stores, shops and dwellings were erected, and, in a few months, several hundred inhabitants had collected from the east and south to participate in the building of the village. The most prominent early settlers of Venice were Major Oliver Barrett; from New York; Anthony Banning, from Mt. Vernon, Ohio; Charles Lindsley, and a man by the name of Smith, were engaged in mercantile business; another merchant, by the name of Reed; three brothers Wentworth, two Ackins, and many others,—mechanics, transient persons and settlers whose names are forgotten.

During the summer of 1817, the place was built and the mill race commenced, to bring Cold creek to the present site of Venice mills. The summer of 1818 was quite sickly, and the people, being unacclimated, it proved disastrous to the further progress of the village. Major Barrett, Dr. Wentworth and others died, many left the place as best they could, and it became almost a deserted town, and did not revive until the building of the mill in 1824. It is now widely known from the flouring-mills located there.

In 1836, the village of Castalia, at the head of Cold creek, was laid out by Davidson, Hadley & Co., and had a gradual growth for about twenty years, after which time it retrograded to some extent, and now there is but one store there but that does a large business. T. C. Adams & Bro. is the firm. In its palmiest days, there were four stores, two groceries, one drug shop, two churches and a daily mail—now there are two mails per day.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

Cold creek affords, in some respects, superior water power. It is not much affected by floods and drouths, being fed by subterraneous fountains. There is a fall of fifty-seven feet from its head to the bay, forty-nine feet being used by the three mills which it it propels. In November, 1810, D. P. Snow put a corn grist mill in operation near the head of Cold Creek, a few rods above where the present upper dam is. It ground corn until August, 1812, when the settlers were driven away by Hull's surrender, and it was not used afterward. This, though a grist mill, which secured him his land, by contract with the proprietor of the township, would now be called a frail structure. It was built of logs, and the burrs were made from rocks found near by, by Linus Ensign, a citizen of Groton. Mr. Daniel Putnam says it would grind from ten to fifteen bushels in twenty-four hours. We suppose this to have been the first grist mill on the Fire-lands.

In 1811, Major Frederick Fally raised the frame of a saw mill. Its site is now the pond at the head of the Venice mill-race. He was prevented from completing it by the war.

In 1815, this mill site was purchased by Eli Hunt, who put a saw mill in operation, with a run of stone in one corner, with an apparatus for bolting. We believe this to have been the first saw mill in the western part of the Fire-lands, and furnished the first lumber for this region.

In the early part of 1819, Joshua Pettingill put in operation a grist mill on Cold creek, three-quarters of a mile below its head. This mill was quite an advance upon any that had been started before it, and in very dry seasons it did most of the grinding that was done on the Fire-lands. The power was a screw wheel, and it had a head of only three feet. It was in operation about ten years.

In the fall of 1822, Daniel Mack erected a saw mill a few rods below where Snow's mill had been, with one run of stone in the corner for grinding. About 1824, he built a substantial grist mill, with two run of stone. Some time after his death, February 12, 1826, the mill passed into the hands of a German by the name of Weber, in or about the year 1827. After Mr. Mack built his mill, years of litigation followed, between him, and others, and Mr. Pettingill, for the latter's damaging them by flowing the back water upon them, which was terminated in 1832 by the whole mill interest, and five hundred and ten acres of land, passing into the hands of Burr Higgins. Mr. Higgins, having the entire control of the water power, improved his mill, which did the work of a good custom mill until about 1848. In 1835, Higgins sold his entire interest to Davidson, Hadley & Company, who held it until 1838, when the whole property passed into the hands of Burr Higgins and Marshall

Burton, who built a stone mill below the lower spring, and conducted this water to it. The stone mill was built in 1839, and had four run of stone. It did a good business up to the time Mr. Hoyt bought it, in 1864, and changed hands several times. Before the railroad was built, the flour from this mill was boated down the mill-race to the bay.

In 1848 and '49, a cotton factory was built at Castalia, and put in operation for two or three years.

In May or June, 1864, John Hoyt bought the mill property at Castalia, and organized a stock company for the manufacture of paper. Castalia Paper Company was the name of the company, and Mr. Hoyt himself was the chief stockholder and the manager of the concern. He moved the old cotton factory down to the stone flouring mill, and built some additions to them, and in about a year had in operation a first class mill for the manufacture printing of paper. It had a capacity of about a ton per day, and run continuously, day and night, until July, 1874, when it burned, and was not rebuilt.

In the spring of 1875, the water power was purchased for eight thousand dollars, by some of the leading and most enterprising citizens of Margaretta, namely: C. Caswell, J. B. Witter, J. G. Snowden, E. D. White, S. H. Rogers, Philip Erbe, T. C. Adams, and J. D. Chamberlin (the latter formerly operated the old flouring mill), and they incorporated the Castalia Milling Company, and proceeded immediately to build a first class flouring mill, on the most modern approved plan. The building is a substantial frame, built on the foundation of the old stone mill, three full stories, besides basement and attic. The capacity of the mill is one hundred and twenty-five barrels per day. They keep it running night and day, and are usually behind in their orders. Since the mill was built the company have put up an elevator, with a capacity for storing twenty thousand bushels of wheat, and fitted up with all the modern appliances for convenience in handling grain.

In February, 1818, Eli Hunt sold his interest in the mill west of Venice, to Samuel H. Smith, of Knox county, Ohio, and in 1821, Smith purchased the mill seat at Venice, with its improvements, and built a grist mill there with two run of stone. In 1822 and 1823, and 1828 and 1829, his whole interest was transferred to E. Jesup, who occupied it until 1831. In the same year H. Fowler built a saw mill on Pike creek, which was in operation up to about 1866, when it was abandoned and the dam torn down.

The old mill at Venice, with Cold creek from the bay to Pettingill's mill, with five hundred acres of land, was purchased on June 14, 1831, by Russell H. Heywood, of Buffalo, New York. The winter of 1831–2 was the coldest known in Northern Ohio, and all the mill streams, except Cold creek, were frozen up. Southern Michigan as well as Northern Ohio were dependent on mill on the this stream for their grinding. In January, 1832, the Venice flouring mill was begun, and completed June 1, 1833, with three run of French burrs for merchants' and three for custom work. The completion of the mill established the first permanent cash market for wheat on the Fire-lands. With much labor from January to June, enough wheat was got together from Huron, Richland, Wayne, Holmes, Knox, Seneca and other counties, to make one thousand barrels of flour before harvest. Tell a farmer in those days that seventy-five cents cash per bushel would be paid for wheat at Venice, and he would reply with a look of incredulity, "You don't catch me there; if four loads of wheat are carried there, the price will be put down to three shillings, payable in goods at whatever price the seller chooses to put on them." The first one hundred barrels of flour in the merchant work was put into extra new barrels painted with China Vermillion, taken on a new scow to a new vessel, shipped to Buffalo, and put on a new canal boat, and was all the freight the vessel and canal boat had (at that time nearly all the freighting was merchandise and emigrants to the West). It went to New York as clean as when it left the mill. On its arrival in New York, hundreds of people went to see it, the first shipment of extra flour from Ohio, and some predicted that, in time, Ohio might furnish them with several thousand barrels of flour a year. The one hundred barrels were distributed to as many different persons, at one dollar per barrel above the best Genesee flour made at Rochester. The harvest was unusually early, and the season very dry that year, and the mill was put to its utmost capacity for home consumption until after the fall rains, many bringing their grists one hundred miles. In one instance, two men left Hancock county on Monday morning, and brought up at Venice the next Sunday, in search of a mill that had water to grind. On that day Mr. Heywood had assembled all his men in the mill to have religious service conducted by a minister from Norwalk, and noticed two men come in with whips in their hands, travel worn and dusty in appearance, who took part in the services. After the conclusion of the service, they inquired for the proprietor, who was pointed out to them, and they told this story: "We left home last Monday morning, leaving all behind us sick and utterly destitute of flour, and traveled ever since to find a mill that had sufficient water to grind our wheat, We have fifteen bushels apiece. How soon can you grind it for us?" Turning to the clergyman, Mr. Heywood said: "What shall I do?" he replied: "Grind it for them as soon as possible," which he did, and they were soon on their way home rejoicing. For three weeks, so great was the demand upon him that he could not shut down his mills Sundays, which is and always has been his custom.

Much of the flour made in Ohio before 1840 was sent West for market. In 1836, Oliver Newbury purchased five hundred barrels of flour at eight dollars per barrel, and took it to Chicago, and sold it for wenty dollars per barrel, citizens holding a public

meeting, thanking him for not asking fifty. It was all the flour they had for the winter.

The second mill, one and one-half miles west of south of Venice, was commenced in 1839 and completed in 1841, with eight run of stone, at a cost of fifty thousand dollars. This was a wooden structure and was destroyed by fire in 1848. Another mill, of brick and stone, was raised on the same spot in 1852, with six run of stone. The eastern part of the Venice mill was changed in 1836 for merchant work. The capacity of the mills is sufficient to make seventy-five thousand barrels of flour during the season of navigation, consuming hundreds of thousands of dollars in the purchase of wheat. This was doubtless, until quite recently, the most extensive business enterprise on the Fire-lands. The wheat was brought in wagons until the completion of the Mud River & Lake Erie railroad to Tiffin. Much of it was brought so great a distance and over so bad roads as to bring but little profit to the owners. But it furnished them with money to pay their taxes. In one instance a man came one hundred and fifty miles with a four-horse team and twelve bushels of wheat, the balance of his load being feed for his team and himself, he camping out every night. When he had sold his wheat at the mill he went over to the store with his nine dollars, talking thus to himself: "My wheat was worth nothing at home. If I had lived decently coming here I should have spent it; if I live decently going home I shall spend it; but I must have money to pay my taxes and buy a barrel of salt. What is the price of this sheeting?" A boy answered: "A sixpence." "Yes, my wheat was worth something. I could have got a yard of cloth like that for a bushel at home." These mills are in operation now, the upper one for custom work, however. The lower mill, at Venice, has been during the last year entirely remodeled and new machinery put in from top to bottom, and everything of the latest and most approved pattern. Nothing seems to be wanting to make first class flour. The improvements were designed by the superintendent, John Heywood, grandson of R. H., and are a model of compactness and mechanical skill in utilizing space. The wheat is taken into the mill at a sink on one side of the building and elevated directly to the hopper of the scales, and from there to the bins above. When wanted for grinding it goes to the basement and is run through two fan and sieve cleaners and one wheat duster (all the dust carried out of the mill), elevated to the floor above, run through the heater, and from there to the stones, where there is still another appliance for cleaning as it is fed out of the hopper. All the dust from these cleaners is carried in air-tight tubes outside the building. There are three run of wheat burrs and two of middling; eight reels, with one hundred and forty-four yards (forty inches wide) of bolting cloths, three middling purifiers and one bran duster. It seems as if everything that human ingenuity could devise to get all the flour from the wheat, and make it of the very best quality, were here in the least space possible and arranged to be easy of access, and perfectly simple in construction. Russel H. Heywood is still the proprietor and general manager, and is now [1879] eighty-two years old, and has operated these mills forty-eight years in succession, which speaks more for him than this pen can write.

In the year 1811, Charles Butler began tanning leather near the Venice mills. In the spring of 1813, he removed to the head of Cold creek and occupied a tannery there, built by Major Frederick Falley, that year. This tannery was of great service to the early settlers in furnishing them with an article that was indispensable. It was continued with various success until about 1835. Some of the early operators of this establishment were: Charles Butler, Moses Nichols, George Crittenden, Henry Cole, Esq., A. M. Porter, Esq., and Thomas McCullough. About 1822, it passed into the hands of Richard Falley, and soon after to Elisha Hubbard, who carried it on for several years.

In 1823, a small distillery was started at the head of Cold creek, by Dr. L. B. Carpenter and his brother, S. C. Carpenter. It passed into the hands of Chapman and Amsden, of Bellevue, soon after, and from them to J. R. Johnson, and was abandoned about 1830.

Wm. P. Mason, of Milan, built a distillery in Venice, in or about the year 1824. It was in operation some eight years, and passed into the hands of Anson Corbett, of Sandusky City, and was abandoned at his death. It was designed to be an establishment of considerable capacity, and in some years a good deal was done. The distillation of alcohol was one of the methods employed to bring the surplus produce into the Eastern markets, as it was much easier to transport whisky than corn.

Large quantities of flour barrels were formerly made at Venice and Castalia, for the use of the mills.

BURIAL PLACES.

The Castalia cemetery was located on lot thirty-three, fourth section, June 14 or 15, 1813, and the first interments were those massacred by the Indians.

Oak Lawn cemetery, one-half mile west of Venice, on lot twenty, second section, was located about 1818.

There is a private burying ground of the Graves family, located near the southwest corner of lot eight, fourth section.

RUGGLES.*

NAME.

THE township received its name in honor of Hon. Almon Ruggles, the surveyor of the Fire-lands, associate judge at one time of Huron county, and a member of both branches of the State legislature. He was also the first recorder of Huron county. Judge Ruggles, in 1815, was the owner of a considerable tract of land in section two of this township.

NATURAL FEATURES.

We quote substantially as follows from Mr. Samuel C. Sturtevant's excellent history of Ruggles, published in the June number (1864) of the *Fire-lands Pioneer:* "The central portions of the township are level, the eastern and southern slightly undulating, the western and northern considerably broken and uneven. It was originally a dense forest, of which the beech constituted the greater part, though the maple, elm, basswood, hickory, whitewood and ash were by no means wanting, while the higher lands abounded with the finest oaks, and along the streams grew the black walnut, the butternut and the sycamore."

In the central portions of the township the soil is clayey, while in other parts it is for the most part a gravelly loam, and well adapted to either grazing or the raising of grain. There are two stone quarries, one in the north part on Mr. Charles Curtiss' farm; the other in the west part, on Wakeman Beach's farm. The township is free from marshes or waste lands, while it is excellently well drained by the Vermillion river and its tributaries. The main stream crosses the south line nearly two miles east of the southwest corner, and flows northwestwardly, leaving the township just south of the northwest corner. Its principal tributary, Buck creek, comes from Troy, crosses the east line three-fourths of a mile south of the center road, and runs northwestwardly to the north part of the township, when it receives the waters of another creek, which drains the southeast corner, and then runs westerly to join the Vermillion. In the southern part, Whetstone creek runs west to the Vermillion. Another creek, west of the river, runs northeast till it joins the main stream.

SETTLEMENT.

In 1823, Mr. Daniel Beach and Bradford Sturtevant came to Ruggles with a view of purchasing lands, and in June of the year above named, bought of Messrs. Jesup and Wakeman, of Connecticut, six hundred and forty acres in the southwest corner of section three, Mr. Beach taking the western and smaller part. Mr. Beach was the pioneer settler of this township. Born in Warren, Litchfield county, Connecticut, in 1785, at the age of twenty he made the journey to Ohio on foot, remaining at Canfield, Mahoning county, for one year. He then returned to Connecticut, and on the first day of January, 1810, he was united to Miss Lorinda Sacket. He exchanged his Connecticut farm of forty acres, which his father had given him, for two hundred lying near Talmadge, then Portage, but now Summit county, Ohio, whither he removed in 1811. In July 28, 1823, he left Talmadge, with his wife and five children, and equipped with two yokes of oxen, set out for Ruggles, arriving at his place of purchase on Saturday, August 2nd. Mr. Beach was accompanied by Eleazar Sackett and Ezra Smith. The five children's names were Cyrus S., Reuben K., Cordelia M., Harriet Z., and Daniel B. Upon their arrival Cyrus and Reuben found fire at a deserted Indian camp, with which their first meal was cooked. After regaling themselves with supper the men of the party began the erection of a rude cabin, ten by fifteen square. It was built of poles, and was finished that night, but was without a roof. This building was but a temporary structure. In a few days they built a log house, but when completed discovered that it stood in the middle of the road. They took it down, but having no time to rebuild commenced clearing and preparing for a crop. They soon had five acres sown to wheat, and thereupon they rebuilt their house, having lived in the log cabin for six weeks. The succeeding winter Mr. Beach employed hands enough to enable him to chop one hundred acres which he cleared the next summer. In the fall he set out a large number of apple trees. Mr. Beach was a prosperous farmer, and in his old age gave his home of three hundred acres to his sons, Wakeman and William, with the stipulation that they should pay all his debts, which they were soon able to do. Mr. Beach's wife died November 10, 1856, and in May, 1858, he married Mrs. Frances Peck, with whom he lived un till his death, May 21, 1862. This pioneer settler of Ruggles accomplished much towards the rapid settling up of his township, and his memory is gratefully cherished by the people of Ruggles.

Of his children, Cyrus S., married Norah Gates, and their children were: Cynthia, Marion, Norah C., and Wakeman.

*Ashland County, but part of the Fire-lands.

Reuben K. married Fanny Curtiss. Children: George, Columbus, William, Irena, Miles and Mary.

Harriet Z. married Rollin A. Curtiss. Children: Charles (dead), Horace, Frederica, Fanny and Harriet.

Cordelia M. married Isaac Cowell. Children: Burton, Daniel, Lorinda, Betsey, Jane, Norah and William. His son, Daniel, died young.

Wakeman J. married Phebe Ann Washburn. Children: Diora, Wanda, and Mary Alice.

Bradford Sturdevant was the second pioneer settler of Ruggles, coming into the township in August, 1823. Ms. S. was born in Warren, Connecticut, March 16, 1786, and was united in marriage to Sarah Carter, January 1, 1809. He removed to Summit county, Ohio,, in 1816, where he lived until his removal to Ruggles. He built a log house on his purchase, two miles west of the center, and in September brought thither his family, consisting of his wife and five children. He came with ox teams, bringing with him twelve head of cattle and twenty sheep. The following January he returned to Summit county, and brhught back with him a drove of a dozen hogs, making the journey in one week, without assistance. Mr. Sturtevant built the first framed building in the township. This was his house, and was twenty-one feet square, and is still standing. In 1836 he took up a temporary residence in Milan, Erie county, whither he removed so as to educate his children. He returned to his Ruggles home in 1844. Mr. Sturdevant was one of the sterling men of Ruggles,—his life an exemplary one. He lived and died universally esteemed and beloved by all who knew him. His children were: 1, Carleton H., who married Lydia Peck, and died November 27, 1848; to them were born six children. 2, Morcia, who married B. Ashley, of Milan; to them were born seven children. 3, Harriet, who died while attending school at Hudson, Ohio. 4, Sarah, who married Dr. Galpin, of Milan, and is now dead. 5, Isaac, who married Adelaide Carter, and to them were born three children: William C., James Wilson and Mary L. 6, Martha, who was born May 17, 1825, and was the first female child born in the township. She married Horace Taylor, at one time a missionary in Southern India. They had four children. Of these, William B. married Anna Wolcott; they had four children.

Another early settler was Jacob Roorback, who came here in 1823, and bought four hundred acres of land in section two. Mr. Roorback died March 21, 1850, and his wife about the same time. Their only child, Sarah, became the wife of A. W. Purdy, whose children are: Alexander W., William, A. C., and John H.

Justus Barnes, of Cornwall, Connecticut, settled in Ruggles, in 1824, one mile west of the Center. He remained but a few years. His oldest son, Sedgwick, is living in Clarksfield.

Reuben Fox came, in 1824, from Warren, Connecticut, where he had married Miss Mina M. Smith, January 1, 1823. He had a very unpleasant journey, suffering much from severe weather. They came from Buffalo to Cleveland in a schooner, and were sixteen days making the trip, being delayed greatly by storms. They arrived in Ruggles November 4, 1824, and took up their first residence in a log school house, the only one the township afforded at this time. They made settlement one mile south of Ruggles' Corners. They had one child at that time, Caroline, and three were borne to them after they came into the township.

Ezra D. Smith, from Warren, Connecticut, settled in Ruggles at about the same time Mr. Fox came. He resided here with his family until 1837, when he removed to Illinois.

Abraham Ferris, from Yates county, New York, came to Ruggles in 1824. The journey was made as far as Buffalo by wagon, thence by water to Sandusky. They embarked on the schooner "Union," Captain Johnson commanding, and were driven by a storm to

MR. PHILETUS FERRIS.

Detroit, returning to Sandusky after the storm had abated, where they arrived the last of October, after being on the water for three weeks, reaching New London the second day of November, 1824, and Ruggles on the first day of December following. The family consisted at this time of Mr. and Mrs. Ferris, and five children: Laura, Philetus, Samuel, Sarah and Lois. A selection was made of lot eighteen, of section three, the purchase having been made of Messrs. Jessup & Wakeman. Lois and Laura died soon after their arrival in Ruggles, and Mr. and Mrs. Ferris both died in the year 1850, the latter in August, and the former in September. Two of their children, Samuel and Laura, reside in the township of Fitchville, Huron county, while Philetus, Israel, Erastus, Elias and Elmira are residents of Ruggles. The last five were born in this township. Jesse died in 1860.

Andrew Clark and James Jemison settled in the south part of section four in 1824. Isaac Sampson, a revolutionary soldier, with his two sons, Isaac and John, settled on section three in the spring of 1825.

Norman Carter, from Warren, Connecticut, came to Ruggles in 1824, and bought lot twenty-six, of section four. In 1827, having in the meantime lived a part of the time in Ruggles, and the other part in Portage county, he returned to Connecticut, married Lovina Hopkins, and returned to Ohio. After a temporary residence in Portage county, he removed to Ruggles, and added to his former purchase the east half of lot seventeen. Their children were: Huldah Adelaide and Sarah Lovinia. The former married Isaac Sturtevant, and the latter William Gault.

Aldrich Carver settled on lots ten and eighteen, in section four, in the year 1825. Mr. Carver first came to Huron county in 1818, and in the following year was one of the party who went to Maumee and captured the Indians who were afterward hung at Norwalk. Returning to Cayuga county, New York, he married Amy Kniffen, in 1821. He settled in Greenwich, Huron county, in 1822. They have four children: Jane, Fanny, Phœbe and John.

Harvey Sackett made settlement in Ruggles in 1825. He first settled in Tallmadge, with his father, in 1811, whence he returned to Connecticut, the place of his birth, in 1816, and married Thalia Eldred, April 2, 1817, and brought his bride to Tallmadge. In coming from this place to Ruggles, in 1825, he consumed eight days, the journey being made with ox teams. The following were the children of Mr. Sackett by his first wife: Dimmes M., Erastus T., Erasmus M. and Irene C. Mrs. Sackett died in 1843, and Mr. Sackett married Mrs. Mary Van Vrauken, widow of Garrett Van Vranken, April 12, 1844. A son, Justus H., was born in 1848. Mr. Sackett resided for two years in Ashland, from 1861 to 1863, returning to Ruggles in the year last named.

Before 1830 the settlement had increased so that the township had a population of two hundred and seventy-one souls. Ten years later, the township had reached a population of one thousand two hundred and forty-four.

Hezekiah Barber was one of the early settlers. He was a Baptist minister, and came in from Townsend township, settling upon lot five, section three, where he built a log house, and set out a nice orchard. He remained only a few years, and then removed to New York State.

Ezekiel Samson located upon lot nine, section three, and after living there for several years, removed to Illinois, where he died. John Samson settled upon the west half of lot ten, section three, and Isaac Samson on the east half. Isaac Samson, Sr., settled with his son, John. He was a revolutionary soldier and a brick mason by occupation. The Samsons all removed to the West.

Truman Bates came in from the adjoining township of New London, and took up lot twenty-three, section three. He joined the Mormons, as did several others from this township, but becoming dissatisfied with their principles and practices, left them, and returned to Ruggles.

Archibald Bates settled on lot number sixteen, section three, and for some time operated an ashery, and manufactured the first pearlash in the township.

Samuel Monroe came from Springfield, Portage county, in 1824, and settled upon lot nineteen, section —, though he soon after sold out, and removed to lot twenty-three, where he lived many years. He is now living in Iowa at an advanced age. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. His children were: Sarah, Polly, Isabella, Hester, Martha, Annabelle, John and Samuel. They all removed to Iowa, except Sarah, wife of Philetus Ferris, and Martha, who is in Fulton county of this State.

Taylor Peck and his wife, Jerusha, came to Ruggles from Litchfield county, Connecticut, in 1826, and located upon lot seventy-eight, section three. They had four children: Lydia, Lucy, Homer and Emily J., and a fifth son, Miles J., was born after their arrival in the township. Mrs. Peck died in 1835, and Mr. Peck took as his second wife, Francis Beach, of Medina county. Mr. Peck died in 1854.

Salmon Weston and his wife Mercy emigrated from Connecticut to Ruggles in 1828, and settled upon lot nineteen, section one, being the first settlers in the eastern part of the township. Salmon Weston died 1864. A son, Phineas, now resides in the township.

Isaac Hazen came from Warren county, Connecticut, in 1829, and located upon lot ———, section ———. He died in 1832. A son, Amos, now lives in the township. Lewis Crow came in 1830.

In 1832 came Jacob Hirsching and Wm. Potter, both from Genesee county, New York. They located in the northeast part of the township, section two. During the same year came Ackley Knowlton and Benjamin Greene from Yates county, New York, Thomas Bowman and James Lindsley, from Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and a number of others.

Eli Fost came in 1833 and located in section one. He died in 1875. He had twelve children, of whom five now live in the township. Bolser Mather, of Pennsylvania, who came in the same year, is noted as being the father of twenty-six children, nineteen of whom are living.

John Wist came in 1837; died in 1876. Theron Potter, in 1838. Orrin Cogshall, in 1835, from Litchfield, Connecticut, bringing his wife and two children, Mary J. and Josephine. Elias Culbertson, in ——; James T. Carney, in 1835, and Mildad Crittenden in 1836.

The first log house at the Center was built by Enoch Taylor, of Warren, Connecticut. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and lived until the year 1875.

Daniel Smith, who came to the township at an early day, was the first shoemaker.

Benjamin D. Green, now living in Iowa, was the first blacksmith. He located at Ruggles' Corners. He gave up blacksmithing for the carpenters' trade. He was a prominent man in the community, held several important offices, and was a major in the militia.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first birth was that of Wakeman J. Beach, the son of Daniel Beach, born January 11, 1825. Mr. Beach grew to manhood in Ruggles, and has spent most of his life in Ruggles, though he has travelled quite extensively. He married Phœbe Ann Washburn (daughter of James Washburn), of New London, December 24, 1853, and now resides on the old homestead.

The first marriage did not take place until the year 1832, when, on the 18th day of June, Mr. James Poag, widower, was united in marriage to Miss Laura C. Smith. The ceremony was performed by Daniel Beach, Esq.

The first death occurred in 1826, in which year Mr. Cyrus Sanders, a single man, and a nephew of Mr. B. Sturtevant, died of bilious fever.

The first saw mill was built by Daniel Beach in 1824, on the Vermillion river, one hundred rods north of Ruggles' Corners. This mill was of great benefit to the early settlers. Mr. Beach built a grist mill also, near the site of the saw mill, in 1831 or '32, to which steam was subsequently attached. The first store in Ruggles was opened by Josiah Botsford at Ruggles' Corners, one and one-half miles west of the Center, in about the year 1831. The first post-office was established one-half mile south of the Corners in ——, Mr. G. W. Curtiss being postmaster.

ORGANIZATION.

Prior to 1826, Ruggles was attached to New London for civil purposes, but at the date named it was detached and organized, the first election occurring January 2d of that year. There were just a dozen residents who participated in this first election, as follows: Perry Durfee, Harvey Sackett, Norman Carter, Truman Bates, Reuben Fox, B. Sturtevant, Jacob Roorback, Abraham Ferris, Justice Barnes, Daniel Beach, Ezra D. Smith, and Aldrich Carver. Mr. E. D. Smith was chosen clerk; H. Sackett, treasurer; J. Roorback, D. Beach, and A. Carver, trustees; B. Sturtevant and H. Sackett, overseers of the poor; J. Barnes and A. Ferris, fence viewers; Reuben Fox and Perry Durfee, appraisers of property; N. Carter, constable, and T. Bates, supervisor,—thirteen offices filled with twelve individuals. Mr. Sackett had the honor of filling two positions. Another election was held April 3d, when Mr. Ferris was made treasurer, Mr. Bates constable, and Messrs. Fox and Sturtevant supervisors, and Harvey Sackett justice of the peace. The other offices remained filled as above.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious services were held at Harvey Sackett's house soon after the settlement of the township by Lodovicus Robbins. Not long after a Methodist class was formed, of which there remains no record, and in regard to which no authentic information can be obtained.

The first church organization in the township was that of the Congregational in 1827. Upon the 11th of January of that year, eleven persons, all of whom had letters from other churches, associated themselves under the name of the Congregational church of Ruggles. They were Harvey Sackett, Ezra D. Smith, Norman Carter, Reuben Fox, Rachel Curtis, Lorinda Beach, Jerusha Peck, Thalia Sackett, Mina Fox, Cynthia Smith, and Sarah Sturtevant. The meeting was held at Mr. Sackett's house, and the ministers were the Revs. Ephraim T. Woodruff and Lodovicus Robbins. The church was organized on "the plan of union," a system in vogue among the Presbyterian and Congregational churches in the early settlement of the Western Reserve, and was at first connected with the presbytery of Huron, under the jurisdiction of which it remained until 1867, when it united with the Central North Congregational conference of Ohio. For many years the people of this church assembled for worship in the houses of members or in the log school houses, but in 1855 a church was erected (the present town hall), which was for the time an amply commodious structure.

There was for a number of years no minister of the gospel resident in Ruggles, but the Congregational pulpit was supplied by the Rev. Mr. Robbins and others. Rev. E. P. Salmon came as stated supply in 1830, and remained three years. The pastors and supply preachers of the church since the close of his ministry have been as follows: Revs. S. Dunton, William L. Buffett, Benjamin B. Judson, W. T. Chamberlain, O. W. Mather, E. P. Sperry, William F. Millikin, G. C. Judson, L. G. Clark, James Wilson, John McCutchan, H. L. Howard. Rev. George G. Fry, is at present the minister in charge of the church. The deacons are: W. C. Sturtevant, Phineas Weston, Homer Peck, and W. C. Gault; Justice H. Sackett, Phineas Weston, John Carver, trustees; R. Godfrey, clerk; C. W. Sturtevant, treasurer.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized as a Protestant Methodist Church, with the following members: Henry H. Daniels and wife, Ira Paine, wife and daughter, Orrin Stillson and wife, Orrin Cogshall and wife, Electa Weston, Samuel Gault. After about one year's existence as a Protestant Methodist Church, the organization became Methodist Episcopal and was taken into the Olivesburgh circuit. Services were held in the town hall until 1871, when the present church edifice was built at a cost of about four thousand dollars. The first pastor was Rev. James Kellam. He was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Roseberry. The pastors since then have

been Revs. John Kellam, J. Williams, B. D. Jones, A. J. Wells, Geo. McKillip, M. D. Chilson, O. Lawrence and H. G. Dubois. The present incumbent is Rev. S. Z. Kaufman. The class leaders are H. H. Daniels, John Streeter, Frederick Stillson; Samuel Gault, steward; Samuel Gault, Frederick Stillson, John Richards, John Streeter, Frank T. Daniels, trustees. The church has a membership of about fifty persons. Both the Congregational and Methodist churches are located at the center.

There is another—the Lutheran—situated in the southeast part of the township. It was organized in 1852, and a house of worship was built the same year at a cost of three hundred and sixty dollars.

SCHOOLS.

In 1824 a school house was built eighty rods east of the residence of Daniel Beach, and Betsey Sackett taught school there during the summer of that year. The second school was upon the north line of the township, and was taught by Jacob Roorback.

PHYSICIANS.

The earliest were Drs. Babb and Barker. The physicians from neighboring townships had most of the practice in the early years of Ruggles' existence as a settlement. Dr. G. W. Paddock practiced here for a short time, and Dr. A. D. Skellenger between two and three years. Dr. O. L. Andrews, farmer and physician, is the only medical man now resident in Ruggles.

RUGGLES CORNERS.

The only village that ever existed in the township was at Ruggles corners, upon the Wooster and Norwalk road. There were several mercantile and mechanical concerns at this point, as well as a tavern and quite a cluster of dwelling houses. The place was sustained by the tanning interests of the Norwalk road, and when the C., C., C. & I. R. R. was established, as it destroyed the wagoning business, the little village soon dwindled away, and eventually entirely disappeared. The people of Ruggles were not sorry for this, because Ruggles corners had always been a reproach to the neighborhood, a place of resort for drinking men and bad characters, sustained by the teamsters, who were nearly all tipplers, and many of them notoriously desperate characters. A double log tavern was built here by one Keeler. It was kept open by him and by others for several years, and was the principal place for the sale of whisky and the resort of whisky drinkers. For the last twenty years no liquor has been sold in the township, a fact of which the people of Ruggles are justly proud.

DANBURY.*

NAME.

The township was named November 9, 1808, by Philip B. Bradley, of Ridgefield; Taylor Sherman, of Norwalk; Isaac Mills, of New Haven; William Eldridge, of New London; Jabez Fitch, of Greenwich; Ebenezer Jesup, Jr., of Fairfield; Guy Richards, of New London, and Ebenezer Avery, Jr., of Groton, all in the State of Connecticut, who met as the board of directors of "the proprietors of the half million acres of land lying south of Lake Erie, called the Sufferers' Land," at the court house in New Haven, Connecticut. Among the business transacted that day, a resolution was passed naming all the townships in the Fire-lands. In and by that resolution, the peninsula north of Sandusky and the island in the Bay of Sandusky, was named Danbury, in honor of the town of Danbury, Connecticut, which was a sufferer by fire and devastation during the incursion of the British, in July, 1799.

Danbury was not organized as a township until some years after the war of 1812. The tract of land known as the peninsula, was owned at an early day, by Hon. Zalmon Wildman and E. W. Bull. It orginally embraced the broad strip of land situated on the north of Sandusky Bay to the west of its outlet, and was bounded on the east, north and west by Lake Erie, and was connected to the main land by a narrow neck on the west near the Portage river. The western boundary of the Fire-lands cut off a narrow strip of land on the west side of the township, though as the township is now organized, the western line is that of the Fire-lands survey. The original township embraced about seven and one-half miles, extending from Marblehead west, and a width of some six miles, giving an area of a little less than thirty square miles.

The tract of land containing some six hundred acres, and situated west of the harbor, and north of the old Portage river bed, was organized as a township, with the name of Catawba Island, on the developing grape culture at a later date. It is connected to the main land by a bridge which stretches over the west harbor.

The eastern portion of the township of Danbury is underlain by a strata of limestone rock, filled with fossils. Over several hundred acres in the center of the east part of the peninsula, the limestone rock is entirely uncovered, or at best covered with a scant soil, which produces very little vegetation. With this exception the soil is very productive. There are deep grooves cut in this limestone formation, in some places wide enough to allow of a wagon being driven through them. The gullies were made by the wearing of heavy masses of ice glaciers, in an age of which man can only conceive, but give no history. This limestone is constantly undergoing changes, from the effects of frost and the unceasing action of the waves on the shore of the lake.

* Ottawa county, but part of the Fre-lands.

ANCIENT MOUNDS.

There are several mounds of earthwork and stones on the peninsula, the most notable of which is situated on the northwest side of Catawba island, in the original tract named Danbury, but just without the boundary of the Fire-lands. The largest of these is on a bold promontory, connected by a narrow neck of land to the island. On the summit of this rocky elevation, near the edge of the promonotory, stands the ruins of a circular mound of smallish stone, which has the appearance of being thrown together loosely, as no masonry is perceptible. It is about sixty-five feet through the base, and fifteen feet high. In the center was a cone, some thirty feet in diameter. Between this cone and the wall is the appearance of a walk some twelve feet wide, and extending from the entrance on the east entirely around the cone. Old settlers say that when first discovered, there was another walk around the cone, and above the one now seen, and that the top was a flat surface. West of this mound, and situated on an elevated part of the rocky shore, two similar mounds of stone may be seen, but no evidences of the walks which appear on the first one. These mounds are situated near the old camp-meeting ground.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Soon after the close of the revolutionary war, a few French Canadians settled on the peninsula, obtaining subsistence, after the manner of the Indians, by hunting, trapping and fishing. During Wayne's campaign toward the Maumee, they became alarmed, and returned to the Canada shore. A portion of them afterwards returned to their homes, and purchased lands of the legal owners. Others bought lands on another section of the Peninsula. At length, most of them gathered together and formed a settlement at the mouth of All Saints' creek, where some of their descendants now live.

Epaphroditus W. Bull, of Danbury, Connecticut, in 1808, bought, of the original proprietors of the "half millions acres," that part of the peninsula situated east of Meadow brook, and including the island in the bay of Sandusky, which was for many years known as Bull's Island. It is now the property of Mr. Johnson, and is known as Johnson's Island.

Mr. Bull arranged with Mr. Benajah Wolcott, a native of Danbury, Connecticut, but at that time residing in New York City, to come to the western wilds and start a colony on his new purchase.

Mr. Wolcott and his family, consisting of his wife, two daughters and one son, and accompanied by two hired men, named Bishop and Osborn, left Connecticut, in a sleigh, February 13, 1809. They arrived in Cleveland in March, but the lake being ice bound, the family were unable to proceed farther, and remained there until about the first of May. Mr. Wolcott, accompanied by Bishop and Osborn, proceeded to the peninsula, by land, to prepare a house for those left in Cleveland, make garden, and arrange as far as possible for a permanent home. In May, Mr. Wolcott returned to Cleveland for his family, and the lake being open, secured passage on a small schooner, the "Sally" of Cuyahoga, for their home. A severe storm assailed them, while on the vessel, and they narrowly escaped shipwreck, but finally were able to secure safety by running into Black river, where they remained until the weather became settled, when they proceeded on their voyage, arriving in Sandusky bay on the evening of the 8th of May, and the next day landed at what was then known as the "Middle Orchard," on the peninsula, near where now stands Fox's dock. Wolcott and his family were the first settlers in Danbury. At that time there were three orchards in the peninsula, planted by the French and Indians. The east orchard was owned by an Indian, named Notaway, but was afterwards bought by Mr. Bull. The west orchard was owned by Frenchman, named Stacey.

In the spring of 1810, a man named Lee settled on a place now known as Hartshorn's. Mr. Ball, Mr. Saunders and Major Parsons came during the same year.

In April, 1811, Joseph Ramsdell and wife, with four sons, John, Jacob, Horace and Valentine, and, accompanied by Abiathar Sherley and wife, left Oswego, New York, in an open boat, arriving at the peninsula in June.

Several families moved to Danbury previous to the war of 1812, but the precise date of their coming cannot now be ascertained.

The first birth among these settlers was a daughter to Abiathar Sherman. She is now Mrs. Atwater, of Huron, Erie county, Ohio.

Mr. Wolcott died in 1843. His eldest daughter married Truman Pettibone (who was the first justice of the peace in Danbury) in Cleveland in 1814. They settled in Danbury, where he died July 22, 1830.

When Mr. Wolcott came to Danbury, there were two white men there, a Frenchman, named Stacey, and a cattle-buyer, named Patterson. In 1811, three men settled on Bull's Island. It was contemplated to build a town on the island, and, about this time, Mr. Saunders opened a small stock of goods. James Stevens also lived on the island.

Large numbers of hogs were slaughtered on the peninsula by B. Thompson. They were driven there from the south.

The custom house was kept on the main land, west of the island, by Colonel P. P. Ferry.

The second daughter of Mr. Wolcott was born at Danbury, Connecticut, December 17, 1798, and was married to Joseph Ramsdell in November, 1817. They settled on the peninsula in 1811, where they resided until 1825, when they moved to Bloomingville, where Mr. Ramsdell died.

Valentine Ramsdell was killed while piloting a party of soldiers on the peninsula, in a skirmish with the Indians, some time in September, 1812. Horace Ramsdell died at Bloomingville, January 29, 1872, at the age of seventy-nine. Mr. Bull died in Cleveland, in October, 1812, from the effects of exposure in fleeing from the peninsula, and from anxiety to protect the frontier. Bishop, who came with Mr. Wolcott, was killed by the Indians. Osborn settled in Cleveland, where he died.

In 1816, Colonel S. M. Lockwood came from Albany, New York, and commenced the laborious work of hewing out a home on the peninsula. He erected a log house near the present Hartshorn residence, and in October of the same year his family, consisting of a wife, three sons and a daughter, started from Albany for Buffalo, New York, in wagons. Owing to severe weather they remained in Buffalo nearly three months, when they secured passage in the small schooner "Aurora," but were twice driven back by storms, which finally drove the vessel ashore on the sand. Their household goods were removed, and a third time they started, this time on the sloop "Nautilus," but were again driven back by storm. Finally, in January, 1817, they started in sleighs, and came through to their new home in a two weeks' journey from Buffalo.

At this time the settlers on the peninsula were Roswald and Truman Pettibone, Abijah Wolcott, Alfred and Charles Richards, Harry and Artemadorus Fuller, John and Jacob Ramsdell, also their father and unmarried brother Horace. Ezra Lee also resided on the peninsula and ran a ferry across the bay to "Ogontz Place," now Sandusky.

In 1829, Talmage Waterbury came to the peninsula from eastern New York, with his family, consisting of a wife, two sons and three daughters. In 1830 or 1831, he erected a wind mill in Portage township for Colonel Lockwood, which was used for the purpose of grinding plaster. It was run a number of years and was finally replaced by a steam mill.

FIRST MARRIAGE.

Before the war of 1812, a dealer in cattle between the south and Malden, Canada, named Patterson, brought from Kentucky an attractive young girl of marriageable age, whom he considered as his property. He sold her to a Frenchman, named Stacey, for a wife. There was at that time no magistrate or clergyman nearer than the far east, but this seemed to

make no difference to either of the parties, and arrangements were made for housekeeping without any ceremony to bind the parties, and thus they lived until two children were born to them. During the year 1811, Major Spafford visited the settlers on the peninsula and, on learning the state of affairs, his New England sense of propriety was much shocked. He called on the Staceys for the purpose of arranging matters on a sounder basis, for the honor of the new settlement. After some conversation regarding the matter, he requested the couple to stand up, and in the presence of the toddling children as witnesses, pronounced them man and wife. He was afterwards asked if he thought the marriage regular, and replied that he did not, as he had no authority to celebrate such contracts, but it was the best he could do under the circumstances, and perfectly satisfied the parties themselves, who seemed to think it all right, and that they were legally married.

EARLY RECORDS.

There seem to be no records accessible, at least none have been found, earlier than 1819. In that year an enumeration was made of the male inhabitants of the township of Danbury, and the total number was found to be sixty-seven.

The poll book of an election held October 10, 1820, contains the names of but eight voters. The candidates for election were: Ethan A. Brown, governor; Lyman Farwell, State representative; Peter Hitchcock, representative in congress; John Boalt, coroner. Each of the candidates received a solid vote. No great interest seems to have attended this election, although at an election for justice of the peace held in April of the same year, thirty-one votes were polled.

Before the war of 1812, taxes were paid at Cleveland. The tax collector did not come around to collect them, but they were sent to him. Mail was carried by a man named Leach, who made the trip from Cleveland, *via* Huron, to Maumee.

THE CHOLERA.

Sandusky had been started previous to 1832, the name having been changed from Ogontz Place to Portland before 1822, and at a later date to Sandusky. There was quite a settlement, consisting of log and frame houses, log school house, and corporation log jail. In 1832, the schooner Ligure, from Buffalo, arrived. The evening after her arrival one of the passengers, an old lady, was attacked with cholera, and died before morning. Captain Wadsworth was seized with the same disease and died. From this time the disease spread on shore, and a board of health was organized, with Moses Farwell at the head. The vessel was condemned, and taken some two miles out into the bay, where it was proposed to burn it and thus get rid of the plague, but the owner, William Townsend, of Sandusky, made a strong effort to save his property which was successful, and the order for its destruction was revoked.

The cholera soon broke out on the peninsula, and proved terribly fatal. The first victim was Robert Rose, an Englishman, who went to Sandusky, where he indulged in a drunken debauch which lasted three days. Soon after reaching his home on the peninsula he was seized with the dread disease, and lived but a few hours. The plague spread rapidly, in one case sweeping away an entire family—that of the Steeles. The wife and daughter of Talmage Waterbury also died, and in the fall of that year the broken family returned to their old home in New York.

JOHNSON'S ISLAND.

As a part of the original tract of land bought by E. W. Bull, in connection with the township of Danbury, is the island in Sandusky Bay known after his purchase as Bull's Island. It is located about three miles north of Sandusky and one mile from the Peninsula. This island was settled in 1811, three men building cabins there at that time. It was at one time thought a desirable situation in which to found a town, and steps were taken to lay the surface out into village lots, but the needs of the new country did not seem to demand a town here, inasmuch as Ogontz Place or Sandusky was already becoming settled. The island contains some three hundred acres, about one hundred and fifty of which was leased by the United States Government during the war of the rebellion, and was used as a military prison for the confinement of prisoners of war. The camp was on the south side of the island, looking toward Sandusky, and was on ground sufficiently rolling to admit of free drainage. In the center of the camp was a fine parade ground of some five or six acres. West of this were the offices, chapel, hospital and officer's quarters, and on the east side were the barracks for the prisoners. On the north and south sides were the barracks for the guard. A strong twelve-foot fence was built around this ground, inclosing a space of some fifteen acres. Within about three feet of the top of this fence was a walk three feet wide, which was constantly traversed by the guard. The barracks and out-houses covered nearly or quite one-third the inclosed space, leaving a pleasant open grass plat of the remainder. The quarters were left clean and orderly, and the grounds did not present the appearance of neglect.

INDIAN SKIRMISHES.

During the war of 1812, the peninsula was the scene of two skirmishes with Indians. The inhabitants were obliged to seek safety in flight, some going toward Cleveland, and others to the block house at Mansfield. A regiment was encamped, under command of Colonel Richard Hayes, of Hartford, Trumbull county, Ohio, on the east side of the Huron river, and about three miles below Milan. A detachment of men was sent to Lower Sandusky, now Fremont,

where they took possession of the stockade which was afterwards named Fort Stephenson. This fort had been deserted upon the surrender of General Hull, at Detroit, and was unoccupied until this time. Some provisions had been left there, and September 26th, Major Frazier sent four small boats and eighteen men with a cargo of beef and pork, for the use of the soldiers at Camp Avery, near Milan. Owing to the prevalence of a severe storm on the lake they landed on Bull's Island, and sent six men in one boat to reconnoiter on the peninsula. Two of the Ramsdells were among them, and they proceeded cautiously to their former residence. From a cornfield they saw a party of forty-seven Indians regaling themselves on roasting ears of corn and honey. They returned to the island, and with their comrades, hastened across to Cedar Point, and sent messengers to Camp Avery. The soldiers arrived at the camp Sunday evening about five o'clock. Volunteers were immediately called for and sixty-four men responded. Thirty minutes was allowed for supper, and just at dark the expedition moved off. It was near four o'clock in the morning when the party reached Cedar Point. The boats were unloaded and the command embarked, steering for Middle Orchard. With the addition of the men at Cedar Point the total number was seventy-two men. The boats were left under charge of a corporal, who was directed to hide with them in a clump of rushes about half the distance to Bull's Island. The corporal and two men soon went over to the main land for fruit, and accidentally discovered several canoes filled with Indians coming down the bay. They immediately returned to their comrades, and leaving the two larger boats hurried the two small ones across to Cedar Point. The large boats were scuttled by the Indians.

The party that had marched to attack the Indians at Ramsdell's house, found they had left that place, and did not attempt a pursuit. On their return the party was divided into three divisions, and after securing some wheat that was left, started on their return to the boats. One party was surprised by ambushed Indians, and Valentine Ramsdell was killed by their first volley, and one man disabled. The remainder of the men, nine in number, took to the trees, and adopted the Indian system of warfare. As soon as the first volley was fired, the other two divisions came rapidly to the assistance of their comrades. A retreat was made to the orchard, and the dead and wounded were carried off the field. Near the middle orchard two Indians were seen, who ran away as if afraid of being pursued. Several men started after them, but were called back by their more prudent comrades. They had no sooner stopped than a volley was fired by a large party of savages, from an ambush behind some fallen timber, but fortunately not a man was struck. After some irregular skirmishing about twenty of the men sought shelter in a log house, and the rest passed on to the landing place, whence they finally managed to reach the point of the peninsula. The guard on Cedar Point came with the two small boats, and took them across, one boat load at a time. They then proceeded to the Huron river, and sent a squad of men to Camp Avery for assistance. It was not until the first of October that the relief could be sent to the party on the peninsula. When it reached them, they were found safe in the log house, the Indians having retired. They did not seem to have noticed the men who passed down the point, or they would, undoubtedly, have massacred them. In this skirmish five men were killed, and six wounded.

KELLEY'S ISLAND.*

DESCRIPTION.

THE township of Kelley's Island is an island in Lake Erie, is one of the eleven townships composing the county of Erie, and is situated in latitude forty-one degrees thirty-five minutes north, and longitude five degrees forty-two minutes west from Washington, the north shore of the Island being but one and one-half miles from the boundary line, between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, and is part of the tract of land known as the "Connecticut Western Reserve."

THE ISLAND NOT A PART OF THE FIRE-LANDS.

Upon the survey of the Fire-lands, some of the grantees claimed that the south shore of Sandusky bay should be their north line. But this claim the Western Reserve Land Company resisted, and contended that the said Fire-lands should be bounded on the north by the territorial line (the northern boundary of the Reserve), which was also the line of boundary between the United States and Canada, and, therefore, should include in the Fire-lands the islands of Lake Erie lying east of the west line of the Western Reserve tracts, and south of the territorial line.

The islands thus situated were Island No. 6, also known as Cunningham's (now Kelley's) Island and the Bass, or Put-in-Bay Islands. The matter was finally compromised by the parties interested, the Fire-land proprietors agreeing to establish, as their north line, the south shore of Lake Erie, deducting, however, the waters of Sandusky Bay.

The Peninsula of Marble Head, in Danbury township and a part of Van Rensalaer township, both now in Ottawa county, were, by this compromise, included in the Fire-lands, although, like the islands, were not considered of any particular value. Thus the Bass Islands and Cunningham's Islands, though lying directly north of the Fire-lands and between that tract and the territorial line, were thrown out and never became a part of the Fire-lands, but remained a part of the Western Reserve. Cunningham's Island, therefore, still remaining a part of the Western Reserve, was held by the company, as were some other townships, as an "equalizing" township so-called. The origin of these equalizing townships was, that in dividing the land of the Reserve company among the different proprietors, the divisions were necessarily somewhat unequal, and these equalizing townships were divided pro rata among such as it was supposed had not received their share in the division.

Thus Cunningham's Island, which at that time was supposed to be of little value, was divided in lots among the different individuals who were proprietors in the Western Reserve Land Company or their heirs, to whom, in this division of the Western Reserve land, the township of Carlisle, then in Huron, now in Lorain county, had been set off, and to which township the island had been annexed for equalizing purposes. The cedar and mulberry stakes and trees marking the lines and corners of the lots into which the island was divided (thirteen in number) are some of them still standing, and one, a mulberry stake marking the corners of three lots, bearing the surveyor's mark and date of March, 1819, plainly legible, was in its place a year or two since.

This survey of the islands was made by Judge Jabez Wright, of Huron, and the aggregate number of acres in the thirteen lots, into which the islands was divided, was twenty-eight hundred and eighty-eight.

The data contained in the foregoing were obtained from several sources, but mostly from records of lands of the Reserve, preserved in the archives of the State of Connecticut, at Hartford.

We now leave the beaten tracks of recorded history and statistics, and emerge upon the fields of personal narrative and tradition.

The following narrative from the personal recollections of Mr. Henry Ellithorpe, and the recollections and traditions of those who preceded him as inhabitants of the islands, will be found of interest to many of the present day, particularly these who will recognize the locations named, and is doubtless as authentic as any information that can be obtained at this late day, in the absence of any manuscript or other records. Such of the incidents as are related as coming under the personal observation of Mr. Ellithorpe can be relied upon; and the discrepancies and inaccuracies that may occur will be those in which tradition takes the place of personal observation, and perhaps in some of the dates, as we must not look for entire accuracy in dates where no written record was kept, and when some of the dates, like portions of the narrative, are also traditionary.

CUNNINGHAM.

The first white settler upon the island, of whom anything is known, was a Frenchman by the name of Cunningham. He was an Indian trader, so called,

* By Wm. S. Webb.

buying of the Indians their furs, maple sugar and peltry, and furnishing them in exchange such articles as they needed or fancied, as blankets, trinkets, and doubtless also whisky, in those days considered a staple article in the stock of an Indian trader. This Cunningham came to the island about the year 1808, as nearly as can now be ascertained. He made a small clearing, and built a cabin, or trading shanty, near the southwest corner of the present Estes farm; remained here until the year 1812, about the time of the declaration of war with Great Britain, which was on the 18th of June of the year when he left. There is a legend that he became involved in an affray with the Indians in which he was badly wounded but escaped to the peninsula where he soon after died of his wounds. But this was not sustained (according to Mr. Ellithorpe) by the accounts of Poschile and Bebo, who, it will hereafter be seen, came to the island some two years after Cunningham, and who claimed that he left the island at the same time they did, upon the breaking out of the war of 1812, and that he was killed in some one of the skirmishes with British and Indians on the peninsula.

From this man Cunningham the island took its name, not because he held any claim of ownership, but merely to distinguish it from the other islands in the vicinity. It, however, retained the name, "Cunningham's Island," was known by no other, was so put down on the maps of the State and of the United States, until it was erected into a township of Erie county, and its name changed to the one it now bears, by act of the legislature, passed January 21, 1840, as in the course of this history will hereafter appear.

POSCHILE AND BEBO.

In the year 1810, two other Frenchmen (heretofore referred to), Poschile and Bebo, settled upon the island. Bebo cleared a piece of land, and built a cabin on the southwest point of the island, a little to the north of what is now known as Carpenter's maple grove. Poschile also made a clearing, which extended from the ravine near the residence of W. S. Webb, to a point near the present site of N. Kelley & Co's upper wharf.

The road running along the south shore of the island is north of the site of his cabin, which has long since been washed away by the waters of the lake. Bebo and Poschile both left the island in 1812. The former was taken prisoner by the Indians, during the war, but made his escape, or was released, and returned to the peninsula. Both of these persons died some years since. At the time of the war, and while in command of the "Army of the Northwest," General Harrison kept a guard stationed on the west point of the island, for the purpose of observing the movements of the British and Indians on the lake. The camp occupied by this guard was situated upon the clearing made by Bebo, and in 1828 the cedar tent stakes were yet standing, marking the site of the encampment.

It was in the harbor, on the south side of the island, making preparations for the anticipated conflict, which followed on the 10th day of September, 1814, that Perry lay with his fleet for a time previous to that event. Here he received on board the Thirty-six Ohio, Pennsylvania and Kentucky volunteers from General Harrison's army; and here he was visited by General Harrison, who was accompanied by his aids, Cass and McArthur, for the purpose of holding an interview in relation to the expected naval engagement, ever afterwards known as the "Battle of Lake Erie," which resulted so gloriously to the American flag, and which, being followed by the victory of Harrison, on the Thames, over the British and Indians, under Proctor and Tecumseh, virtually closed the war.

KILLAM.

It is not known that there were any persons residing on the island permanently from the time Cunningham, Poschile and Bebo left, in 1812, until the year 1818, when a man, named Killam, came to the island with his family and one or two men. The houses which had been built on the island, by the settlers who preceded him, having been burned during the war, Killam built a cabin on the Poschile clearing, a short distance northeast from the site of the Poschile cabin. The foundation of the chimney, of the Killam house, is still visible.

The steamboat "Walk-in-the-Water," the first ever built upon the lakes, was built, or "came out" this year (1818), and Killam was employed in furnishing her with fuel, which had to be "boated out" to the steamer; the timber was all red cedar, and was cut, the most of it, from the west half of lot six, the present county road, known as "Division street," bounding the eastern edge of the "slash," or clearing made in cutting the wood. About the time that Killam moved to the island (in 1818), a Captain Coit also came, with a sail boat, and found partial employment in ferrying passengers to and from Sandusky and the island for the steamboat, as the latter did not go into Sandusky every trip, but sent and received her Sandusky and Venice passengers in this way,—the latter, it is said, having, at that time, been as important a point as the former.

The "Walk-in-the-Water" was wrecked on the 19th of October, 1820, having gone ashore at Point Albino, and the trade in cedar wood was destroyed, as was also the passenger business, at least so far as the foreign travel by the steamboat was concerned, and it is not probable that the local trade in that line was very heavy or remunerative at that early day.

Killam and his family left the island in the year 1820, after the loss of "The Steamboat," as, being the first and only one, she was distinctively called, as did also Captain Coit, and it is not known that there were any permanent residents here until the year 1826.

BARNUM AND GRUMMETS.

There were, however, at times, between these dates, two men on the island who had been employed by Killam in getting out wood, but they could hardly be called residents after Killam's departure, as they made the island their home only as their necessities required, for the purpose of "appropriating" cedar and disposing of it in exchange for the necessaries of life, one large item of which with them was whisky. The names of the parties were Barnum and Grummets, as the latter was called, though this, it is said, was not his true name.

Barnum, after Killam's departure, built a cabin on what has ever since, from that circumstance, been called Barnum's Point, on the east end of the island, the location being not far from the beach on the J. E. Woodford farm. The bottom, or foundation logs, of red cedar, still mark the site of this cabin, a few rods northeast of the former residence of Mr. Woodford.

Some difficulty having arisen between these parties a bitter antagonism ensued, which resulted in the killing of Grummets by Barnum, as the latter stated it, by his shooting the former with a rifle at a moment when he (Grummets) was, rifle in hand, watching an opportunity to kill Barnum as he made his appearance at the door of his cabin. One cause of the trouble was stated to be a quarrel over some cedar. Another was said to be in relation to a certain female who occasionally came to the island, and lived with Barnum. It is probable that both had their influence. Barnum himself informed authorities of the killing; an examination was had, and he was discharged, there being no evidence beside his own and he claiming justification in the plea of self-defense. He stated that he disposed of the body of Grummets by placing it in a leaky skiff, which, ballasted with a quantity of stone sufficient to insure its sinking when it should reach deep water, he sent adrift during the prevalence of a strong southwest wind, thus precluding the possibility of Grummets troubling him any further. There was also a legend that the body of Grummets was found on the island at a place privately indicated by Barnum, and that it was taken possession of by a, then, prominent Sandusky physician for anatomical purposes. The killing of Grummets occurred in the latter part of 1825 or early in 1826. Barnum was living, a few years since, at some place in Connecticut.

FIRST PERMANENT LETTERS.

In 1826, Elisha Ellis and Peter Shook obtained from Eldred, (one of the original proprietors under the Western Reserve Company), contracts for two small pieces of land situated in the southwest corner of lot ten. These contracts comprised a part of the farm now owned by James Estes,—Ellis' lands being located on the east part of the Estes' farm, and Shooks' on the west. Ellis built a house on his lot, and with his wife moved into it. The chimney foundations of this house were visible a few years since a short distance east of Mrs. Estes' former residence. Shook never settled upon the island; in fact, never returned after his purchase, made no payments nor improvements, thus forfeiting his contract. In 1827 Mr. Ellis and wife, and Samuel Beardsley and wife, (who lived in the house with Ellis), composed the total of the inhabitants of the island. In February of 1828 Mrs. Beardsley died, and was buried on the banks of the lake, a short distance east of the house. In June of 1828, Mr. Henry Ellithorpe came to the island for the purpose of engaging in the business of raising stock, the entire territory being then a "free commons."

During the fall of this year, two young ladies, neices of Mrs. Ellis, Mary Kellogg and Abigail Brooks (who came to the Islands during the preceding summer), were taken sick at the house of Mr. Ellis. Mary Kellogg died and was buried near Mrs. Beardsley. Abigail Brooks was taken to Sandusky and died there soon after her removal. The place of interment of Mrs. Beardsley and Mary Kellogg has long since disappeared, having been washed away by the encroachment of the waters of the lake.

During the winter of 1828-9 Mr. Ellis and wife, Mr. Henry Ellithorpe, and Frank Saunders, who worked for Ellis, were the only inhabitants.

In the summer of 1829, Ira B. Henderson and family moved to the island, remained a short time, and left. During the winter of 1829-30 Mr. Ellis and wife, Henry Ellithorpe and E. T. Smith, (known as "Tinker Smith,") formed the total population, the latter having come here during the preceding summer or fall. In June of 1830, Nicholas Haskins and wife, and eight or nine children, and soon after Luther Ladd, wife and four children, and William Goodwin, wife and three children, became residents of the island. Haskins built a cabin near the west edge of the South Pond, on the site known as the "Old Burying Ground" on the farm of Addison Kelley. Ladd built near the point where the Huntington Quarry Railroad track crosses the road, and Goodwin moved into the house built and occupied by Killam.

On the 26th of December, 1830, Henry Ellithorpe was married, at Sandusky, to Elizabeth Neal. He returned to the island with his wife in January, 1831, crossing on the ice with an span of horses and sleigh, and also bringing with him six head of cattle. Mr. Ellithorpe and wife lived in the same house with Mr. Ellis during the balance of the winter, and in the spring of 1831 he built a cedar house on the bank of the lake, on the south side a few rods west of the mouth of the creek known as the "Tiber," into which he moved about the middle of April, 1831. In this house was born on the sixth day of October, 1832, Cyrus Ellithorpe, son of Henry and Elizabeth Ellithorpe, "The first white child born on the Island," according to the narrative of Mr. Ellithorpe.

Sara Kelley

Datus Kelley

Sara Kelley, daughter of Samuel and Mary Weller Dean, was born at Westfield, Mass., April 5, 1789; removed to Martinsburg, N. Y., while quite young. At the age of twenty-two years was married to Datus Kelley, and removed directly to Rockport, Ohio, where she lived twenty-five years, one of the foremost women in acts of benevolence, and in giving cheer and assistance to the despondent in the trials and privations of their new homes in the wilderness. She would often take her baby in her lap and ride, on horseback, six or eight miles to a neighbor's to take care of the sick. Her example in industry and economy had much to do in molding society, and in its culture and advancement.

In 1836 the family moved to Cunningham's Island (now Kelley's), where she again commenced a pioneer life, and was the only nurse and doctor for many years. The number of namesakes she has in various families on the island is a testimonial of the high esteem in which she was regarded. She died March 21, 1864, having survived her golden wedding three years.

Daniel Kelley, Jr., was a clothier, had some interest in a grist-mill, and was in comfortable circumstances for the times in which he lived; but finding himself blessed with a large family of growing boys,—six in number,—to better their fortune he resolved to try life in a new country, and in the winter of 1799, when Datus was but one year old, he moved with his family to Lowville, N. Y. Here Datus remained until he was twenty-two years of age, when, believing Lowville too frosty a region for prosperous agriculture, he concluded, in his turn, to migrate and seek a new and better country; consequently we find that, in the spring of 1810, he took his pack upon his back and started on foot for the West, prospecting. He arrived in Cleveland, then a mere village of three or four hundred souls and containing four frame houses, on July 1, 1810. He did not, however, find a place that entirely pleased him, and returned to Lowville the same season. He seemed, however, not to have been discouraged in seeking for a home in the West, for we find him the next spring, again on foot, with his pack, at Oswego, from whence he sailed to Lewiston, and from there walked to Black Rock, and took a vessel for Cleveland, where he arrived in May. This time he was as unsuccessful as before in finding a place that suited his idea of a home, but was so well pleased with the country in general that he concluded to return home, take to himself a wife, and run the risk of finding the desired location afterward; trusting, as all sensible swains should, in the greater wisdom of woman to "guide to the right place." Aug. 21, 1811, the family record states: Datus Kelley married Sara Dean, of Martinsburg, N. Y. The following year Mr. Kelley and bride, with a Miss Dean, sister of Mrs. Kelley, sailed for Cleveland, in the schooner "Zephyr." They anchored off the mouth of the Cuyahoga, and were landed, together with their freight, in small boats, and at once commenced housekeeping in a warehouse until the right spot could be found to locate a farm. This was found about eight miles west of Cleveland, on the lake shore. Here he purchased one hundred and sixty-four acres of land, at $3.18 per acre. The place is now known as the "Gov. Wood farm." The family immediately moved into a little cabin on an adjoining farm until a house could be built, which took just ten days. At this time there was no nearer settlement on the east than Cleveland, and on the west than Black River, twenty miles away. The Indians swarmed along the shore in summer, but disappeared in winter.

When the great fright which followed Hull's surrender swept along the shore of Lake Erie and depopulated all the settlements, Mr. Kelley thought the Indians too friendly to do much harm, and did not leave his home; but once he pulled the latch-string in, and put a nail over the latch for safety, but never repeated it; ever after his latch-string hung outside, and friend or foe could walk in or out at any time of day or night.

In 1813, Mr. Kelley was drafted, but hired Chester Dean as a substitute, paying him his wages in addition to his pay from the government. Times were hard,—flour cost $20 per barrel, very poor cotton-cloth 75 cents per yard, and everything else in proportion. Mr. Kelley resided here twenty years, during which time he converted his forest home into a beautiful and well-regulated farm. During a part of this time he assisted in making surveys of portions of the "Reserve."

In the year 1833, Datus Kelley, in connection with his brother Irad, bought Cunningham's Island (now Kelley's), in Lake Erie, with the view of bringing into market the red cedar timber with which much of the island was then covered. At this time there were only three or four families (squatters) on the island, and only six acres of cleared land. His trips from his home, in Rockport, to the island were usually made on foot to the point on the main land, where he took boats for the island.

In 1836, Mr. Kelley moved his family to his island home, where he resided, surrounded by his children and children's children, until his death. His first effort, by way of public improvements, was in building docks for a steamboat landing, which were commenced in 1833, and much enlarged in 1835.

He always maintained that education and habits of industry and sobriety were essential means to success in life, and much of the prosperity of the island is due to his precepts and example in these matters. Hence, as soon as his docks were made to answer the purpose, he turned his attention to the erection of a school-house. This was the first frame building on the island, and was erected at the expense of the two brothers. The house is still standing, north of George Kelley's. His school-days were mostly spent in a new country; hence his school-house education was somewhat neglected, but his reading was so extensive that few had a more general knowledge of history and geography, or of scientific and religious subjects. As an evidence of the interest Mr. Kelley felt in matters of public education, in its unrestricted sense, he left behind him an enduring testimonial. He erected at his own expense a commodious and neatly finished and furnished stone chapel or hall. This he gave into keeping of trustees, to be used by the islanders for school purposes, and for all worthy objects, both religious and secular.

As doer of the faith that was in him, Mr. Kelley was an energetic, practical man, and generally worked out his business plans successfully, insomuch that for many of the last years of his life he was in easy circumstances. In his moral convictions he was strictly honest and upright, and had a great desire for the well-being of his fellow-men. Datus Kelley died Jan. 24, 1866, aged seventy-seven years and nine months.

Joseph Kelley married Lydia Lord, and was among the first settlers of Norwich, Conn.

Daniel Kelley, Sr., son of Joseph, was born in 1724, and married Abigail Reynolds, at Norwich, Conn.

Daniel, Jr., son of Daniel, Sr., was born at Norwich, Nov. 27, 1755, and married Jemima Stow. He died at Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 7, 1831, at the age of seventy-six years.

Datus Kelley, son of Daniel, Jr., was born at Middletown, Conn., April 24, 1788. He married Sara Dean, Aug. 21, 1811, at Martinsburg, N. Y. She was born, April 5, 1789, at Westfield, Mass. They had born to them Addison, June 11, 1812; he married Ann Marilla Millard, Oct. 12, 1837; they had born to them five children. Julius, born Feb. 3, 1814, and married Mary A. Hitchcock, March 29, 1836; have had four children. Daniel, born Sept. 26, 1815, and died Jan. 4, 1836. Samuel, born June 23, 1817, and died Aug. 16, 1818. Emeline, born June 10, 1819; married George C. Huntington, Nov. 9, 1837; had four children. Caroline, born April 15, 1821; married Charles Carpenter, Nov. 7, 1844; have had four children. Betsey, born Dec. 18, 1823; married Wm. S. Webb, Sept. 10, 1845; have had three children. Alfred S., born Dec. 23, 1826; married Hannah Farr, May 21, 1857; have one child. William D., born Sept. 7, 1828; married Lydia Remington, Aug. 7, 1854, and (second) married Marcella Dean, March 20, 1856; have two children.

The site of this house, originally six or eight rods from the bank of the lake, has disappeared—the red cedar logs, of which the house was built, having been cut up and sold for fence posts nearly thirty years after its erection. It will be observed that in the statement, that "Cyrus Ellithorpe was the first white child born on the Island," the narrative of Mr. Ellithorpe has been followed. In this connection it is as well to state that there was a legend that in the fall of 1814, a Mr. Allen with his wife came to the island, intending to make it their home, that during the winter Mrs. Allen and her child, a day or two old, died, and were buried by the husband and father, who, by this calamity, was left the only living being upon the island; that after performing alone and unassisted the mournful duty of the interment of his wife and child he left, and it is not known that he ever returned. Of course, as at this late day any verification of this statement is impossible, it must be treated as a legend, and not as history.

In April of 1833, Benjamin A. Napier moved to the island with his family, and bringing with him five or six men, who came with the ostensible purpose of working for him. Napier had, in the summer of 1832, visited the island, and warned the inhabitants that (as he claimed ownership) they were all trespassers upon his property, and that he should treat them as such by ejecting them from the island at no distant day.

In consequence of the location being considered unhealthy; Mr. Ellis had, in the fall of 1832, vacated his own house, moving into the same house with Goodwin, and Napier, upon his arrival in the spring of 1833, had taken possession of the Ellis house, which he occupied until October of the same year, when he was ejected therefrom by legal process by D. and I. Kelley, who had previously acquired, by purchase, whatever of interest Ellis might have held in the property. The land they had purchased of Eldred, and Ellis held only a claim for improvements, or perhaps that of occupation by contract. This purchase and transfer of Ellis' right was for the purpose of acquiring possession, in order to enable them to take legal measures for the ejectment of Napier. But we have anticipated somewhat in this matter of the ejectment of Napier, and it becomes necessary for the preservation of chronological order to retrace our steps.

In June of 1833, Burr Higgins and Captain Judah W. Ransom, of Sandusky, held an interview at Norwalk with the agents of some of the principal owners of Cunningham's island, with a view to its purchase, if satisfactory terms, title, etc., could be obtained. This interview, after some negotiation, was unproductive of results, and no purchase was effected. Among the agents of the owners present at the interview at Norwalk was Mr. Allen, son-in-law of General Perkins, of Warren, the latter of whom was one of the largest owners of lands of the island.

THE ADVENT OF THE KELLEYS.

Upon Mr. Allen's return home, he introduced the subject of the sale of the island to Mr. Irad Kelley, of Cleveland, recommending the purchase as a good investment. The latter, it appears, had for some time been favorably impressed with the future value of the property, and had called the attention of his brother, Mr. Datus Kelley, of Rockport, to the matter, and upon this application of Mr. Allen they concluded to, and did, visit the island with reference to its purchase.

The difficulties that followed the advent of Napier upon the island, that beset the inhabitants consequent upon his claim of ownership, the seizure of their stock, etc., without legal process, and, as they claimed, without the shadow of equitable right, rendered it imperative that something should be done to put a stop to this forcible appropriation of their property. They were naturally, therefore, very anxious that some one should purchase the island, in order by this means to have the matter of title definitely settled. They claimed none themselves, not even that of squatters on unoccupied lands, but they did claim ownership in the stock which they had raised and were pasturing at "free commons" upon the island. Upon the arrival, therefore, of the Messrs. Kelley upon their visit for examination, it may be readily assumed that the interested parties were not backward in pointing out the desirability of the purchase. It is probable that they did not require it to be thus impressed upon them. However that may be, the result of the visit of Messrs. Datus and Irad Kelley was that they concluded to purchase, provided satisfactory terms and titles could be obtained.

As a result of their investigations, the first purchase of lands on the islands were effected, as appears by date of contract, on the twentieth day of August, 1833, of John A. and Mary Rockwell, and Alfred E. Perkins, through Simon Perkins, their attorney, and consisted, as detailed in said contracts, of lots numbered "two, three, four, five, six and seven, and the west part of lot eight, and containing fourteen hundred and forty-four and ninety-two-hundredths acres," or almost one half the total area of the island, for which they paid two thousand one hundred and sixty-seven and thirty-five hundredths dollars, or one dollar and fifty cents per acre.

Other purchases then followed, until the fee of the entire remainder of the islands was obtained (through the principals or their attorneys) of the different owners, these subsequent purchases having been effected as fast as the names of the different owners, or their agents, could be ascertained, within a short time following the date of the original purchase. Upon obtaining possession of the island, the Messrs. Kelley proceeded to effect the expulsion therefrom of Benjamin A. Napier, by ejectment, from the lands, upon which he had no legal or equitable claim, the possession of which he attempted forcibly to retain.

These proceedings led to a protracted litigation, in which the question of title was thoroughly investigated by the courts, and eventuated in a more full and satisfactory confirmation of the same to the purchasers. Perhaps these would have been obtained had no such controversy arisen. Still the claimant persisted in his illegal acts until a conviction on a criminal charge, and narrow escape from the consequences thereof, induced his final absence from the neighborhood.

During the fall of the year 1833, was erected a double log house, for a boarding house, which stood upon the bank immediately in front of the site of the "Island House." Mr. Luther Dodge, with his family, occupied the boarding house upon its completion, he having been appointed superintendent of the interests of the Messrs. Kelley, and having moved to the island a short time previously. During the winter of this year, the present wood dock was commenced, and enough completed to afford a landing for steamboats, which, in the following spring, commenced "wooding" therefrom. During the year following, Mr. Julius Kelley, son of Mr. Datus Kelley, was in charge, and was succeeded by his brother, Mr. Addison Kelley, who, from that date until the removal to the island of Mr. Datus Kelley, in 1836, remained in charge of the business of the firm.

A short time after the building of the south side wood dock, was built the stone dock at the north side, and, a few years subsequently, by Horace Kelley, the dock now owned by Mr. Charles Carpenter.

ORGANIZATION.

At this date, and up to the winter of 1837–8, the island constituted a portion of the township of Danbury, and was included within the limits of Huron county. During the winter of 1837–8, was created the county of Erie, and the island, as a part of Danbury township, was set off into that county.

On the 21st of January, 1840, in accordance with the prayer of a petition to the legislature to that effect, it was enacted that "all that tract and territory of land known as Cunningham's Island, situated on the south side of Lake Erie, within the county of Erie, be and the same is, hereby constituted a township to be known and distinguished as the township of Kelley's Island."

By section second of the same act, the islands, known as the Bass Islands, were constituted a township called Van Rensalaer, in the said county of Erie.

On the 6th of March, 1840, was passed the act creating the county of Ottawa, which county included within its boundaries the new island townships of Kelley's Island and Van Rensalaer.

The first election for organization as the township of Kelley's Island, was held on "the first Monday in April," 1840. The total number of votes polled was fifteen. Chester Stocking, Walter Beardsley and Ephraim T. Smith were appointed judges, and George C. Huntington and Addison Kelley, clerks. Addison Kelley, Oliver Emory and Walter Beardsley were elected trustees; Horace Kelley, treasurer; Datus Kelley, clerk; John Titus and Hezekiah Bickford, overseers of the poor; Chester Stocking, George Wires and Henry Provost, fence viewers; Joseph Willett, constable; Henry Harris, supervisor of highways. George C. Huntington was elected justice of the peace, his bonds being filed and accepted on the 8th of June following.

In May, 1840, "An election was also held for county officers for the new county of Ottawa, and the returns duly made to the temporary seat of justice at Port Clinton."

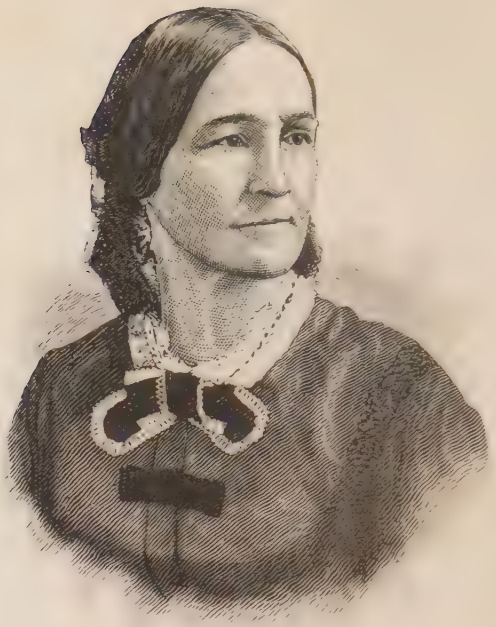
As the population of the island increased, and as its business connections, from its geographical position, were entirely with Sandusky (nothing but legal, township, and jury matters calling the inhabitants to Port Clinton), its political connection with Ottawa county became very irksome, and determination was formed to effect a separation therefrom, and its reinstatement as a township of Erie county. A petition was, therefore, presented to the legislature to that effect, and in February, 1845, was passed by that body, an act which "set off that tract and territory of land known as the township of Kelley's Island into the county of Erie." Thus, within the space of some seven years, or from the winter of 1837 and 1838 to that of 1844 and 1845, the island formed a component part of two townships and four counties, counting Erie, first and second time as two, and it is remarked, "that of four children of Mr. Addison Kelley, *born in the same house*, no two were natives of the same township and county." But, as in detailing the history of the organization of the township, the natural order has been anticipated, return will be made to a few events that occurred prior to that date.

THE IMPROVEMENT AND GROWTH OF THE ISLAND.

The Messrs. Kelley, after perfecting their title to the fee of the entire island, and obtaining possession of the same, commenced a system of improvements, in the building of wharves, etc., to facilitate the sale of the products of the island, such as wood, cedar, stone, etc.

Aware that the encouragement of emigration would the more rapidly develop the resources and enhance the value of their purchase, they at once proceeded to place their lands in market, at fair prices, and upon liberal terms of payment, at the same time endeavoring to make judicious discrimination as to character for thrift, industry, etc., of such of the settlers as might wish to become purchasers. The result of this care has ever been apparent.

The earliest purchasers of lands directly from Dr. I. Kelley, were Addison Kelley, John Titus, James Hamilton, Julius Kelley, Horace Kelley, J. E. Woodford, G. C. Huntington, Patrick Martin, Bernard McGettigan, S. S. Duelle and James Estes, most of whom, or their descendants, are still occupy-



Charles Carpenter. Caroline K. Carpenter.

CHARLES CARPENTER.

Charles Carpenter, a prominent citizen of Kelley's Island, where he has resided for over thirty-five years, was born at Norwich, Conn., Oct. 19, 1810. His ancestor, on his father's side, came to America in the ship Bevis, about 1655.

His father, Gardner Carpenter, a resident of Norwich, Conn., was for a short time paymaster under General Washington; was postmaster of Norwich for fifteen years; was an extensive merchant and ship-owner in the West India and European trade; but, by disasters at sea during 1812–15, lost nearly all his property. He died April 26, 1815.

He married Mary Huntington, Oct. 29, 1791. This lady, mother of Charles Carpenter, was descended from the first white male child born in Southeastern Connecticut.

The Carpenter family were heirs to the great Carpenter estate in England, and the family coat-of-arms is cut upon some of the tombstones in Massachusetts.

Mr. Carpenter was a prominent horticulturist, and was appointed by the Grape-growers' Association to represent to the Ohio Legislature the necessity of obtaining and publishing the grape statistics of the State, to which was also added agricultural statistics as now taken. He assisted F. R. Elliott in organizing the fruit and floral department of the first Ohio State Fair at Cincinnati, and has since been identified more or less with it,—frequently solicited to superintend it. He is an honorary member of the Cincinnati and other horticultural societies.

From an early day he took a deep interest in the artificial propagation of fish; was active and prominent in inducing the State to experiment in the propagation of white-fish, and at present has charge of the branch of the State Fish Hatchery, on Kelley's Island. He was an enthusiastic advocate of grape-culture, and the pioneer in this portion of Ohio, having planted the first acre of grapes on the island; and, perhaps, no person has had a greater variety under cultivation at one time.

Charles Carpenter married Caroline Kelley, second daughter of Datus and Sarah Kelley, at Kelley's Island, Nov. 7, 1844. Mr. Carpenter resides on the farm purchased by him nearly thirty-five years ago. Much of the success in fruit-culture, to which Kelley's Island is largely devoted, is due to him.

ing portions of the land purchased at that early day. That the possibilities of the future of the islands, high as was the estimate put upon them at that time, were not fully appreciated, was, in after years, fully developed. The sales of wood, cedar and stone, repaid many times the amount of the entire purchase, and the tillable land, a strong limestone soil, proved to be of superior quality. And though the wood and cedar, as articles of commerce, have long since disappeared, the stone trade, from the small beginning of D. and I. Kelley, with one wharf, has developed into proportions of which some idea may be formed when it is stated, that the par value of the capital stock of the stone companies was, at their organization, about two hundred thousand dollars, the business furnishing employment to over one hundred men.

GRAPE CULTURE.

But another element, not at that time appreciated, because unknown, was destined to enter into the question of future values, and effect an entire revolution in the agricultural prospects, business and pursuits of the people. It had been observed that at many places on the island, wild grape vines were abundant, of unusual size and thrifty growth. Acting upon this observation, Mr. Datus Kelley, about the year 1842, procured a number of vines of the Isabella and Catawba variety, from Rockport, his former residence, and setting them in his garden, developed in due time the adaptability of the islands, both as to soil and climate, to the culture of the grape.

Mr. Charles Carpenter, who had purchased the farm of Horace Kelley, and who was a practical fruit culturist, becoming impressed with the importance of the grape culture, and sanguine of its success on the island, set out the first acre of grapes planted as a field crop, and enthusiastically urged his neighbors to do likewise. The first wine from the product of his vineyard was made in 1850, in the old log house, his former residence, with such primitive appliances in the shape of press, etc., as were at his command.

The effect of the demonstration that the grape culture would be successful were soon apparent. Small vineyards, the nucleus of larger ones, dotted the island. Large profits for a time resulted from the sale of the fruit, packed in boxes for table use. Farms divided in five and ten acre lots, were parcelled out to different owners, the price of land, under the impetus thus given it, advanced three to four hundred per cent., and within a few years there were nearly one thousand acres set to vines. The excess of supply over demands, for table use, as also in the quality of the crop for that purpose, directed attention to the manufacture of wine, and there were, in course of time, erected on the island, cellars, which, including those of the Kelley's Island Wine Company, are capable of storing half a million gallons of wine.

The present average crop of grapes is about seven hundred tons, nearly all of which is manufactured into wine. In 1866, was organized, the Kelley's Island Wine Company, having a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and possessing, by the terms of its charter, the privilege of increasing its capital stock to two hundred thousand dollars. The cellar built and owned by Mr. Charles Carpenter was rented by the company, and the manufacture of wine commenced therein in the fall of the above named year. The officers of the company were: Addison Kelley, president; George C. Huntington, secretary; A. S. Kelley, treasurer; and C. W. Farciot, superintendent. The business proving very successful, it was deemed advisable by a majority of the stockholders to increase the capital stock to the full amount allowed by the charter. Accordingly, in 1871, books were opened for subscriptions to the new stock. Very nearly the full amount was soon taken, and a new and larger cellar, in addition, was built, with all the improvements and appurtenances necessary to the prosecution of the business on a large scale,—the cellars, when finished, having a storage capacity of some four hundred thousand gallons, and being, in point of capacity and completeness of machinery and outfit, the finest establishment devoted to the manufacture of wine in the State. The officers of the company at the time of the increase of capital stock, were: Addison Kelley, president; Norman Kelley, vice president; A. S. Kelley, secretary; Erastus Huntington, treasurer, and C. W. Farciot, superintendent.

On the 30th of August, 1876, the upper stories of the two cellars, which were adjoining, were destroyed by fire, entailing a heavy loss (with no insurance) on the company. New roofs were immediately placed upon the two buildings, the machinery placed in the first one, where the business of pressing was resumed and where it has since remained. The lower rooms of each cellar being arched, were not injured by the fire, and are now used, as before, for the storage of wine.

ABORIGONAL ANTIQUITIES.

That the island was a favorite place of residence and resort of the aborigonal inhabitants of the country is well established, not only by the legends that have descended to us from successive generations of the past, but in very marked degree by the remains of mounds, burial-places, fortifications, implements, which are found at different points upon the island. The residence grounds and garden of Mr. Addison Kelley were evidently once the site of a populous village, as the remains of broken pottery, pipes, stones indented upon the edges—probably for use as sinkers, for fishing lines or nets, of some kind, and other articles of rude manufacture for household and other purposes, found there, sufficiently attest.

On the premises of Mr. Andrew Cameron at the west bay, are found similar evidences of occupancy by this prehistoric race.

On the Huntington farm are still plainly visible the remains of a circular earth work, which, before suffering from the encroachments of the waters of the

lake, enclosed some seven acres of land. The family residence of the late G. C. Huntington stands very nearly in the center of this enclosure.

But the most interesting, because enduring and intelligent, evidences of occupation of the island, by the predecessors of civilization, are the numerous rocks,—"inscription" and others,—bearing upon the surfaces, marks of the rude handiwork, of these people of a past age.

Of many of these rocks the surfaces, are covered with saucer-like depressions, evidently worn there in the process of manufacturing, or grinding down with the aid of sand, the stone hatchets or "fleshing knives" used by the natives, of which numbers have been found, as the surface of the earth in the vicinity has been disturbed by the plow in the course of years of cultivation.

If these mute evidences of the patient toil of the race, who preceded the whites, as denizens of this this region, in the preparation of the implements necessary in the social economy of its existence, are a matter of interest to the students of the past, much more of interest is the study of the records of this people, as graven upon the "Inscription Rocks," when considered in the light of intelligent translation. Of these rocks, two have been discovered. One, upon the shore of the "North Bay," has cut upon its surface, merely one or two figures, smoking pipes, andis supposed to have no particular historic significance.

The other, on the south side, standing in the water, near the shore, on land formerly owned by Mr. Addison Kelley (and who, in his transfer of the lands, conditioned that "Inscription Rock" should be preserved from all needless injury, and free to all visitors), is an object of interest sceond to none in the field of antiquarian research.

The following, condensed from a "pen portrait," by Mr. Kelley, is given as conveying an intelligent description in a few words. This "Inscription Rock" lies on the south shore of Kelley's Island, in Lake Erie, about sixty rods east of steamboat landing. The rock is thirty-two feet in greatest length, twenty-one feet in greatest breadth, and its surface eleven feet aoove the water in which it sets. It is part of the same stratification as the island, from which it has been separated by lake action. The top presents a smooth and polished surface, like all the limestone of this section, when the soil is removed, suggesting the idea of glacial action; upon this surface the inscriptions are cut, the figures and devices are deeply graven in the rock. Schoolcraft's "Indian Antiquities" says of it: "It is, by far, the most extensive, and well sculptured, and best preserved inscription of the antiquarian period ever found in America." It is in the pictographic character of the natives; its leading symbols are readily interpreted. The human figures, the pipe-smoking groups, and other figures, denote tribes, negotiations, crimes and turmoils, which tell a story of thrilling interest connected with the occupation of this section by the Eries, the coming of the Wyandots, of the final triumph of the Iroquois, and flight of the people who have left their name on the lake. In the year 1851, drawings of the inscriptions were made by Colonel Eastman, United States army, who was detailed by government, to examine them on the representation of General M. C. Meigs. Copies of the inscriptions were made, and submitted to Shingvank, an Indian learned in native pictography, by whom they were deciphered and a full translation was given, which was published in Colonel Eastman's work, but which is too long for insertion here. These inscriptions were first discovered about the year 1834, by Charles Omsted, of Connecticut, who observed them while trailing and studying the glacial groves. Since then, the rock has been visited by thousands of persons, and has become much worn, and some portions of it so nearly obliterated that a photograph, taken at this time, would give but an imperfect repesentation of it. Still, it is yet, and for many years must remain, an object of interest to the antiquarian.

STEAMBOATS.

The increase of population and business demanding better facilities for intercourse with Sandusky than that afforded by the sail boat, the passage by which was uncertain, uncomfortable, and often dangerous, the substitution of steam power became not only desirable but necessary. Accordingly, on the 1st of May, 1846, under the supervision of Captain Dibble, of Sandusky, was commenced the building of a steamer, appropriately named at the launching the "Islander." The "Islander" was built and owned on the island. Her topsides, deck beams, and decks were of red cedar; her measurement was seventy-two tons, with an upright high-pressure engine built by Camp and Johnson, Sandusky. Her total cost was something over six thousand dollars. She made her first trip October 16, 1846, under command of Captain George W. Orr, who commanded her with the exception of one season, until, becoming too small for the business, she was sold in 1854. Upon the sale of the "Islander," the construction of another boat was soon after commenced. This steamer, like the "Islander," was also built on the island by Captain Dibble, her model being made by Captain Bates, of Milan. She was named the "Island Queen;" cost eighteen thousand dollars, measured one hundred and seventy-two tons, and made her first trip in June, 1855. Her engine, similar in plan and construction to that of the "Islander," was built by N. G. Olds. The "Island Queen" was also commanded by Captain Orr (with the exception of one season), until sold in 1866. She was thought by some at the time of her building to be too large for the route, but it was demonstrated that the contrary was the case. An episode in the history of the "Queen" was her capture and sinking by the rebels in September of 1864, and her recovery in a comparatively uninjured condition a few days

after her attempted destruction. This boat, like her predecessor the "Islander," was in commission as a steamboat and barge for over twenty years of continuous service, thus attesting the good quality of the material and care used in their construction.

In September, 1866, a company composed of stockholders in the "Queen," and others, was formed, who purchased the steamer "Evening Star," and placed her on the Island route. The "Star" was a new boat of three hundred and forty-one tons measurement, with a beautiful model, a low pressure beam engine, and cost forty-five thousand dollars, with an additional one thousand dollars expended in fitting her for the route. Her speed was fine, and her carrying capacity unequaled, carrying out of Sandusky on occasion of excursions, as many as twelve hundred passengers at a time. She was commanded, successively by Captains Magle, Kirby and Brown, and was, with the "Reindeer," belonging to the same company, sold in 1872, since which time the islanders have held no interest in the steamboat route.

CHANGES.

As a commentary on the changes that time has effected in the affairs of the island, it is interesting to point to the five good school buildings that have succeeded the single small one, at which, at an early day, the youth of the few families resident here were instructed in the rudiments of an English education; to the fine stone structure, built, and with the lot donated to the township by Datus and Sara Kelley, and known as Kelley's Hall, (for the use of which no charge was to be made unless admission was charged for at the door); to the four houses of public worship, each now supporting a minister, which have succeeded the old school house, and the discourses in which were pioneered by the reading of Blair's sermons as a Sunday exercise, by Mr. Datus Kelley, Mr. Huntington and others; to the Island House, a fine summer hotel, built in 1874, but destroyed by fire in 1877, and the two hotels still receiving guests within their hospitable doors; and to the tide of travel, that furnishes employment to the several fine steamers composing the different island lines. All these considerations, unnoticed or unthought of by the casual visitor, who only sees the current of life as it flows in present channels, is fully appreciated by the early resident here, who has observed all these changes, who now, as at that early day, still makes this pleasant locality his home.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GEORGE W. WIRES,

whose portrait appears in this work, was born at Orangeville, Genesee county, New York, October 5, 1812. He came to Ohio, and on Kelley's Island was married to Susan Fox, May 16, 1843. She was born at Gosfield, Essex county, Ontario, Canada. To them have been born ten children, as follows: Charles Cook, born at Danbury, June 11, 1845; Mary J., at Danbury, October 6, 1846, and died at North Bass,

MR GEO. W. WIRES.

August 7, 1863; Adaline A., at Kelley's Island, September, 8, 1848; Lovina E., at Danbury, September 30, 1850; William Tell, at North Bass, November 30, 1852; Simon P., at North Bass, September 12, 1854; George W., Jr., December 9, 1856; Olive L., April 20, 1859; Andrew J., March 16, 1861; Elsie Rose, April 17, 1863.

Mr. Wires bought one hundred and thirty-seven and one-half acres of land on North Bass, of Horace Kelley, at five dollars per acre, and moved on to the island, with his family, in May, 1849, and consequently was the second permanent settler on the island. They came in a small sail boat, and landed on the south side of the island. They had no roof to cover their heads, but finding some boards and other lumber, which had washed ashore, they soon made themselves quite a comfortable shanty, by placing a pole into a couple of crotches, and setting the boards endwise against it. They found sufficient lumber to make the sides and one end, and thus lived until a more commodious structure, for a home, could be built. They brought with them what was then a great luxury, "a cook stove." This was set up outside the shanty, and for a table they used a barrel with a board across the top. Thus they lived, like kings and princes, until their new home should be built. Mrs. Wires says, in referring to these early times on the island, that they were happy days and full of comfort. The eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Wires, Charles Cook, married Mary Hitchcock, November 5, 1863. She was born November 19, 1849, They have born to them: Addie Bell, November 14,

1872; Oran, born December 9, 1874, and died in infancy; George A., born August 16, 1876.

Lovina E. Wires married George W. Hallock, November 13, 1876, at North Bass. They have one child, Edna P., born August 2, 1877. They now live on the north side of the island.

Mr. and Mrs. Wires are now living on nearly the center of the island, in a beautiful home situated amid luxuriant vineyards; and surrounded by their children and many friends, they are content and happy with their part and lot in life.

ROSWELL NICHOLS.

The subject of this sketch was the son of David Nichols and Mary Johnson, and was born at Charmount, Franklin county, Massachusetts, December 9, 1806. Here he lived, battling with the stern realities of New England farm life, until he was twenty-eight years of age. He was married to Achsah Scott, January 16, 1831. She was the daughter of James Scott and Achsah Dickenson, and was born at Lebanon, New Hampshire, March 29, 1806. They commenced their married life at Charmount, where they lived three years, from which place, in May, 1834, they moved to Northfield, Ohio, where they remained ten years, and then moved to North Bass, one of the Bass islands, in Lake Erie. They arrived here in a sail boat, May 22, 1844. The family consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Nichols, with one child, and Mrs. Nichols' mother. They were the first family who settled upon the island, and were the only family for five years. Here they commenced actual pioneer life, with all its hardships and privations, located as they were on an island isolated from the outside world. In the following September, Mrs. Nichols' mother went back to Northfield, and for five months Mrs. Nichols saw no woman's face save her own. Thus, almost solitary and alone, did they live for five years, until another family made its appearance on the island.

They had remained but a short time on the island when Dr. C. D. Townsend, who now lives upon the island, then a young man, made his appearance, as agent for A. Champion, of Rochester, New York, who then owned the island. Of this agent, Mr. Nichols leased the whole island, consisting of about eight hundred acres, for a term of ten years, the consideration being that he (Nichols) should pay the taxes.

A few years later, Mr. Nichols bought of Horace Kelley, who had purchased the island, one hundred and fourteen acres of land, at a little less than five dollars per acre. Upon this, he built a residence, where they now live. They have had born to them two children: David I., born July 4, 1834, at Northfield, Ohio. He married, April 22, 1855, Catharine Becker. To them was born, September, 1857, Achsah Violanta. She married William Dell Smith, November 6, 1872. They had Angie C., born April 4, 1874; Roswell N., born February 7, 1876; Rollin D., born December 10, 1877. David I. Nichols enlisted as a sharpshooter in the war of the rebellion, in 1863, and died at Nashville, Tennessee, in August, 1864.

Sarah J., the only daughter of Roswell and Achsah Nichols, was married to Proctor Graham, April 2, 1844, by whom she had one son, Menzo W., born April 20, 1845; second, she married G. W. Cushma, in 1850; to them was born Benjamin F., January 7, 1851; Achsah, born January 14, 1854; Laura C., February 7, 1858; James A., September 21, 1860; Erastus D., October 9, 1862.

Mr. and Mrs. Nichols are living quietly in the enjoyment of their pleasant island home, surrounded by many neighbors and friends, as the rich reward of their early toil and labor.

PUT-IN-BAY.*

THE WINE ISLANDS OF LAKE ERIE.

THE ROMANCE OF AN ISLAND.

"And glitters o'er the liquid miles,
The jeweled ring of verdant isles,
Where generous Nature holds her court
Of ripened bloom and sunny smiles."

To the imagination there is something attractive in the very name of island. Robinson Crusoe on the main land would lose the crown of his glory. It is the island, the island, that fills the boyish heart with wondering interest. For children of a larger growth, Reade takes up the tale, and his hero and heroine (but ordinary mortals in London) are invested with a strange romance when thrown together upon an island. Young love reads, young love dreams, and young love wishes—

"For thee and me,
Alone sweet isle amid the sea."

The representative Lady, type of the many isolated hearts who gave their love to some unattainable ideal, lived upon an island. The master, whose exquisite words are like chords of music, placed her, knowing what he did,.

"Where the lilies blow
Round an island there below:
The island of Shalote."

"Isles of the blest!" sighed the ancients, as they looked out over the unknown ocean, seeing in the hazy clouds of the horizon the purple shores of everlasting rest. And who among us, when traveling sad and weary over the waters, has not fallen into silence at the sight of far, blue islands, mingling the Psalmist's wish: "O that I had wings like a dove: for then would I fly away and be at rest," with dreams of the star islands in the sea of infinite space, whither we may be going after death, and where our loved ones may even now be awaiting us.

The islands forming the township of Put-in-Bay are ten in number, viz: Ross Isle, *alias* South Bass, *alias* Put-in-Bay; Floral Isle, *alias* Middle Bass Isle; Isle St. George, *alias* North Bass; Rattlesnake Isle, Sugar Isle, Strontian, *alias* Green Island; Glacial Isle, *alias* Starve Island; Ballast Isle, Gibraltar and Buckeye Island.

The earliest white inhabitants known to have occupied these islands were French—six families. They lived on Ross, or Put-in-Bay island, previous to the war of 1812, when the British and Indians drove them to the main shore. They did not return to the islands. When on the islands, they cultivated the soil, and raised splendid wheat. One of their wheat fields is now (1879) covered with a second growth of forest trees, forty feet high.

PERRY'S VICTORY.

In the latter part of August, 1813, Commodore Oliver Hasard Perry cast anchor in Put-in-Bay, with his fleet consisting of the brig Lawrence, of twenty guns; the Niagara, Captain Elliot, of twenty; the Caledonia, Lieutenant Turner, three; the schooner Ariel, of four; the Scorpion, of two, and two swivels; the sloop Trippe, and schooners Tigress and Porcupine, of one gun each; making a fleet of nine vessels and fifty-four guns. On the morning of the 10th of September, the enemy were discovered bearing down upon the American squardron, which immediately got under weigh, and stood out to meet them. The superiority was decidely on the side of the British. The Americans had three more vessels, but that was much more than counterbalanced by the size of those of the enemy, and the number of their guns. Their fleet consisted of the Detroit, Captain Barclay, of nineteen guns and two howitzers; the Queen Charlotte, of seventeen guns, Captain Fennis; Lady Provost, Lieutenant Buchan, of thirteen guns, and two howitzers; the brig Hunter, of ten guns; the sloop Little Belt, of three; and the schooner Chippewa, of one gun and two swivels; in all, six vessels and sixty-three guns. The Americans stood out of the bay. The British fleet had the weather-gage; but the wind soon after changed, and brought the American fleet to windward. The line of battle was formed at eleven, and fifteen minutes before twelve, the enemy's flag-ship, the Queen Charlotte, opened her fire upon the Lawrence, which she sustained for ten minutes, before she could approach near enough for her carronades to return. She, therefore, bore up, making signals for the other vessels to hasten to her support, and about twelve, brought her guns to bear upon the enemy. The squadron could not be brought up to her assistance, and she was compelled to fight for two hours, with two ships of equal force. The contest was, notwithstanding, kept up with unshaken courage, and devotion which deserves admiration. By this time, the Lawrence, which had so long borne the fire of the whole British force, had become entirely unmanageable; every gun was dismounted, and, with the exception of four or five, her whole crew either killed or wounded. Captain Perry now, with admirable presence of mind, resolved to shift his flag. He manned his small boat, taking his flag, passed through the concentricated fire of the enemy, unhurt, to the Niagara. At this critical moment, the wind had freshened.

*By Dr. C, D. K. Townsend.

Perry now bore down upon the enemy with a fresh ship, leaving Captain Elliot to bring into action the rest of the fleet. Perry passed ahead of the Detroit, Queen Charlotte and Lady Provost, poured a destructive broadside into each from his starboard, and from his larboard guns into the Chippewa and the Little Belt. In this manner, cutting through the line, he was within pistol shot of the Lady Provost, and rained so heavy a fire as to compel her men to run below. At this moment, the Caledonia came up, and opened her fire; several others of the squadron were enabled, soon after, to do the same. The issue of a campaign, the mastery of the sea, the glory and renown of two rival nations matched for the first time in a squadron, were the incentives to the contests. It was not long before the scale turned in favor of Perry. His flag-ship, Lawrence, bearing in mind the injunction—"*Don't give up the ship*"—the remnant of her crew, with bleeding hands, spread her flag to the breeze, and with failing breath rejoiced.

The "Queen Charlotte," having lost her captain and all her principal officers, by some mischance ran foul of the "Detroit." They were compelled to sustain, in turn, an incessant fire from the "Niagara" and the other vessels of the squadron. The flag of Captain Barclay was soon struck, and those of the "Queen Charlotte," the "Lady Provost," the "Hunter" and the "Chippewa" came down in succession. The "Little Belt" attempted to escape, but was pursued by two gunboats and captured.

Thus, after a contest of three hours, was this important naval victory achieved, in which every vessel of the enemy was captured. Perry returned to Put-in-Bay with the combined fleets, and from there made his memorable report to his government: "*We have met the enemy and they are ours.*" We have been thus particular in giving this historical event in this connection, because it was strictly within the jurisdiction of, and the waters of, Put-in-Bay township. The officers slain in the battle were buried on the shore of the bay. Both American and British lie side by side in peace. A willow tree, set by their comrades, mark their graves; their monument—the country.

The islands now assume the dignity of values. Island No. 1—Ross Isle, *alias* South Bass, *alias* Put-in-Bay. Island No. 2—Floral Isle, *alias* Middle Bass Isle. Island No. 3—Sugar Island. These three islands were attached to Avon township, Lorain county, to equalize values in the distribution of the sufferers' lands by the State of Connecticut, known as the Connecticut Reserve. Pierpont Edwards, of the State of Connecticut, drew Avon township, and became possessed of the three above described islands. His son, A. P. Edwards, in the year 1831, first took possession of the islands. In 1832, Mr. Edwards built the Put-in-Bay dock; 1833, he put in the west dock, and in 1834 built the first frame house, known as the Manor House. The business of the islands for several years was agriculture and the manufacture of cord wood. In 1853, Mr. Edwards sold to the United States government Strontian, *alias* Green island, for the sum of one thousand dollars. In 1854, the government built the first light house on Green island. This light house was destroyed by fire on the evening of 1863 and morning of 1864; rebuilt in 1864.

Phillip Vroman was the first school director, and built on South Bass isle the first school house in 1855; also, on Isle St. George, a frame school house in 1857. A. I. Jones was the first school teacher in Put-in-Bay. In 1854, J. D. Rivera purchased South Bass isle, Middle Bass isle, Sugar island, Ballast, and Gibraltar islands, for which he paid forty-five thousand five hundred dollars. Mr. Rivera continued to make improvements by clearing land and building houses for his tenants.

Now we come to a new era in the business of the group. Actual settlers commenced the purchase of the land, until now very little had been done toward the improvement of the islands; in fact, it was not known what was the best use to put the lands to. Farming would not pay—the seasons, as a general rule, being too dry. It was not known then that such a climate was a perfect paradise for the vine. Grapes will not bear wet feet; they love the islands, and will make them their permanent home. In 1858, Phillip Vroman, Esq., L. Harms, Esq., Lawrence Miller, Esq., and J. D. Rivera commenced the cultivation of the vine. Several acres of vineyard were set, and their success was all that could be desired. The same vines are in a healthy, flourishing condition at the present time. The three or four pioneers commencing the business as an experiment in 1858 on Put-in-Bay isle, have increased to seventy-one grape growers, practical and successful, as the result of five hundred and fifty acres of vineyard on the island, and the vintage of 1878—one million two hundred and thirty-one thousand pounds of grapes—gathered on Put-in-Bay island alone shows. The varieties on Put-in-Bay are: three hundred and ninety-three acres of Catawba, fifty-four acres of Delaware, ninety acres of Concord, and some twelve acres miscellaneous,—Ives, Nortons, Clinton, etc.

Within the last three years the cultivation of the peach has begun to assume the importance it deserves. Sixty acres are now set to peach trees, and more will be put out annually. All fruits, of whatever kind, raised on the islands, possess a superior quality over like, and all kinds, grown on the main shore. The quality of the soil, natural drainage, and surrounding climatic influence, has settled the fact.

The first post office was established in 1860, V. Dollar, postmaster.

Put-in-Bay Township was organized at the June session, 1861, taken from Van Rensselaer, and comprises ten islands, viz: Ross, *alias* South Bass, *alias* Put-in-Bay Island, one thousand five hundred acres; Floral Isle, *alias* Middle Bass, seven hundred and fifty acres; Isle St. George, *alias* North Bass, seven hundred and fifty acres; Rattlesnake, sixty acres; Sugar Isle, thirty acres; Strontian, *alias* Green Isle,

LORENZ MÜLLER.

The subject of this sketch was the son of Lorenz Verena Müller, and was born at Schopfheim, Wiesenthal, Baden, Germany, Sept. 11, 1831. At the age of twenty-one years he came to America, and in 1854 located on South Bass (Put-in-Bay) Island, where he was married, May 26, 1860, to Henriette, daughter of Henry and Henriette Foye. She was born at Braunschweig, Germany, June 30, 1842. She came to this country with her parents in 1854, and with them to South Bass Island in 1855, where she still resides, on the east part of the island, in the beautiful home which her husband and herself so industriously built up. They had born to them four sons, as follows:

George Frederick, born May 2, 1861; Frank Joseph, born Sept. 1, 1862; Henry Theodore, born Oct. 11, 1873; Lorenz, born Oct. 26, 1875.

We can, perhaps, pay no better tribute to this estimable man than to quote a few lines written by one who knew him well, and published at the time of his death:

PUT-IN-BAY, Feb. 28.

It is painful in no small degree to record the death of Lorenz Müller, of this place. He was engaged in hauling materials for a new building, and by overwork, it is supposed, brought on bilious pneumonia, which terminated his life in eight days. Had he known the nature of his disease, his life might have been saved; but he mistook it for common cold, and thought to work it off as he had often done before. This so aggravated the disease that, when he gave up, he was past all help, and told his physician that his case was hopeless. The doctor, Charles D. Townsend, encouraged him, and soon both entertained hopes of his recovery; but the disease set in again with renewed energy, and soon brought him to death. He died on Friday, Feb. 26, 1875, and was buried on Sunday, the 28th. His funeral was attended by over three hundred persons, being the largest ever seen on these islands. He was comparatively a young man, and with high hope and great energy to complete the schemes of his life. The whole community is deeply moved by his death, partly because it was so unexpected, but mainly because of the great esteem in which he was held by his friends and neighbors. His whole life was a practical commentary on the noble virtues of an upright man. He commenced his course at the bottom round of the ladder, and, by honest industry and fair means, acquired a handsome fortune. But the peculiar beauty of his life is that, while earnestly and eagerly engaged in the pursuit of wealth, he never manifested a sordid selfishness so common in business-life, but always so dealt that, while his property increased, others could not but rejoice at his prosperity, and no man ever said of him that he acquired his gains by sharp dealing or unfair means. His honesty and liberality were the remark of all who knew him. No poor man seeking to rise by his own endeavors ever asked of him assistance and did not receive it. Indeed, they did not, in his neighborhood, have to ask assistance; it was rendered without. And many owe their success in life to his helping hand. In his death this community has lost one of its most loved, most able, and most important men. It does not often fall to the lot of man to be so deeply and so extensively mourned at his death as is Lorenz Müller.

SIMON FOX.

John Fox was born March 20, 1793, and married Rachel Stuard, who was born in February, 1796. They had twelve children, as follows: Charles, born July 8, 1814; James, born July 12, 1816; Mary Ann, born Oct. 9, 1818; Susan, born March 12, 1821; Simon, born Dec. 13, 1823; Peter, born April 7, 1826; Barbara, born June 21, 1828; Julia, born Jan. 4, 1831; Margaret, born March 4, 1833; Jane, born Jan. 31, 1836; William, born March 19, 1838; Adaline, born March 9, 1841.

Simon Fox, the subject of this sketch, was the third son of John Fox and Rachel Stuard, and was born at Gosfield, Essex Co., Ontario, Canada. He married, Oct. 11, 1857, Elizabeth Sullivan, who was born at North Williamsburg, Dundas Co., Ontario, Canada. They have children as follows: Nannie, born at Put-in-Bay, July 15, 1858; Diantha F., born Jan. 13, 1864, and died Nov. 20, 1875; Frank W., born September, 1867; Stuard, born Nov. 13, 1873.

Simon Fox came to North Bass in 1852, and, in conjunction with his brother Peter, bought two-thirds of the island, from which they sold off from time to time to actual settlers. Simon still retains fifty-five acres on the east side of the island for a permanent home. Having great faith in the climate and soil for grape-culture, he planted out, in 1860, the first acre of grapes on the island, and has steadily increased until he has now twenty acres under cultivation. Besides the grapes, he pays considerable attention to other fruits, of which he has an abundant supply in their proper seasons. In addition to his farm and vineyards, he carries on a fishing business, the annual sales of which are about $2000.

Mr. Fox's beautiful home is located on the east side of the island, his residence standing but a few hundred feet from the lake, the land gradually sloping down to the water's edge. He has a tower which overlooks the island and gives a beautiful view of the whole group. A windmill throws water to all parts of his extensive grounds. These, in connection with his wharf, fish- and boat-houses, all models of neatness and convenience, make this one of the most homelike and desirable spots on the island. Here, amid these beautiful surroundings, lives Simon Fox, with his estimable family, dispensing hospitality to all who may chance to come within their domain.

twenty acres; Ballast Isle, ten acres; Gibraltar, five acres; Buckeye Isle and Glacial, *alias* Starve Island, about two acres each: three thousand one hundred and twenty-nine acres in the township.

The first election for township officers was held in 1861: Trustees John Stone, Esq., William Rehberg, Esq., and Peter Fox, Esq.; justices of the peace, Simon Fox, Esq.; clerk, V. Dollar, Esq.; treasurer, Philip Vroman, Esq.; constable, William Axtel, Esq.; supervisor, George Caldwell, Esq.; twenty-five votes polled. There is at the present time, 1879, a voting population of two hundred in the township, and a population of one thousand three hundred. There is a nice church and parsonage on Put-in-Bay. Also, the islands are well supplied with first-class school-houses and teachers. Put-in-Bay Island Wine Company built their cellar in 1871, with a storage capacity of one hundred and twenty-five thousand gallons. In 1878 the company pressed seventy-five thousand gallons. The principal private cellars are Max Van Doren, eight thousand gallons; Lawrence Miller's estate, stone-arched cellar, twenty thousand gallons; also, Casper Schraidt's cellar, fifteen thousand gallons capacity.

Hotels.—Put-in-Bay House commenced in 1864. Messrs. Moore & West made additions to the Manor House in 1868; Captain Moore sold to Dr. Elder. The new firm, Messrs, West & Elder, made extensive improvements; in 1870, Colonel Sweeney purchased the interest of Dr. Elder, changing the firm to Messrs. West & Sweeney. Shortly after parties from Cincinnati purchased an interest, and the new firm of Messrs. Sweeney, West & Co. was started. The hotel had now grown to the capacity of eight hundred guests, with a possibility of one thousand. This house was destroyed by fire August 31, 1878. Beebe House.—Henry Beebe, Esq., purchased of Captain Cooper his hotel in 1871, and immediately commenced the erection of the present building. It is pleasantly located, fronting the bay, and can accommodate four hundred guests. The Hunker Hotel is pleasantly situated, fronting the grove on the bay, built in 1871, A. Hunker, proprietor, and can accommodate one hundred and fifty guests. There are several others of less pretensions, besides private boarding houses, where visitors may find a quiet home. In 1864, A. B. Richmond established the Put-in-Bay Museum, with a collection of ten thousand curiosities collected from all parts of the world.

I expected to give the statistics of the fisheries, but owing to the dealers failing to furnish the necessary figures, as they agreed to, we will not be able to. In 1854, five pounds were all that was used; now, in 1879, fifty-five pounds are annually fished in this township. Mr. A. J. Stoll, of Sandusky, sent to me the number of pounds of fish handled by him from this township in 1878, amounting to one hundred and forty-four thousand five hundred and fifteen pounds. The five or six other dealers failed to send figures. Messrs. Idler & Webster have a very fine store, dry goods and groceries, crockery, &c.; Mr. Chris. Dollar a shoe store; Clinton Idler, Esq., Custom-House officer. So, you see, Uncle Sam has not left us entirely out in the cold.

Ballast Isle is owned by the Cleveland Club; they have a fine club house, and the island is pretty well covered with cottages, where their owners from the Forest City go, and while away an idle hour on their

BEAUTIFUL ISLE OF THE SEA.

Floral Isle, *alias* Middle Bass Isle.—The first land purchased by actual settlers on this island, was made by Mr. John Lutes and William Rehberg, Esq., in 1857. William Rehberg bought fifty acres on the west point, and John Lutes purchased one hundred acres on the east point of the island, both to secure fishings, not knowing then the intrinsic value of the land. On the 17th of October, 1859, Andrew Wehrle, Esq., Joseph Miller, George Caldwell and William Rehberg purchased the balance of the island, six hundred acres, for which they paid twelve thousand dollars, and immediately commenced improving their lands, and selling to actual settlers. All of the above named party commenced the cultivation of the vine, and each set small vineyards. The pioneers, with their small beginnings, did not fully realize the importance of their work; the two or three acres set in 1860, is now, 1879, represented by four hundred and fifteen acres of vineyard, viz.: two hundred and sixty-one acres of Catawba; Delaware, seventy-two acres; Concord, sixty-one acres; balance—Ives, Norton, Clinton, etc.; number of pounds of grapes in 1878, one million three hundred and thirty-eight thousand.

In 1863, Andrew Wehrle, Esq., pressed the first wine; on New Year eve his neighbors called in to sample his wine, and occasionally through the evening, repeated the course, when, lo, there was left none to sample; the experiment proved a *stimulant*, resulting in all hands going into the culture of the vine, which has grown to vast proportions above the most sanguine expectations of all parties. The first barrel sampled is now represented by the pressing of 1878—three hundred thousand gallons. Andrew Wehrle, Esq., commenced the manufacture of wine in 1865, in his cellar under his dwelling house. He pressed five thousand gallons; his business rapidly increasing, made it necessary to build a cellar. In 1870, he built a solid arched cellar of thirty thousand gallons' capacity; business still increasing. Mr. Wehrle took as partners M. Werk & Sons, under the firm of Wehrle, Werk & Sons. In 1871, the new firm built four new arched cellars, and up to the present time (1879) three additional cellars, which give a storage capacity of over three hundred thousand gallons, and no room to spare in; addition to above, the firm are now having built in Cincinnati two casks of the storage capacity of twenty-five thousand gallons, which casks will be set up in the cellar now being prepared for them at the firm's Golden Eagle

Wine cellars on Middle Bass Isle. There is located on the land of William Rehberg, Esq., west point of Floral Isle, the Toledo and Lake Erie Boating and Fishing Association. They have a commodious club surrounded by cottages owned by the members, where they come and spend the summer with their families. Post office established in 1864; Andrew Wehrle, Esq., postmaster.

Isle St. George, *alias* North Bass, is four miles north of Put-in-Bay, one and one half miles north of Middle Bass, and lies directly in route of steamers plying to and from Detroit and Sandusky. Roswold Nichols, Esq., was the first permanent settler on the Island. In 1844 he moved to the island. In 1845 he took a lease of the island. Dr. C. DeKay Townsend made his first trip to the islands for that purpose. It took a plump week to make the round trip. No steamboats in those days. A Mr. Demmon, of Rochester, New York, owned the island and sold it, including Rattlesnake Isle, to Horace Kelley, for twenty-eight hundred dollars. 1849, George W. Wires, Esq., purchased of Mr. Kelley one hundred and thirty-two acres, at five dollars an acre. Same year, Roswold Nichols bought of Kelly one hundred and fourteen acres, at five dollars per acre. 1853, Simon Fox and Peter Fox purchased the balance of the island, five hundred acres, for which they paid three thousand dollars. 1858 and 1859, they set the first grapes, about one acre, which proved a perfect success. Still the island moved slow until 1860, when the interest in the fruit business induced Dr. Townsend, J. K. Drake, E. Kinney, George H. Smith, W. D. Lindsly, Charles K. Minor, Davis Smith, Esq., H. G. Fox, Esq., to invest largely, and go to work with the earlier inhabitants to develope the latent wealth of the island. The result is four hundred and five acres of vineyard, viz: two hundred and five acres of Catawba; one hundred and thirteen acres of Delaware; thirty-four acres of Concord; ten acres of Schraidt's seedling; ten acres Norton's Virginia; fifteen acres Clintons; ten acres Ives' Seedling, Wilder, Salem and Iona. In 1878, one million pounds of grapes were gathered. In 1859, Captain H. G. Fox purchased Rattlesnake Isle, containing sixty acres, for one thousand dollars. He planted one acre of Catawba grapes. Afterward he sold the island to David Hammond, Esq., who resides on the island—the only family.

Post office established on Isle St. George, in 1873; Peter Fox, postmaster.

In 1871, the people of the island built a solid, double arched wine cellar, fifty by one hundred feet. Including the structure over the cellars, this will store one hundred and twenty-five thousand gallons of wine. At the present time grape buyers from abroad purchase all the grapes raised, principally for wine. The grapes raised on this island command a better price than those raised elsewhere, because of their superior quality. The perfect drainage, fine elevation above the lake, and properties in the soil, gives this island a decided advantage over all other localities.

The educational privileges are represented by our public school system. The first school teacher was Miss Marion Dutcher, in 1857.

Isle St. George is set off by the legislature into a separate precinct, some forty votes. The steamboat accommodation is perfect. The steamboat "Jay Cooke," G. A. Brown, master, makes daily trips between Sandusky and the Islands, lying at Put-in-Bay nights; steamboat "Alaska," L. B. Goldsmith, master, daily trips from Detroit to Sandusky, touching at the Islands each way; steamboat "Chief Justice Waite," E. McNelley, master, through the business season, daily from Toledo to Put-in-Bay. We must not slight the "Golden Eagle," Fred. Magle, master. She is the early *bird*, and late, always on the wing; and the steamboat "B. B. Ferris, Captain Freyensee, from Put-in-Bay, *via* the Peninsula route to Sandusky, daily.

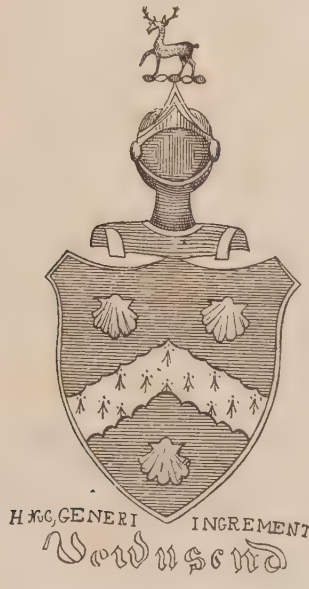
There is not another rural district in any State, or country, that will compare with the improvements here, that depends on the product of the soil for a business. Put-in-Bay township, as a summer resort, take it all in all, has no equal. The sanitary conditions are very fine. Of one thing there remains no doubt, and that is, although there is nothing striking or grand in the scenery of these islands, yet, taken altogether, they form a scene of surpassing loveliness and beauty. There is always a quiet, dream-like stillness resting on the calm water, in the shade of the trees and vines, so much in contrast with the bustle and excitement of city life, that it comes to the excited brain like a sweet rest to the traveler, at the close of a long and toilsome journey.

But here, on this Peninsula shore of Lake Erie, and upon its islands, the grape flourishes in unrivaled luxuriance, and even the banks of the Ohio, the first stronghold of the Catawba, have been forced to yield a precedence to its northern rival. Many crops are useful, but few, in themselves, beautiful. Digging potatoes, for example, can never figure on the poet's page. But everything connected with a vineyard is full of beauty, whether it be the green leaves and twining tendrils of the spring, the bunches slowly turning in the hot midsummer sun, the first picking in early fall, when the long aisles are filled with young girls, making merry over their work, or the last in-gathering of the Indian summer, when the late ripening bunches, hanging on the trellises, shine through the vineyards in red-purple gleams, as far as the eye can reach. Nothing can be more lovely than the islands in this golden season. Dionysius himself would have loved them. The water is blue and tranquil, for even in a gale the fury does not enter here among the land-locked harbors. On all sides stand the islets, some large, some small, some vine-clad and inhabited, others rocky and wild. The trees glow with color, and sweeping down to the water's edge, send a brilliant reflection far out from shore. And over all is spread the dreamy haze of Indian summer,

more beautiful when resting on the water, or deepening here and there upon an island, than it ever can be upon the level main land.

Gibraltar island, a rock in the water, the key to the bay, where Commodore Perry placed his sentinel, is crowned by a villa, whose tower forms a picturesque point in the landscape, and upon its summit is a memorial of the immortal Perry, placed there by Jay Cooke, Esq., overlooking the scene of the battle of Lake Erie.

"Where the great Lake's sunny smiles,
Dimple round its hundred isles,
And Gibraltar's granite ledge,
Cleaves the water like a wedge;
Ringed about with smooth, gray stones,
Over waters, island strown,
Over silver sanded beach,
Leaf-locked bay and misty reach,
Watch and ward Gibraltar keeps."



Chas. DeKay Townsend. Mary Sherman Townsend

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

CHARLES DeKAY TOWNSEND, M. D.

Born in the city of Albany, State of New York, February 13, 1820; first son of Solomon DeKay Townsend, born in New York City, May 25, 1784, and Esther Mary Cannon, his wife, born in Norwalk, Connecticut, December 7, 1793; married August 28, 1814, to whom four children were born, viz.: Sarah Cannon Townsend, first daughter, born July 27, 1815, departed this life August 11, 1815, aged sixteen days; Sarah Cannon Townsend, second daughter, born June 27, 1817, departed this life October 29, 1841, aged twenty-four years and four months; Charles DeKay Townsend, first son, born February 13, 1820; Absalom Cannon Townsend, second son, born December 8, 1822.

Solomon DeKay Townsend, fourth son of Absalom Townsend, born November 21, 1743, and Helen DeKay, his wife, born August 23, 1846. Solomon DeKay Townsend died 1834, aged fifty-one years and eleven months. Esther Mary Cannon Townsend died 1853, aged sixty years and ten months.

The subject of this sketch, having received a fair education, commenced the study of medicine and surgery under the tuition of his uncle, Charles D. Townsend, M. D., at Albany, New York; attended lectures at the Albany Medical College, and graduated A. D. 1842. While a student he made a trip to Norwalk, Huron county, Ohio, year 1840, for the purpose of looking after his mother's estate (Charles L. Boalt, Esq., of Norwalk, and George Reber, Esq., of Sandusky City, our attorneys),—his mother, in common with others, seeking relief by an equal distribution of the Fire-lands, as represented in the annexation on Sandusky bay. Business all satisfactory, he purchased a horse, saddle and bridle, and started for his eastern home, six hundred miles, on horseback.

1840—Who, that saw the log cabin in the woods, log cabins on wheels, log cabins everywhere, with Tippecanoe and Tyler, too, would be likely to forget the political crusade to Fort Meigs. He met them on their winding way. Messrs. Boalt and Reber made a request of the eastern claimants, to select a suitable person and send him to Ohio to assist them, and to attend to outside office work pertaining to their law suits. Dr. C. D. K. Townsend was chosen, and immediately went west in 1842, with his horse and sulky. He drove to Sandusky City, where he remained nearly two years, when the case was ready for a hearing. Sandusky not suiting the Doctor for a field of practice, he went, in the year 1844, to the city of Rochester, New York, and opened an office on Exchange street. To attend to his mother's estate, the Doctor moved back to Sandusky City in 1846. The year 1849 was a memorable one for Sandusky, and all concerned. The first case of cholera in Sandusky, July 1st, was Mrs. Allen. Dr. Tilden attended and the patient died. The second case was Mrs. Hiram Allen's daughter-in-law. Dr. Townsend was called and the patient recovered. The cholera became very bad, and the inhabitants, panic stricken, left by every available means and in every direction. Doctor Townsend stood at his post of duty and made his headquarters at the mayor's office. John M. Brown, Esq., was mayor of the city. He stood at his post while thousands fled; watched over and cared for the stricken city and its inhabitants. Several physicians left the city, others became exhausted. Dr. Townsend waited no longer to be sent for, but sought after and attended the afflicted wherever found, until relieved by volunteer physicians from abroad. His brother, A. C. Townsend, also rendered valuable assistance.

On the 3d of July, 1854, Charles DeKay Townsend, M. D., and Mrs. Mary Sherman Combes, widow of W. W. Combes, M. D., second daughter of John Sherman, Esq., and Margaret Hinchman, his wife, were united in marriage at Ridgeville, Lorain county, Ohio. To them were born three children, viz.: Helena, first daughter, born June 6, 1855; Virginia, second daughter, born February 14, 1857; Orion DeKay, first son, born February 2, 1859.

The Doctor continued in the active duties of his profession till the year 1865, when failing health caused him to change his business, and with his family he moved to Put-in-Bay township, Ottawa county, Ohio, and purchased land on Isle St. George, where he may be found, unless absent on professional business, engaged in the culture of the vine and other fruits.

"I looked: aside the dust cloud rolled;
The Master seemed the builder, too;
Up-springing from the ruined old
I saw the new."

ERRATUM.

Page 113—Total for Wheatsborough "$111,60," instead of $2.80.
Page 126—First birth was December 12, 1812.
Page 128—Read 15th of "May," instead of April.
Page 133—Read "Dr. John Wood," instead of John McLean.
Page 137—Read "forty-five times," instead of forty.
Page 147—Read Huron Royal Arch Chapter No. "7," instead of 1.
Page 148—Charter returned "1845," instead of 1848.
Page 180—To children of William Gallup (5th) add, after Mrs. Lyttle, "Eliza (Mrs. Frederick Hunt), now of Orodelfan, Colorado."